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BULLETIN
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SOCIETY

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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Slides—Don Waters, 303 Clinton St., Elmore, Ohio

THE BULLETIN STAFF:

Geddes Douglas, *Editor*; Katherine Heinig, Adelaide Peterson and Peggy Grey, *Associate Editors*.

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Foreword

I HAVE in front of me a plant specimen. Really, I should say the remains of a plant specimen, for it is diseased, and Mrs. X of Gallatin, Tennessee wants to know what it is, what is the disease and lastly, how to cure it. The problem is relatively simple; I know from the looks of it that it is some form of *Euonymus*, so I turn to page 296 of *Hortus II* and there I find it. *Hortus II* is the horticulturist's Bible. In its pages are thousands of descriptions, accurately made, authoritatively delineated by scientific standards, yet understandably written for the layman such as myself. The disease then becomes evident, *Euonymus* scale, and the remedy, Parathion.

A few minutes later I again hold the plant in my hand and by that modern miracle, television, show it not only to Mrs. X and her friends in Gallatin, but also to some thousands of gardeners who follow our noon program. And thus my life has been touched, and the lives of Mrs. X and all the rest of those gardeners, touched by the work of Liberty Hyde Bailey, a man who died at the age of ninety-six, three years before the above event took place.

Such an event in itself is of small importance, but for years to come other people in other places will repeat this performance thousands of times, except for the television part, perhaps. *Hortus II* is a condensation of the four volume *Hortus* and, if the friends of Liberty Hyde Bailey are successful, *Hortus III*, in a few years, will take its place among the important works of our century.

Elsewhere in this Bulletin may be found a short account of the work of this great man. It is sufficient for me to say here, that there is hardly a person to be found anywhere whose life has not been enriched by the horticultural knowledge he gathered together, classified and left for the use of his fellow man forever.

One of his great accomplishments was the establishment and building of the Great Hortorium at Cornell University. It is for the continuance of this Hortorium that the Living Memorial to Mr. Bailey is being established. The fund raising campaign is in the hands of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, long a member of the AIS. Your active support of Mr. Lawrence's efforts will help assure the furtherance of this great project.

GEDDES DOUGLAS, *Editor*

THE FORWARD LOOK

MARION R. WALKER

THE YEAR 1957 is the beginning of a new era in the history of the American Iris Society. The Board of Directors for the past thirty-six years has done a splendid job of developing a strong Society. Interest in the culture of irises has been increasing under the guidance of the Society until the structure of the organization would no longer stand the strain.

As a result, your present Board of Directors made some momentous decisions at the recent meeting in Chicago, these decisions, we feel certain, will make the American Iris Society one of the great horticultural societies of the nation.

During the past year the membership in our Society has increased slightly over ten percent. Interest in the activities of the organization have been on the upswing and more and more projects have been started in the various regions of the Society. This increased interest and activity has placed an unusually heavy burden on the Central Office and it has become increasingly evident that a full time Executive Secretary was needed to handle the affairs of the Society.

The Executive committee of your Board of Directors made a careful study of the services needed by the Society, our financial condition and the personnel employed to do the job. We came to the conclusion that we either had to continue on at the past level of activity and interest, or secure help for the Central Office.

After careful consideration your Board of Directors by a unanimous vote decided to take a bold step and expand the program of the American Iris Society.

Now just what does this mean in terms of organization and service to you as members?

The first step taken was to divide the office of Secretary and Editor, since the burden of both would be too much for Geddes Douglas under the expanded program. Mr. Douglas indicated that he would prefer to remain as Editor and devote his time and talent toward improving the Bulletin. The Board was in complete agreement with the wishes of Mr. Douglas, at this point, and he was duly elected Editor of the Bulletin with offices in Nashville, Tennessee.

The next step taken was to hire a full time Executive Secretary. We have a young man in the Society who is eminently qualified for this job. He is well trained in office routine, and as a prominent member in Region 18, is widely known as an hybridizer of fine irises. As a result the Board unanimously elected Mr. Clifford Benson of St. Louis, Missouri, Secretary of the Society effective January 1, 1957.

In the same action the Board of Directors approved the moving of the Central Office to the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. The

Directors of this very fine botanical garden have been most generous with their offers of assistance. We hope to have the Central Office moved and operating at this new location by February 1. The possibilities that arise out of the relocation of the Central Office in this fine garden are fabulous. There could develop here one of the important iris centers of the nation and certainly the hub of iris interest and information.

It is expected that Mr. Benson, in the new office, will handle all of the matters connected with the Secretary's Office in the past and will in addition be in a position to assist the various committee chairmen with their projects where we do not already have executive directors for this purpose. Further, we are in hopes that the activities of the Society will continue to expand and that some time will be available for the Secretary to promote the American Iris Society among non-member iris lovers throughout the nation.

It is well to give a word of warning at this point. Mr. Benson will only be able to do some of the work that needs to be done. We have secured him to help where he is needed, but the Society belongs to the membership and it will grow only as the membership grows and participates. Thus the Society will be what you members make it.

We have been talking about expanded services in general terms for some time. I would like to explain what we envisage in this area.

There is an increasing interest throughout the United States in irises other than tall bearded. The Dwarf Iris Society has been formed with headquarters in Indiana, the Spuria Iris Society with headquarters in Houston, Texas, the Society for Louisiana Irises in Lafayette, Louisiana, the Aril Society of Southern California, and the Median Society with headquarters in Indiana. We hope that there will be other such societies formed for the Siberians, the Pacific Coast Natives, the Japanese, and the bulbous sections. It is hoped that the new Secretary will be able to assist those societies already established as well as help in the formation of others to come.

Test gardens are springing up all over the country. During the coming year we hope to have an official committee of AIS members appointed to study the possibility of establishing test gardens for the Society under rules established by us. At the present all of the test gardens are on a strictly local basis. The time is bound to come when this program will require co-ordination. This will have to be done by a Test Garden Committee with the assistance of the Secretary.

The Exhibition Committee is expanding its work under the able Directorship of Mrs. Eileen Donohoe. More interest is being developed in shows each year. We hope to make this one of the major projects of the American Iris Society by being in a position to furnish the necessary qualified judges for all iris shows anywhere in the nation. This will require a good deal of promotion on the part of Mrs. Donohoe and the new Secretary. They will need the help of each and every judge in the Society to make this program the success it should be.

The Registration Committee will have added responsibility in two ways. Last October I indicated to you that we were planning a new Check List for the Society. In addition to this we have been asked by the International Horticultural Council to be the World Authority on Nomenclature for all irises other than bulbous. This is a tremendous challenge and responsibility. It not only will be an expanded service for our own members, but for all iris enthusiasts throughout the world.

The Robin Program under the Directorship of Mr. John Bartholomew is developing very nicely. It is hoped that through the Robin media every member of the Society will be able to participate in some area of activity. Each new member should be given the opportunity to join a Robin and enjoy the fellowship thus achieved. Here again is an added service of the Secretary's Office, namely to see that new members become active members and thereby good members of long standing.

The Board was particularly interested in the report of Dr. Lee Lenz, the new Chairman of the American Iris Society Scientific Committee. Dr. Lenz has secured an excellent group of scientists to work with him on iris problems.

One of the most important of these problems is that of iris diseases. Dr. J. G. Bald of U.C.L.A. has consented to serve on our scientific committee. Dr. Bald is a prominent plant pathologist and it seems likely that U.C.L.A. will launch an intensive study of iris diseases within the near future.

Dr. Lenz has spent a number of years working on the Pacific Coast species. Most of the field work has now been completed and the results are being written up. This work will appear in two parts: "A Revision of the Species of the Californicae Series," and "Natural Hybridization and Speciation in the Californicae."

A few weeks ago Mr. Homer Metcalf, former RVP in Region 11, started work for his Ph.D degree on *I. missouriensis*, in co-operation with Dr. Lenz. An investigation of this species is badly needed and the results should be very interesting.

Work is being carried on by Ira S. Nelson with Louisiana irises, Henry H. Hadley with spurias, to mention a few; and, of course, Dr. L. F. Randolph, our 2nd Vice-President and retiring Chairman of the Scientific Committee, is continuing his great interest in all iris scientific work.

It has been the feeling of the Board for some time that there was a need for a new authentic book on irises and their culture. As a result Dr. Randolph was asked to serve as Editor-in-Chief of a new iris book which will be published in the near future. This book will seek to give valuable information on all phases of iris growing. The various sections are being written by prominent members of your Society. It is hoped that the book will be of value and interest to the new member and the iris specialist alike. Such a project as this is quite an undertaking for a Society of this size, but we are confident that the results will be gratifying when the book is published.



Botanical Building and Gardens, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Missouri.

I have written at some length to explain the changes^m that are being made in the Society and the hopes your Board has for the future. This has been done for two reasons. First of all it is meant to be a report to the membership by your president. Secondly, it is done to help you realize that we cannot accomplish all of this without your co-operation and your financial support.

When your Board made the decision to look forward and enter into a new era, it was well aware of the fact that it would cost money. As members of the Society we all felt as individuals that the expanded program was worth a dollar a year to us. Likewise we felt that you would feel the same way. As a result, the Board of Directors voted to increase the regular annual dues to \$5.00, Family Membership \$6.00, Triennial \$12.50, Triennial-Family \$15.00, Sustaining \$10.00, Research \$25.00 and Life \$100.00. In addition to this a resolution was passed which would require the Society to return 50¢ of each individual membership to any local iris club or society through which the membership was obtained. In this way the Society would be giving an added service to local iris societies and would be encouraging to the further development of local activity within the various regions.

I would be remiss if I did not at this time express the heartfelt thanks of the American Iris Society for the long years of faithful service of Mr. Geddes Douglas as Secretary. He has had the double responsibility of being both Secretary and Editor for many years. We are most happy that

he will be continuing his work as Editor and we are looking forward to some of the best Bulletins in the history of the Society. Years of experience have given to him a knowledge of the Society that no one else possesses. This background of knowledge will make it possible for him to be a most valued Editor in years to come. Our thanks go to you, Geddes, and our best wishes for the future.

Thus we start the 1957 season of the American Iris Society. We enter into the program with high hopes of things to come. I am confident that at the end of the year we will be able to look back and say, "Mission accomplished."

In Memoriam

F. GORDON WILLIS

F. Gordon Willis, seventy-four, of Independence, Missouri, one of our old-time irisarians, passed away last summer. Mr. Willis was a member of the Greater Kansas City Iris Society, and one of the four men members of the Kansas City Garden Club, an organization of 500 members. He specialized in two types of flowers, irises and hemerocallis. More than 200 varieties of iris grow in a lot south of his home and in the back yard.

In the early days of the Truman administration, Mr. Willis launched a campaign to start an iris garden at the White House. He got iris growers from all over the country to contribute the best specimens of each variety to the garden. Mr. Willis sent the iris variety Missouri to Mrs. Harry S. Truman, in whose honor the garden was started. Also, Mr. Willis wrote many letters to the City Hall urging the city to plant more and better iris to beautify the city. He himself planted the flowers at several places in the city.

Clifford W. Benson, Secretary

GEDDES DOUGLAS, Tenn.



ON January 1, 1957, as this Bulletin was being readied for its mailing, the AIS acquired a new Secretary. He is Clifford W. Benson, of 1201 Verl Place, St. Louis, Missouri, and I want to tell you about him for he is quite a fellow. But first, a little background.

As most of you know, up to now the AIS has had six men who have served the Society in the capacity of Secretary. The first was Robert S. Sturtevant who was one of the founding fathers and he was Secretary from 1921 until 1926. Mr. John B. Wallace, another of the charter members of the Society, was Secretary for the seven-year period from 1927 to 1933 inclusive. Then followed Mr. Ben Morrison of Glendale Azalea fame, who worked for the United States Department of Agriculture for many years and who still grows and breeds azaleas at his home near Gulfport, Mississippi.

Ben served till 1938, and was followed by Mr. Howard R. Watkins. I shall always associate Howard with 821 Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., and we still get mail addressed to him there, even after ten years in Nashville. Thus for nine and one-half years (since Mr. Morrison resigned in mid-year 1938) Mr. Watkins held the office, a longer period than anyone else, and his contribution to the welfare of the AIS has never been fully appreciated.

In 1947 Sam Y. Caldwell was made Secretary-Editor of the Society and served in this dual capacity until he took over the radio program of the late Tom Williams in 1950. At that time your Editor inherited the Secretary's job by default. After ten years' residence in Nashville the Society is now favored with a set of circumstances extraordinarily favorable. First, the Missouri Botanical Garden has offered to the Society a permanent location for its Central Office. Second, coincidence has presented us with a young man whose home and personal interests are within (figuratively speaking) a stone's throw of the proposed new location. Further, his training is of such a nature as to make him well

qualified for the job and his engaging personality will stand him in good stead in his relationship with the many types of people with whom he will come in contact.

Cliff, as he is known to all his friends, was born in St. Louis October 26, 1923. He is currently a bachelor and has two brothers, Wilbur and Clarence, and lives with his mother, Mrs. Libbie Benson. He has lived in St. Louis all his life and for the last twenty years at 1201 Verl Place. He attended Lincoln grade school, Normandy High School and Washington University.

For the past ten years he has either been in the Army, the Enlisted Reserves or the Air National Guard. Cliff entered the army from St. Louis in January 1943 and was separated December 1945. During that time he attended Cryptographic School at Fort Monmouth and was assigned to the 83rd Infantry Division. He was later transferred to the Adjutant General's Section and became Enlisted Section Chief. Later he was transferred to the Commanding General's office, becoming confidential Secretary. In this position he did administrative work for General George Patton, Commanding General of the Fifth army when General Patton visited the 83rd Division. While serving in the above capacity Cliff participated in the following battles: Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe and the battle of Normandy. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for Meritorious Service overseas.

After he was discharged from the regular army, Cliff joined the Enlisted Reserves and served through October 1946. He then joined the Missouri Air National Guard and served till October 1956. In this period he was recalled to the army during the Korean war and served as Personnel Supervisor of the 131st. Fighter-Bomber Wing until July 1952. Cliff served as a civilian employee in the National Guard, being Administrative Supervisor, a position he held until December 1955 and then went to work for the McDonald Aircraft Corp. as Administrative Engineer. As Cliff put it, "Nothing much can be told about this position since practically all of my work is Top Secret. This though I can say, I have spent the last seven months in California at the Edwards Air Force Base on Flight Test Projects—testing our F 101A Demons."

Besides the Stars and Stripes, Cliff is mighty proud of the following "Flag"; Swan Lake, CC, HC; White Sentry, CC, HC; Estate, CC; Tosca, CC, HC, HM; Bellerive, CC, HC, HM, Presidents Cup; Joan Crawford, HC, HM; Encounter, HC; Starlift, HC, HM; Flirtation, HC, HM; Elsie Werner, CC; Night Patrol, HC, HM; Norwood, CC; Marion Marlowe, HC. This last variety is to be introduced in 1957.

Current plans call for Cliff to spend the first two weeks in 1957 in Nashville in order to learn the routine of the office. The next two weeks are to be spent in moving the several thousand pounds of equipment, books and records and in setting up the new office in St. Louis.

Your correspondent will greet his successor with the mixed emotion

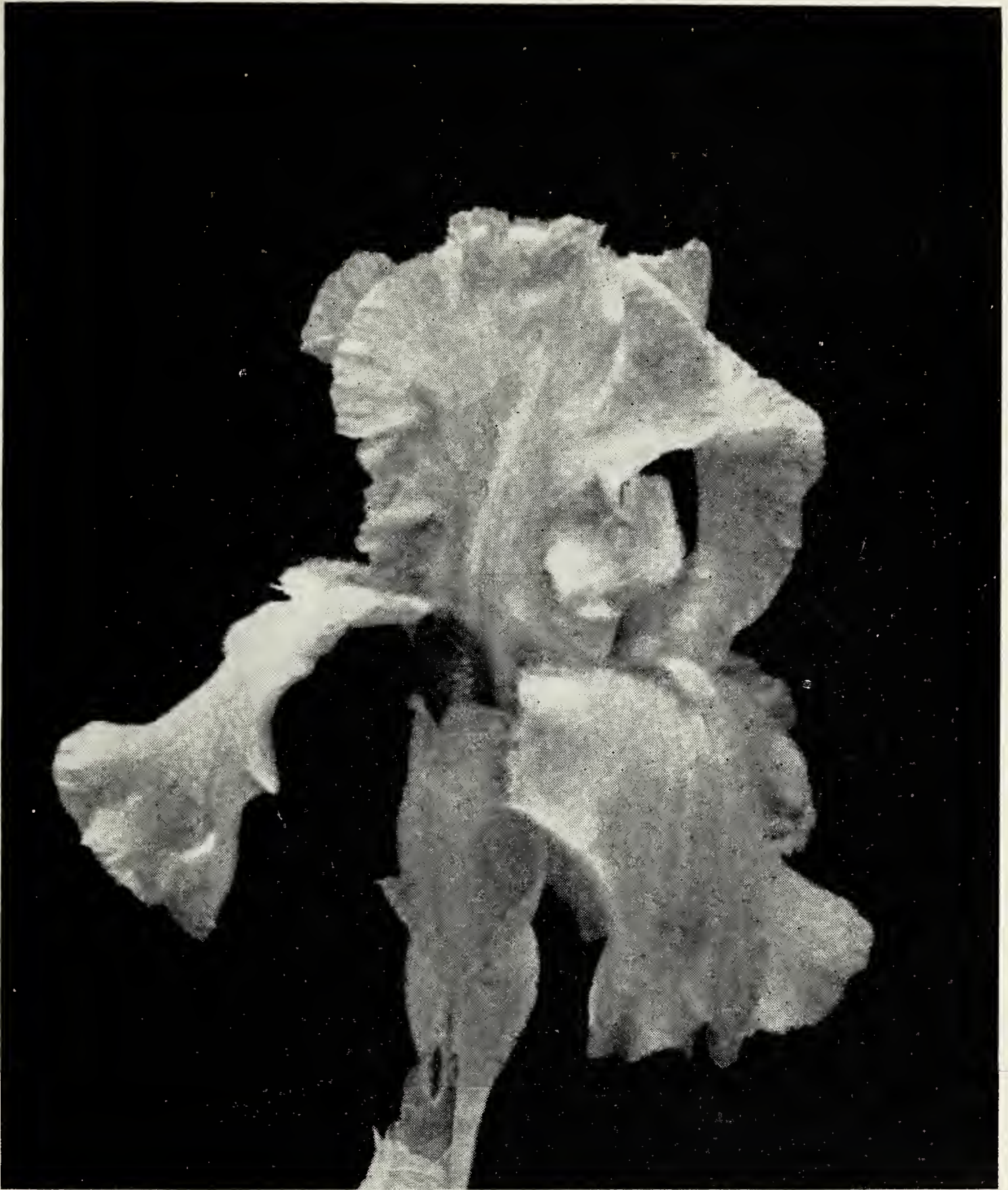


photo by armyn spies

Starlift, Benson 1954, is a ruffled medium blue self of smooth finish and heavy substance.

of pleasure and relief—pleasure, surely for I am happy to be rid of a job that requires much more attention to detail than I am able to give to it, and relief of mind that I am turning the reins of this supercharged AIS sulky, powered by so obvious a fresh and vigorous team, over to a young man of equanimity, whose record bespeaks of confidence in himself and success in his undertakings.

More Medians

L. F. RANDOLPH

IN RECENT ISSUES of the Bulletin there have been frequent references to Median irises, which is the name chosen by members of the Median Iris Society for varieties that are taller than the shorter dwarfs and shorter than typical tall bearded varieties. The height limits tentatively selected by officials of the new society for this enlarged group of intermediates range from about 10 inches for the lower limit to 28 inches for the upper limit. So great is the rapidly developing interest in these irises that we can be sure many new kinds will soon be available to prolong the blooming season of the dwarfs and provide abundant, continuous bloom in a wide range of colors and height differences well into the tall bearded season.

Formerly there was but a single well-defined group, the Intermediate Hybrids, which bridged the gap between the dwarfs and tall. Now several groups with distinctive characteristics are emerging to take their place in the rainbow of iris colors. This is being accomplished by hybridizers who are combining varieties and species which have been available in our gardens for many years with recent importations of species from abroad.

Species and Iris Breeding

The use of iris species in developing improved garden varieties involves special problems not met with in crossing horticultural varieties. There is the possibility that the species being used may have unusual requirements with respect to soil and climate which must be altered in the process of deriving garden varieties from them. The species may not be cross-compatible in certain desired combinations due to differences in chromosome number or genic incompatibilities which make them difficult to cross. They often have obviously undesirable traits such as narrow, lined hafts, tucked falls and poor substance. Their hybrids may be sterile or partly so and fail to produce advanced-generation progenies from which seedlings having the desired new combinations of characters may be secured. However, such disadvantages should not discourage hybridizers with definite objectives in mind. As a rule iris species can be crossed much more readily than can species belonging to most other families of plants and many combinations are capable of producing offspring in numbers which are adequate for breeding purposes. Major advances in iris breeding have come repeatedly from incorporating new germplasm through species hybridization and many new opportunities of this sort are now available to hybridizers.

In the past few years a considerable number of species of bearded iris previously unknown in this country have been imported and offer



photo by L. F. Randolph

A representative plant of *I. rubromarginata* Baker, a close relative of *I. mellita*, collected at Anadoluhisari on the east shore of the Bosphorus north of Scutari, Turkey. Light yellow standards and brownish-purple falls are typical of the flowers which have an elongate perianth tube and are borne on very short stems.

exciting possibilities, especially to those concerned with the improvement of the dwarfs and intermediates.

It was scarcely 10 years ago that the potentialities inherent in the true *I. pumila* as a source of new varieties of dwarfs and intermediates began to be explored, although specimens of this species had been imported several years earlier by the Schreiner Iris Gardens and distributed under the names Carpathia, Nana and Sulina. The closely related *I. attica* first came to the United States little more than 5 years ago as a gift from Mr. A. C. Herrick, Ashted, England as I was leaving London on my return from a scientific mission to Europe.

In the spring of 1954 after spending six months in Europe and the eastern Mediterranean area studying and collecting bearded irises, Mrs. Randolph and I brought back living specimens of more than 100 different kinds of irises. Most of these have been propagated successfully and many have since been distributed to hybridizers in this country and abroad. Included in this collection were species introduced so far as is known, for the first time into the United States, among them being *pseudopumila*, *bosniaca*, *subbiflora*, *benacensis*, the true *chamaeiris*, *italica*, *olbiensis*, *illyrica*, *reginae*, *rudskyii* and *croatica*. In addition, more than a dozen distinctive color forms of *attica* from Mount Parnes in Greece and similar variants of *pumila* from three different localities near Vienna, Austria, were carefully selected for breeding purposes while the plants were in full bloom in their native habitats. With few exceptions these acquisitions have been propagated successfully and, as rapidly as increase has become available, plants have been distributed to test gardens and individual hybridizers desiring them for experimental purposes.

Several of these exotic species which appear to be very promising source material from which to develop more medians for the in-between season will be discussed briefly in the following sections devoted to five of the more important groups of shorter irises.

Intermediate Bearded Hybrids

This very interesting group of irises as defined in the botanical classification of bearded irises published in the April, 1948 issue of the Bulletin, consists of 44-chromosome, first generation hybrids of dwarf and tall parentage. They include some of the oldest known kinds of irises as well as others of recent origin. They are truly intermediate with respect to height and blooming season between the parent 40-chromosome dwarfs and 48-chromosome tall.

Ranging in height from about 12 to 28 inches this group includes natural hybrids of European origin, such as Germanica, Florentina and Albicans, originally described as species, and many other hybrids resulting from controlled pollinations.

The famous English hybridizer, Caparne, more than 50 years ago established a lasting reputation for himself by producing many fine hybrids

of dwarf and tall bearded parentage, and in this country Hans Sass, Colonel Nicholls and others subsequently introduced such widely grown varieties as Golden Bow, Chrysoro, Snow Maiden and Eleanor Roosevelt, which was subsequently renamed Black Magic. In recent years there have been few advances in this line of breeding, although there is an obvious need for additional varieties of this type.

Exceptional vigor is characteristic of these Intermediate Hybrids. They have been used very extensively to produce brilliant masses of color in public parks and similar situations, both in this country and abroad. The winter-blooming Crimson King is an intermediate of this type which has become naturalized in California. With much improved varieties of dwarfs and tall now available as parents it should be relatively easy to create distinct improvements over the older varieties.

It is rarely possible to obtain much seed from the 44-chromosome intermediate bearded hybrids due to chromosomal incompatibilities. In themselves they are valuable garden subjects, but they are difficult to use for further breeding.

Intermediate hybrids appreciably taller than the average would be expected from using the taller European species of 40-chromosome dwarfs such as *olbiensis*, *italica*, *subbiflora*, and *benacensis* in combination with the taller tetraploid tall bearded varieties now available. Under normal growing conditions in their native habitats these dwarf species, now available in this country, often produce bloom stalks up to 16 or 18 inches in height, although the average ordinarily does not exceed 15 inches.

In this connection there is need to clarify some of the existing confusion concerning height designations of dwarfs and other irises. With respect to terminology, botanical usage differs from horticultural usage. When Dykes recorded the height of *I. subbiflora*, for example, as 12 to 15 inches he was referring to the height of the *stem* as measured from the base of the plant to the base of the ovary, which is the structure that later develops into the seed pod. However, iris hybridizers measure the entire bloom stalk from ground level to the tip of the standards of the terminal bloom when recording the heights of their originations. To the length of the stem, as the term is defined by taxonomists and was used by Dykes, must be added the over-all length of the ovary, the perianth tube and of the flower itself to obtain the height of the *bloom stalk*. This is the measurement ordinarily used to determine the height of iris plants in the garden.

This is an important distinction, especially among the dwarfs some of which (*pumila*, *attica*, *mellita*) have very short stems or none at all and a much elongated perianth tube which raises the blooms to a height of six inches or more. When this difference in terminology is taken into account it is obvious that the height limit of 15 inches for the bloom stalks of the dwarfs, as prescribed in the official horticultural classification published in the January, 1955 issue of the Bulletin, is consistent with the

heights reported by Dykes and others for dwarf species growing in their native habitats. Thus there can be no valid objection from the botanical or taxonomic viewpoint for considering as dwarfs plants with bloom stalks up to 15 inches in height.

The Lilliput Hybrids

Leading the parade of the newer kinds of median irises at the present time are the lilliput hybrids, popularized by Geddes Douglas in a 1953 listing under this name of a selection of first generation hybrids of tall bearded varieties crossed with pollen of *I. pumila*. The lilliputs are floriferous, hardy hybrids varying in height from 8 to 10 inches for varieties such as Garnet Treasure up to 15 inches or more for the taller kinds; they bloom along with or somewhat later than the standard 40-chromosome dwarfs which they resemble in many respects in addition to having the same number of chromosomes.

As early as 1946 Paul Cook had hybrids of tetraploid tall crossed with *pumila* pollen blooming in his garden at Bluffton, Indiana. But it was not until 1951 that he introduced Fairy Flax, Green Spot and Baria as selections from such crosses.

The stocks of *pumila* used in the initial crosses with the tetraploid tall were those imported by the Schreiner Gardens many years ago, but many additional plants of this species have been imported in the past few years from Austria and elsewhere. In my garden the original importations received from Robert Schreiner were not very impressive. They bloomed sparingly and nothing was done with them except to determine that they had 32 chromosomes. However, after seeing the tall *pumila* hybrids produced by Paul Cook and having determined that they had 40 chromosomes, which included two sets from each parent, it became apparent that here was a new method of producing 40-chromosome varieties much superior to existing varieties of dwarfs with this same chromosome number. Actually, it has turned out to be not too easy to produce improved garden varieties from such crosses; here as elsewhere it is necessary to find suitable combinations of parents in order to produce varieties of superior quality.

Although the lilliputs are fertile and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining seedlings from them when intercrossed, or crossed back to either parent, they do not segregate freely except for color factors and a limited number of other characters for which the parents were heterozygous. This can be explained most readily by assuming that pairing of their chromosomes ordinarily is selective and restricted to the members of the two sets contributed by each parent to these hybrids. If this happens, seedlings from the first backcross to either dwarf or tall parent would not be expected to segregate freely and should not be very different from the first generation hybrids. In the second backcross progenies such characters as tallness, dwarfness and season of bloom should segregate more freely since full complements of both basic sets

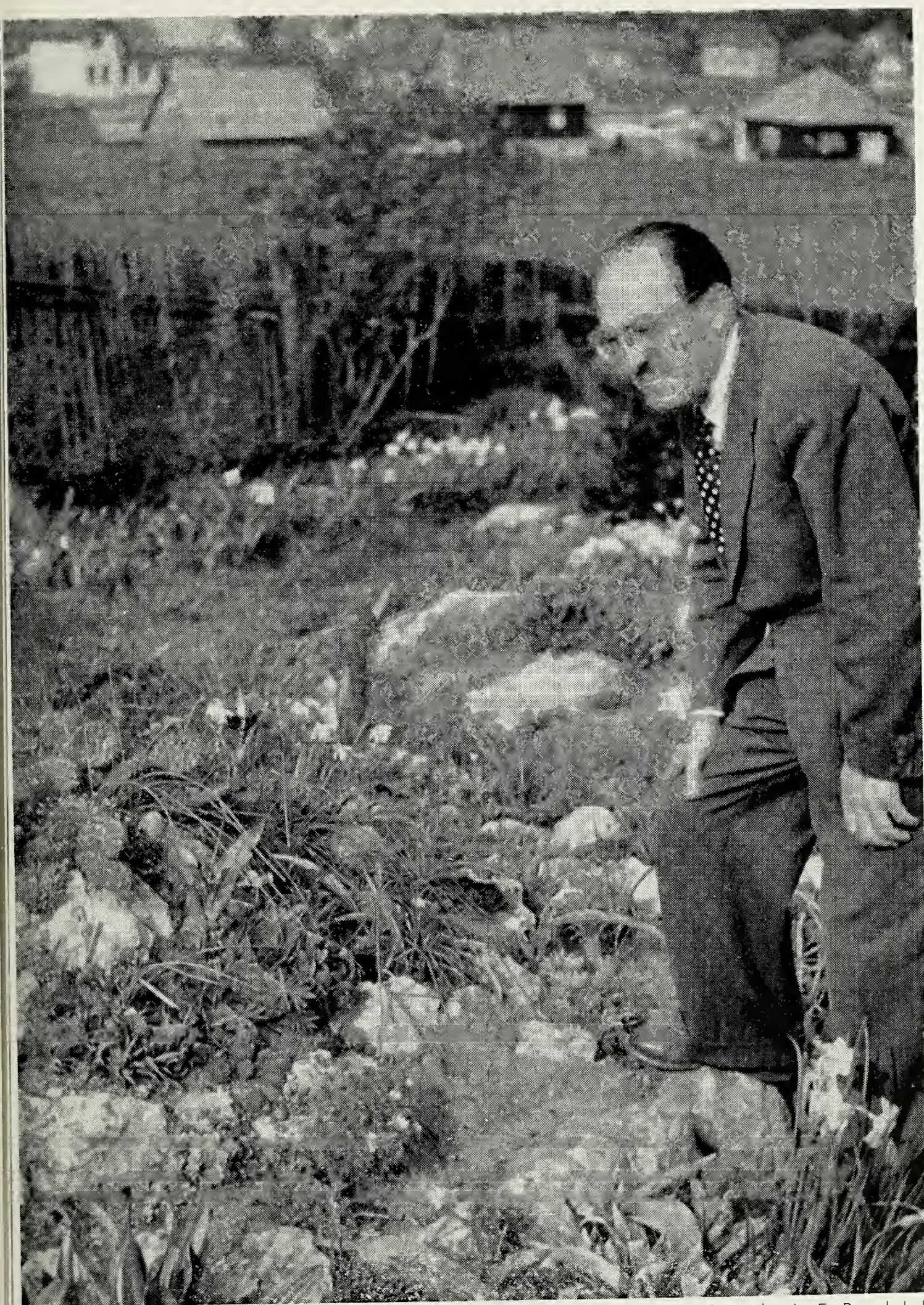


photo by L. F. Randolph

This photo of Mr. Rudolph Hanselmayer, who has a fine collection of species irises which he generously shares with American friends, was taken at his home in Graz-Puntigam, Austria in April, 1954

of chromosomes would no longer be present. From the data now available it appears that such results may be expected and late blooming dwarfs as well as early blooming tall will appear in advanced generations from such lines of breeding.

Aphylla Hybrids

Although *I. aphylla* has been in cultivation for many years its potentialities as a source of garden irises seem not to have been adequately investigated. This species was used by Sir Michael Foster to produce Blue Boy, which is probably the chief source of blue beards in modern tall bearded irises. Schreiner and others in this country have used it or its seedlings for breeding purposes and supposed derivatives such as Gracilis, Thisbe, Dr. Mann and others have appeared frequently in catalog listings of dwarf irises.

Repeated attempts over a period of more than 15 years to obtain the true *aphylla* from various sources in this country failed completely; specimens received under that name were invariably 44-chromosome hybrids of unknown origin. It was not until I visited the experimental garden of the Kew Herbarium, the botanical gardens at Geneva, Switzerland and Istanbul, Turkey and the private collection of Mr. Rudolph Hanselmayer at Graz-Puntigam, Austria in the spring of 1954 that specimens of the typical 48-chromosome species with its characteristic branching were secured. Aside from an isolated station near Ankara, Turkey from which the Istanbul and Kew specimens were obtained, there is no known locality outside the Iron Curtain where wild plants of this species can be collected.

After observing the growth habit under cultivation of specimens of *aphylla* from different sources during the past two years, and from studies of large numbers of herbarium specimens in botanical museums abroad the conclusion seems inescapable that this species and allied forms such as *hungarica*, *fieberi*, *furcata*, *nudicaulis* and *polonica* are unique among bearded irises in being of dwarf stature, rarely exceeding 8 to 10 inches, and conspicuously branched almost to the base of the stem. The blooms are not as large as those of many dwarf species of similar height and are nicely proportional to the height of the plant.

In Dykes' treatment of *aphylla* in his monograph on the genus *Iris* he combined with it other very different entities including the 40-chromosome *benacensis* of northern Italy which is entirely outside the known range of the species, and natural hybrids which are taller and less conspicuously branched. This accounts for the height range of 8 to 15 inches given in his description which exceeds that of typical specimens by several inches. He did, however, recognize as natural hybrids of *aphylla* and *pumila* dwarf-like intermediates such as *binata* Schur found in Transylvania where these two species grow in close proximity.

Another plant incorrectly identified at one time as *aphylla* is known only from one locality, at Arclusaz, in the French province of Savoie near

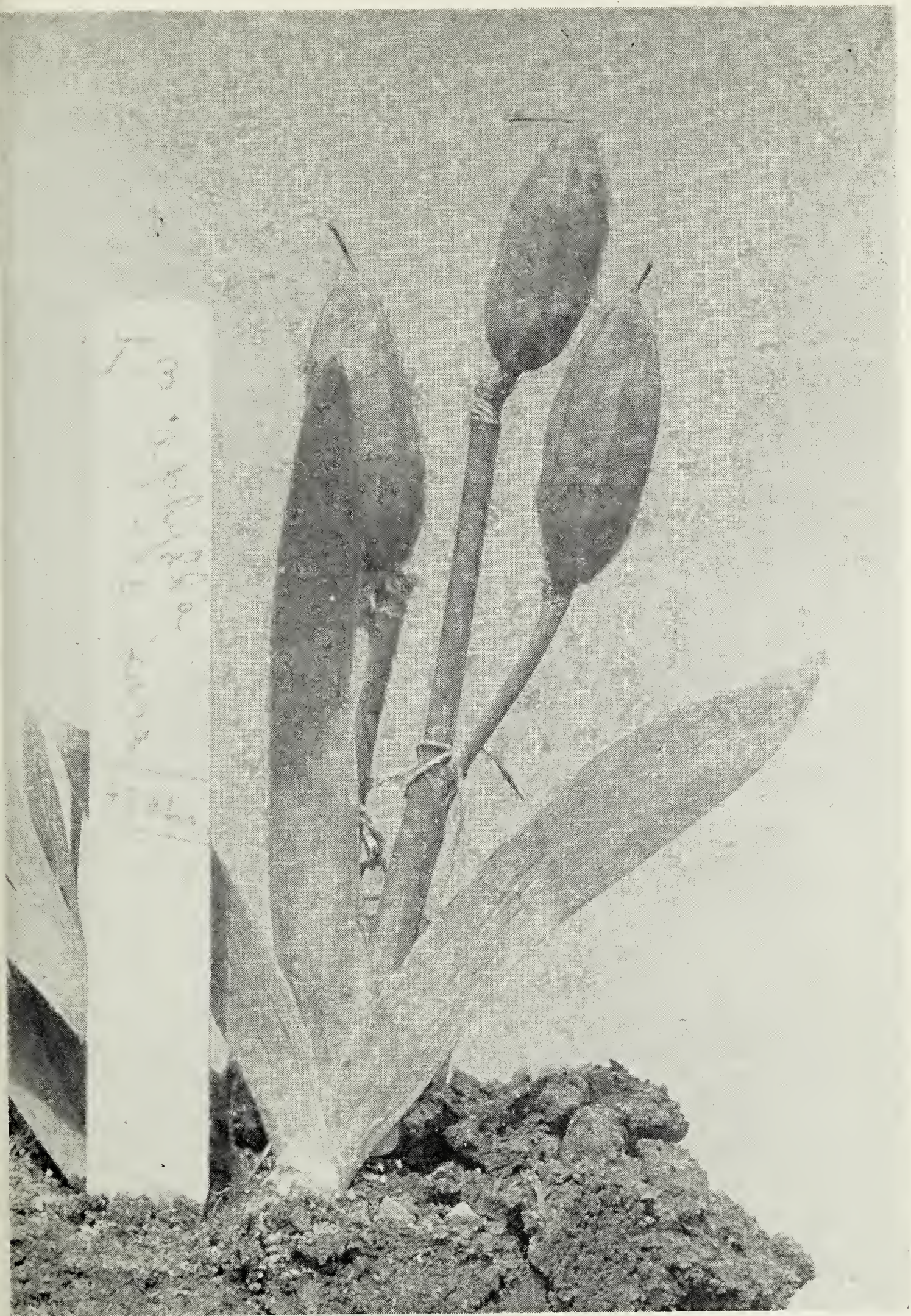


photo by L. F. Randolph

I. aphylla from Anhara, Turkey has 48 chromosomes and sets seed freely when crossed with the 48-chromosome dwarfs and tall. The branching to be seen here is typical of this species. Height 6 to 9 inches.

the Swiss border; it was later named *I. perrieri* by Dr. Marc Simonet and correctly identified by him as a diploid tall bearded species with 24 chromosomes. This species will be described more fully in a later discussion of miniature tall bearded irises.

The true *aphylla* should be an excellent source of median irises when crossed with tetraploid tall bearded varieties. Having the same chromosome number and similar karyotypes, their hybrids should be fertile and would be expected to segregate much more freely than the allopolyploid *pumila* x tetraploid tall bearded progenies. From preliminary trials in my garden there appear to be no pronounced barriers to crossability with other tetraploid species and varieties. Well-filled seed pods have been harvested from plants of *aphylla* pollinated by (1) a 48-chromosome *balkana* received from G. W. Darby, Welwyn, Herts, England, (2) the variety Progenitor of Paul Cook which is a fertile first generation hybrid of dwarf and tall parentage having 48 chromosomes, and by (3) several tetraploid tall pinks, *amoenas* and *oncobreds*. Since *aphylla* has a more northern range than *pumila* or other dwarf species its hybrids should be more winter-hardy than the species from milder climates.

Border Irises

The quest for taller and still taller irises seems to have subsided in recent years except possibly in California and other specially favored regions where winds and stormy weather are unknown in the iris season. Several years ago as I was returning from a trip to the West Coast where I had seen San Gabriel, Snow Flurry and many other varieties standing majestically at shoulder height, it was interesting to note in Midwestern gardens the prevalence of varieties rarely more than three or four feet tall but capable of withstanding wind and rain. In New England gardens during recent visits a feature of their well-planned displays of irises which has impressed me especially is their skillful use of varieties from 18 to 28 inches in height at the corners and edges of mixed borders.

There is most certainly a very definite place in every garden for shorter irises to bring the taller varieties down to the ground, as it were, and add interest to the layout of the beds. Varieties such as Party Dress, Black Forest and Apricot Glory, which in my garden are rarely taller than 26 to 28 inches, have an important function to perform in the well-planned iris garden.

Formerly there was a tendency among hybridizers to consider as runts the shorter plants in their seedling plots of tall bearded varieties. Now that attitude is changing as the value of border irises with sturdy stems and blooms that are not too large for the height of the plant (15 to 28 inches) has come to be more fully appreciated.

Most of the existing varieties of border irises bloom at the same time as their taller counterparts. But with the mounting interest in the use of species for breeding, the possibility of developing earlier-blooming

varieties is receiving more attention. The Progenitor line of blue amoenas developed by Paul Cook is an example of this trend. Progenitor is a fertile, 48-chromosome hybrid of intermediate height, of dwarf and tall bearded parentage, which blooms a week or ten days in advance of the tall bearded season. It has proven to be a very good parent and advanced generation progenies segregate for both height and season of bloom. It is possible, therefore, to obtain from such progenies earlier blooming tall and equally valuable, late blooming varieties of reduced stature.

The dwarf parent of Progenitor must have had 48 chromosomes since this was the number present in Progenitor and a sister seedling as well as the tall parent. If the rare occurrence of an unreduced gamete of a 24-chromosome dwarf had been involved the sister seedling would hardly have been a tetraploid also, as two rare events rarely coincide.

The dwarf parent of Progenitor is no longer available but 48-chromosome stocks of other dwarfs including *reichenbachii* and *balkana* are now available in this country. Test crosses indicate that seedlings can be obtained readily from these species in combination with tetraploid tall. Such possibilities appear to offer especially favorable opportunities for developing many new kinds of dwarfs, medians and tall.

Miniature Tall Bearded

There is general agreement that the definition of median irises should include the miniature tall or table irises popularized many years ago by the Williamsons of Longfield Iris Gardens, Bluffton, Indiana, and now rapidly gaining in popularity. Test gardens have been established in which the Williamson originations and other similar diploid tall bearded varieties of reduced stature, with small flowers and slender, graceful stems are being assembled. These diminutive irises have much the same relation to the entire assemblage of tall bearded varieties and species as the shorter dwarfs have to the entire assemblage of dwarf species and varieties.

If it is desired to introduce new germplasm into the miniature tall group of varieties, there are now available a number of species which might contribute valuable new characteristics. Since the diploid tall are believed to have originated chiefly as natural hybrids of *pallida* and *variegata* it is uncertain how much would be gained by reincorporating genes from these species at the present time. However, collections of *variegata* made in the spring of 1954 from Ebenthal, Austria and the allied *reginae* from Yugoslavia resemble typical miniature tall very closely with respect to size of bloom and height and slenderness of the bloomstalk. Likewise, *illurica* from the neighborhood of Trieste is a diminutive form of *pallida* and is a much darker colored iris than the typical forms of this species.

The rare *I. perrieri* referred to previously in the discussion of *aphylla* is a possible source of much-needed red colors for the miniature tall. It has very bright red-purple blooms of excellent form and substance for a

wild species; it has a rather slender, well branched stem of about 24 inches and the blooms are of about average size for a diploid tall bearded variety.

Crosses involving diploid species of dwarfs and miniature talls might be expected to be a good source of fertile intermediates with miniature characteristics since they have the same chromosome number. Such species as *mellita*, *rubromarginata*, *bosniaca* and *attica* have been crossed with miniature talls and other 24-chromosome diploids, but with the exception of the *mellita* crosses very few seedling data are available. It isn't known whether the pure white *attica* is a recessive or dominant white, but it has been established that yellow forms of *pumila* carry an inhibitor of anthocyanin color.

First and second generation backcrosses of *mellita* x diploid tall hybrids produced in my garden are somewhat shorter and bloom earlier than the recurrent parent. However, the blooms are rather too large and too deficient in quality and substance to be worthy of much consideration as miniature types, even though some rather nice lavender-pink bitones have appeared in these progenies. The results of other crosses in this category will be awaited with much interest.

If it were not for the difficulty usually encountered in outcrossing the aril species of the *arenaria* complex they would be a very valuable source of taller miniature varieties. From crosses with the 40-chromosome dwarfs made many years ago by various hybridizers the resulting 31-chromosome varieties such as Keepsake, Mist O'Pink, Yellow Frills, and Tiny Treasure have the small flower size and slender stems of the aril parent. These first generation hybrids are taller than one might expect; in my garden they consistently reach a height of 12 to 14 inches, but attempts to obtain seed from them in order to make further use of their miniature traits and transmit their sprightly charm to taller varieties have not been successful.

Another dead-end type of cross involving 40-chromosome dwarfs is the combination with diploid talls exemplified by Marion Walker's Lagunita and Trinkedor, which was described by Heinig and Randolph in the October, 1948 issue of the Bulletin. With many more 40-chromosome dwarfs now available for crossing with the miniature talls this combination merits further investigation as a source of miniatures of intermediate height and blooming season.

The foregoing brief discussion of five groups of median irises—the sterile intermediate bearded hybrids, fertile lilliputs, *aphylla* hybrids, border irises and miniature talls—is little more than an introduction to the assemblages of species and horticultural varieties to be found in the gardens and breeding plots of median enthusiasts. Not having kept up with recent advances among the aril irises and oncobreds, these important groups have been scarcely mentioned, and space does not permit consideration of other more or less well-defined groups of intermediates.



photo by L. F. Randolph

This specimen of *I. bosniaca* from Sarajevo, in central Yugoslavia is a typical representative of the 24-chromosome dwarfs of the *reichenbachii* complex. It is a bright yellow bitone with a conspicuous orange beard, broad, sharply-keeled spathes and pointed leaves shorter than the 6-inch bloomstalk.

Standards and Classifications

The botanical classification of 1948 mentioned previously and the horticultural classification of 1955 attempted to maintain a semblance of order in the midst of an increasing complexity of relationships among the hundreds of new varieties being introduced yearly. At the two extremes in this melange were the dwarfs and the very large number of varieties of standard tall bearded irises. In between was a rapidly expanding diversity of intermediates which could not be segregated readily into well defined groups on the basis of natural relationships or any simple combination of botanical and horticultural characteristics which would not place undue emphasis on standards of questionable value in iris improvement.

The horticultural classification of bearded irises established in 1955 utilized the simple yardstick of height differences to delimit three major subdivisions: the dwarfs, intermediates and tall bearded varieties. Anyone can use such a yardstick to determine within reasonable limits whether a particular garden variety should be registered in one or the other of these three categories. This classification did not attempt to furnish a detailed characterization of these major groups; it was concerned solely with the establishment of a simple means of distinguishing one group from another.

The selection of the upper limit of 15 inches for the dwarfs was very carefully considered. Obviously it was desirable to include with the dwarfs most of the garden varieties commonly listed in catalogs as dwarfs, also the basic species of dwarfs from which garden varieties have originated or may originate in the future. The heights of dwarf species described by Dykes was found to range up to 15 inches.

Measurements taken in representative gardens including the Dwarf Iris Test Garden during the blooming season of 1953 showed that the upper limit would have to be at least 15 inches to include the taller dwarf varieties as they grow under normal, i.e. favorable, conditions. From these considerations it appears that the 15-inch limit agrees very well with established botanical and horticultural concepts of dwarf irises as they grow in our gardens and listed in iris catalogs.

The upper limit for the intermediates was determined with equal care to exclude from the tall bearded category the atypical shorter varieties. It is true that this made of the intermediates a miscellaneous group of genetically unrelated varieties combined with the sterile intermediate bearded hybrids of the 1948 classification. However, this mixture of varieties is now being resolved into significant groups of horticultural value, some of the more important of which have been discussed here. It remains for more detailed descriptions of these groups to be provided by the specialists who are most directly concerned with them.

For purposes of classification simple criteria such as height differences are adequate for delimiting the larger groups, but for the sub-divisions



photo by L. F. Randolph

This miniature *I. chamaeiris* of Bertoloni collected on serpentine rocks near Gabbro in north-central Italy. Typical specimens of this species are 4 to 6 inches in height with yellow flowers that are somewhat smaller than those of the taller 40-chromosome species.

of these larger groups additional characteristics must be utilized to establish adequate means of identification and separation of the members of such smaller, special groups.

The height limits of 10 and 28 inches recently proposed by the Median Iris Society will bring together in one major group with the former intermediates a certain number of the shorter tall bearded varieties—the miniature tall and border irises. This new median group will likewise include the taller dwarfs from among the 40-chromosome varieties of the *olbiensis* type, first generation hybrids of dwarf and tall parentage and any others which are from 10 to 15 inches in height. These taller dwarfs and first generation hybrids are presently excluded from the group of smaller dwarfs being promoted by the Dwarf Iris Society. Obviously, it is important for purposes of registration, if for no other purpose, that all first generation hybrids regardless of parentage and all other varieties as well be assigned to some recognized horticultural group. Outstanding new varieties are frequently selected for introduction from new or unusual first generation hybrids, as in the case of the lilliput hybrids.

As improved varieties of garden irises are being developed, any attempt to establish and maintain fixed standards of form and appearance as was done for many years by tall bearded iris enthusiasts, and is now being repeated by dwarf enthusiasts, is seriously detrimental to the development of the maximum number of new kinds of irises, which should be the ultimate goal in iris breeding. It is to be hoped that the rules and regulations now being formulated to guide the progress of median iris enthusiasts will avoid these mistakes. Standards of quality should be rigorously maintained but there is no place in a forward-looking iris breeding program for other preconceived standards which in any way limit the kinds of irises being developed for gardens of the future.

"The Time Has Come."

the Walrus says, "To talk of many things—of shoes and ships and sealing-wax, of cabbages and kings," and most of all of irises and National Meetings.

At this time last year, the National Meeting to be held in Memphis, Tennessee by the Memphis Area Iris Society, was just a blur on the horizon. Today, it looms large and imminent as we rush about madly grooming iris, planting winter grass, spraying, writing reports on guest iris, etc., and even in the case of us country members, building temporary structures. Every one whose garden is on tour is fervently hoping for a seasonal break in the weather. A few of us knew real panic a few weeks ago when someone volunteered the information that Easter was the Sunday after our meeting. No one could seem to find a calendar to confirm or deny, so we just feared the worst. Small crowd! Terrible weather! Just as we were resigned to face the inevitable, we had a meeting, and one of our better-informed members who had access to a 1957 calendar, informed us that Easter was the Sunday before the meeting. All of us cheered up. Maybe all the 'weather' will be over before our pilgrimages.

Our meeting officially starts on Wednesday, April 24, 1957. Registration will start at noon. On Wednesday afternoon the Board of Directors will meet and also, there will be meetings of special societies such as the Median, Dwarf, Spuria and other such groups. This time, we want you all to meet your officials and hosts before the pilgrimage starts instead of at the closing banquet. So we, the Memphis Area Iris Society, will tender our registered guests a buffet supper between the hours of seven and nine-thirty, on the evening of the 24, at the Peabody Hotel. We will have a receiving line of the officers of the national society, as well as some of our local officers. Then you will know the folks you go about with during the meeting and you can visit and ask questions to your heart's content. After the buffet supper there will be a short business meeting of the Society presided over by your President, Mr. Marion Walker.

Do plan to arrive as early in the afternoon as you can, so you can all register early and be ready to visit. You may bring guests if you like, but they will have to register for the meeting. When you register, you will receive a ticket of admission to the supper and reception that we are having for our guests.

On the morning of April 25, the busses will leave the Peabody Hotel at the hour designated in your brochure. The gardens on tour this day are: The Strange and Martin gardens (these gardens are just across the street from each other, so will be visited at a single stop); the Reynolds' garden (Twintrees) about three blocks away, also on Auburn Road; the Tipton garden and the garden of the Misses Walker, both at

Horn Lake, Mississippi. Also on this day, you will visit the Banks' garden at Hollywood, Mississippi. A box lunch will be served in the Tipton garden and the Walker garden. We have planned nothing for the dinner hour on this day, as we feel you would like to be free to investigate our restaurants and hotels at your own discretion.

After dinner Thursday, the Parkdale Garden Club of Memphis will stage a flower show in the Auditorium of Goldsmith's department store. This show will stress iris. Goldsmith's also has a very delightful dining room (recommended by Duncan Hines) where many of you will enjoy having your dinner before going in to the iris show.

On Friday, April 26, the following gardens will be on tour: Mrs. Allen's, Pierce's, Cooper's, and Carney's. Luncheon will be served at the Memphis Country Club. Dinner will again be left to the individual.

On Friday after dinner we are planning to have four panel discussions operating at one time. These discussions will begin at eight o'clock and continue until ten o'clock. The panel programs will last approximately one hour so it will be possible for anyone interested to attend more than one panel since the discussions will be repeated. Tentative subjects include Hybridizing, Judging Irises, Diseases, and Bearded Irises Other Than Talls. The moderator will read a paper on the subject and then the panel will discuss questions from the audience.

On Saturday, April 27, the tour will go to the gardens of Mrs. Elby Martin (president of the Memphis Area Iris Society), Mrs. C. M. Gooch, and to the Ketchum Memorial Garden at Audubon Park.

After Audubon Park, you will be dismissed to spend the rest of the day as you prefer. In the afternoon, busses will be available to members who wish to revisit any gardens, or if enough prefer it, they will take you sight-seeing instead. This program is entirely optional. If you would rather, you may sleep, rest, shop—or just anything that you like.

Saturday night, there will be the annual banquet at the Peabody Hotel. We will have a guest speaker, and the awards for the year will be presented. The meeting will then be dismissed, and members will be free to visit as long as they wish.

So will end the 1957 National Meeting. We hope all of you will want to stay several days after the meeting—the 'post-mortems' are always fun. You will be welcome as long as the iris bloom, and after that, we will talk about what they did, and what they should have done. With all the new iris we have in our gardens, and approximately a thousand guest iris we have from all parts of the country, and some from Canada, they should be coming into bloom for some time after the meeting. It isn't in the cards that they would all come into bloom within three days, so make your plans to stay and visit awhile. We will be happy to have you.

MRS. LEO F. REYNOLDS

RESULTS OF 1956 MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

L. F. RANDOLPH, Ch.

At the close of the 1956 membership campaign a grand total of 735 new members had been reported by the 15 Regional Vice-Presidents who participated actively in the campaign. At the beginning of the campaign the Society had 4,257 members according to the secretary's records. At the close of the campaign there were 4,819 members, a net increase of 562 for the year after deducting non-renewals.

Quotas representing a 25 per cent increase in membership were equaled or exceeded by five of the 22 Regions and an additional four Regions nearly equaled their quotas. Seven Regions did not participate actively in the 1956 membership campaign.

The Prize Winners

Region 22 of Oklahoma was the winner of both the Grand Prize for Regional Vice-Presidents and the Grand Prize for the Contestant securing the largest number of membership points.

To Mrs. Helen McCaughey of Oklahoma City was awarded a life membership in the AIS as the Grand Prize for the RVP of the winning Region. Her Region secured 126 new members, which was more than double the assigned quota for the Region. 96 of these were annual memberships, 6 were family, and 24 were triennial memberships. This record is especially noteworthy since Region 22 was in 1956 the youngest or most recently-formed Region of the Society.

The winner of the Grand Prize of a life membership for the contestant securing membership points representing the highest percentage gain in membership of any Region was Mrs. Cecil McCutcheon of Oklahoma City. Mrs. McCutcheon, the newly appointed RVP of Region 22, was credited with 178 of the 219 points accumulated by Region 22 during the campaign.

The runner-up for the Regional prize was Region 7 comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. To Bob Carney, RVP of this Region, was awarded the second Regional prize of a 10-year membership in the AIS. His Region secured 95 new members during the campaign.

The runner-up in the contest for membership points was Mrs. H. P. Tipton, Horn Lake, Mississippi, also from Region 7. Mrs. Tipton scored 41 points for memberships solicited in Region 7 and an additional 10 points for new members obtained in Region 22.

Third prizes of 5-year memberships were awarded to O. T. Baker, RVP of Region 20 of Colorado, for the third highest percentage gain in new members and to Mrs. Francis Stanglin of Dallas, Texas, membership chairman of Region 17, for securing membership points representing the third highest percentage gain for any Region.

Summary of Results

In the following table are summarized by Regions the membership records of the campaign. Included in the tabulation for each Region is the number of members at the beginning and at the end of the campaign, the quotas assigned to each Region, the new members reported by each RVP during the campaign, and the net gain or loss in members by each Region during the campaign.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Members Jan. 1, 1956</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>New Members reported by RVPs</i>	<i>Members Oct. 1, 1956</i>	<i>Net Gain or Loss</i>
1	193	48	39	227	34
2	303	76	68	366	63
3	112	28	12	141	29
4	133	33	17	149	16
5	138	35	42	163	25
6	385	96	76	465	80
7	302	76	95	384	82
8	86	22	—	90	4
9	199	50	27	214	15
10	96	24	—	69	27
11	102	26	30	120	18
12	100	25	—	127	27
13	249	62	50	283	34
14	207	52	41	288	81
15	176	44	—	184	8
16	224	56	—	98	126
17	316	79	29	359	43
18	304	76	—	329	25
19	98	25	—	106	8
20	86	22	28	92	6
21	218	55	55	256	38
22	230	58	126	309	79
	<hr/> 4257		<hr/> 735	<hr/> 4819	

From this table it can be seen that in addition to the prize-winning Regions 7 and 22 there were four other Regions (5, 11, 20, and 21) which equaled or exceeded their quotas, and five additional Regions (1, 2, 6, 13, and 14) which nearly filled their quotas. The RVPs and membership chairmen of these Regions deserve special commendation for a job well done.

The net gain or loss figures included in the table have special significance. The success of any membership campaign is dependent on the extent to which membership gains exceed losses due to non-renewals. Actually, very little is to be gained by making strenuous efforts to secure large numbers of new members if at the same time there are heavy losses in membership. Promoting membership renewals in addition to conducting successful membership drives is a noteworthy achievement.

In this campaign Regions 14 (Northern California and Nevada), 22 (Texas), and 7 (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee) achieved the highest net gains in membership; these Regions had net



West meets East—Russell Hopson, San Gabriel, Calif., and Tom Brown, Walla Walla, Wash., (left) discuss fine clump of Eleanor's Pride, a 1956 introduction of Edward Watkins, with Mrs. and Mr. Mert Brownell, of Mt. Upton, N.Y.

gains of 39, 34, and 27 per cent, respectively at the close of the campaign.

Considering the fact that the 1956 campaign got off to a late start and this was the first year Regional Vice-Presidents were asked to organize concerted membership drives, very satisfactory results were achieved. In next year's campaign special efforts will be made to extend active participation to all Regions and to emphasize net membership gains. To all who contributed to the success of the 1956 campaign the Society is deeply grateful.

L. F. RANDOLPH, *Chairman*
AIS Membership Committee

1957 MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

L. F. RANDOLPH, *Chairman*

The 1957 National Membership Campaign was initiated with an announcement of plans for the campaign issued to Regional Vice-Presidents in November, 1956. All new memberships solicited after the close of the 1956 campaign on October 1 and reported to the RVP of the Region in which the membership was secured may be credited to the 1957 campaign. This provides continuity for the yearly membership campaigns and allows credit for memberships solicited at any time during the year.

Innovations for the 1957 Campaign

Extending credit for membership solicitation throughout the entire year is but one of several important innovations for 1957. Provision has been made to allow credits for changes from individual to family memberships and from individual triennial to family triennial memberships. The Board of Directors at its fall meeting in October, 1956 authorized a moderate increase in membership dues effective January 1, 1957 to meet increased costs of running the Society. Along with this increase in dues the Board authorized a refund to local iris clubs or societies of 50¢ from each membership fee secured from members of local iris clubs or societies who join the AIS after January 1, 1957. To secure the refund the membership fee must be reported to the RVP of the Region in which the new member lives by the secretary of the local organization.

Additional prizes are being offered this year to stimulate interest in features of the campaign not emphasized previously. And each RVP has already been furnished with an up-to-the-minute record of Regional membership status as of October 1, 1956, the starting date of the 1957 campaign.

Campaign Objectives

1. More than 1,000 new members is the major objective for the 1957 campaign. The 1956 campaign produced 735 new members after a late

start and with only 15 Regions participating. It should not be difficult to exceed that record this year by a wide margin.

2. A net increase of approximately 750 members is needed to bring our membership total to 5500 at the close of the campaign. The net increase in 1956 was 562 or 13 per cent. This year's objective is a 16 per cent increase.

3. Active participation of all Regions is essential to the success of the campaign. Last year seven Regions failed to participate actively in the campaign. This year we are getting off to a much earlier start and already have assurance of active co-operation from several of these Regions. We are expecting 100 per cent Regional participation in the 1957 campaign.

4. Regional quotas have been established as a 25 per cent increase in the membership of each Region at the start of the campaign. This was the procedure followed in computing 1956 quotas which were equaled or exceeded by five Regions. Region 22 which won last year's Grand Prize more than doubled its quota, thus establishing a record that will be hard to beat this year.

The Regional quotas for 1957 will be 25 per cent of the Regional membership on October 1, 1956, as listed in the table accompanying the 1956 report.

Membership Dues and Scores

The following types of membership are included in the competition for 1957 Membership Campaign Prizes. The number of points to be credited to contestants for new memberships in each of the seven categories and for two changes in kind of membership is shown in the right hand column. The 1956 membership rates remained in effect through December 31, 1956. Thereafter the 1957 rates are effective.

<i>Type of Membership</i>	<i>1956 Rate</i>	<i>1957 Rate</i>	<i>Points</i>
Single Membership	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00	1
Family Membership	5.00	6.00	2
Sustaining Membership		10.00	5
Single Triennial Membership	10.50	12.50	5
Family Triennial Membership		15.00	7
Research Membership	25.00	25.00	10
Life Membership	75.00	100.00	25
Change from Annual to Family Membership		1.00	1
Change from Single Triennial to Family Triennial Membership		2.50	2

The membership refund available to local iris societies or clubs affiliated with the AIS is a uniform 50¢ for each of the seven kinds of membership listed above. It is the same for family, triennial, and life memberships as it is for a single, annual membership. It is not available for transfers from one kind of membership to another.

Prizes for Contestants

Prizes will be awarded in 1957 to individual contestants on the basis

of Regional percentage gains in new memberships obtained by each contestant during the campaign. These percentage gains will be calculated from the paid-up Regional memberships as recorded in the Nashville office on October 1, 1956 and from the points scored by contestants as reported by the RVP of the contestant's Region to the National Membership Campaign chairman.

1. A Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the member securing membership points representing the highest percentage gain in membership of any Region.

2. A Second Prize of a 10-year membership will be awarded to the member securing membership points representing the second highest percentage gain in membership of any Region.

3. A Third Prize of a 5-year membership will be awarded to the member securing membership points representing the third highest percentage gain in membership of any Region.

Prizes for Regional Vice-Presidents

In addition to the three prizes awarded in 1956 to the RVPs of Regions achieving the first, second, and third highest percentage gains in new members during the campaign, a new life membership prize is being offered for the first time this year to the RVP of the Region achieving the highest *net membership gain* during the campaign. The net gain in membership will be computed as the difference between renewals plus new memberships and non-renewals according to the records on file in the National Secretary's office at the close of the campaign. The following four prizes are available to Regional Vice-Presidents in 1957.

1. A Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the RVP of the Region which achieves the highest net membership gain during the campaign.

2. An additional Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the RVP of the Region which achieves the highest percentage gain in new members in excess of its assigned quota of 25 per cent of its membership at the beginning of the campaign. If the same RVP wins this and the preceding award, only one life membership will be assigned to the recipient.

3. & 4. Awards of Second and Third Prizes of 10 and 5-year memberships, respectively, will be made to RVPs for the second and third highest percentage gains in new members.

Contest Rules

1. The 1957 membership campaign was initiated on October 1, 1956, and will close on September 30, 1957.

2. New memberships must be reported by contestants directly to their Regional Vice-Presidents. To be included in the competition for prizes, memberships must be submitted to the RVP together with the

name, address, and remittance of each new member on or before the closing date.

3. Membership renewals solicited from members in arrears for two years or longer according to the records of the central AIS office, will be counted as new members.

4. A record of memberships solicited by contestants and reported to their RVPs during the campaign must be submitted to the chairman of the National Membership Campaign before October 15, 1957, together with the names and scores of the three Regional contestants credited with the highest number of points secured during the campaign.

The rule requiring memberships solicited during the campaign to be reported to the RVP should be more widely publicized in Regional newsletters and bulletins. In 1956 a considerable number of new memberships were sent directly to Nashville or to the Chairman of the membership campaign and were not credited to any Region or included in campaign totals.

INCREASES IN MEMBERSHIP FEES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1957

To meet increased costs of publishing the Bulletin and supply additional service to members by employing a full time Executive Secretary the following new rate schedule was authorized by the Board of Directors meeting at Chicago, October, 1956.

Single membership	\$ 5.00
Family membership	6.00
Sustaining membership	10.00
Single Triennial membership	12.50
Family Triennial membership	15.00
Research membership	25.00
Life membership	100.00
Change from annual to family	1.00
Change from single triennial to family triennial	2.50

MEMBERSHIP REFUND

A refund or deduction of 50c from each of the above kinds of membership fees is available to local iris societies and clubs which solicit new memberships or renewals in the AIS. To be allowed to take this deduction, the remainder of the fee (the quoted fee less 50c) must be transmitted by the Secretary or other official of the soliciting organization to the RVP or membership chairman of the Region in which the member paying the fee resides.

The deduction is not allowable for transfers from one kind of membership to another and is available only for memberships dating from January 1, 1957 or thereafter.

Robins . . .

WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISH

PEGGY GREY, Calif.

THE first and foremost accomplishment of the Robins is that of providing all of us with the opportunity to participate actively, all year long, in our favorite hobby, by a close and continual communication with people all over the country who are going places and doing things in the iris world. Those of us who derive so much pleasure from Robin membership are well aware of what they accomplish; it is for all of you whom we invite to join the fun that we'd like to explain what this Robin business is all about. Actually, this should be titled "What Do Robins Help US to Accomplish"!

Granted, you're seriously interested in iris or you wouldn't have joined AIS. The quarterly Bulletin, the various Regional publications, seasonal meetings, and local clubs cannot possibly hope to cover all facets of each member's interest. Because they must appeal to the majority, perhaps you find your special iris interest omitted, or merely mentioned in passing. By joining Robins—several of them if you can—you'll find *all* of the topics in which you're interested, all of the information you're seeking, coming up for lively, detailed discussion.

Robin Directors try to balance each group so that advanced and beginning interests come together. The fun of being in these rounds for the advanced people is that of sharing their experiences and knowledge with others. There's a lot of satisfaction in helping new members to learn and to accomplish results; and if you're beginning, there's a wealth of practical, easily understood material. Robins give you the means of giving a real contribution of yourself and your ideas, of clarifying articles you've read, of stock-piling reference material available nowhere else. Robins are a real education. As a new member, you invariably feel you have waded in over your eyebrows, but you can't help but start swimming. You'll find fast and complete information on your specific queries because your Robin Director and the older members know the answers, or work in close contact with the experts who do. When topics are of vast interest or importance they circulate rapidly from one Robin to another.

There's nothing as exciting as being "on the inside" of things. Much information you read in the Bulletins, and find elsewhere, is strictly "old hat" stuff to the Robin members. Months ahead of formal publication, new seedlings, new varieties, new cultural methods and hybridizing techniques, disease and pest prevention and correction, scientific data—all have been the rounds. There's hardly a hybridizer today who doesn't participate in the robins; they're his connecting link with what's going on behind the scenes. And the information passed around is some of the most fascinating and exciting you've ever read! As a semi-scientific

publication and a permanent record, the Bulletin can't devote much space to hypothetical discussions or one-man theories not substantiated by evidence from long, carefully-controlled projects. It is through the Robins you'll find many are ready to lend support to your ideas for experiment, and to compare notes. In a hybridizing robin, for instance, you'll be on the spot when the crosses which are the DM winners of the future are planned. You'll be there while the newest breeding programs are detailed. You'll get countless new ideas to work with on your own, and best of all, to contribute your own ideas and experiences to the benefit of everyone else. The Regional Robins are invaluable sources for accurate reports on which new irises are performing well in your area.

All of us stew and wonder over diseases and pest problems, and these matters are under critical consideration in the Robins. The reports of incidence of such things as mosaic, for instance, or nematodes, or scorch, or any of dozens of such items, all are brought into thorough study in the Robins. Whenever you wonder, "Why don't they DO something about . . ."—well, they have and they are, in the Robins! By the time the topic appears in the Bulletin the Robins have flown down the line to another problem.

Flocks of Robins in dozens of different fields of interest are constantly circling. You can pin-point your interest and enlarge it. A large group of them is concentrated on all manner of subjects in the Tall Bearded field. There are specialized rounds for diseases, for cultural matters, for fall-blooming and re-blooming iris, to mention a mere few. If you are one among the many who think the AIS is primarily concerned with tall bearded varieties, you couldn't be more wrong . . . you've just missed out on what's cooking in the robin kettle! If you want to know what is being done with the Western Native species . . . with bulbous irises . . . with rare species . . . and to share seeds and seedlings of these rare items, there's plenty of activity here. The interests of the spurias, the arils, the dwarfs, the Louisianas, the miniature tall bearded or Table Iris, the new Median group with its several sections . . . all are built on robin circulation. And this wonderful new National Robin Program will channel much of the most important data on these subjects into the Bulletin, so that you, as a Robin member, will have a real opportunity to promote interest in your favorite section.

The surest way of getting the very most value from your membership in the AIS is to become active in the Robin program. Each and every Robin member gives something of himself to others, and receives full measure in return. It is through the Robins that progress is achieved, that firm and lifelong friendships are made, and that an ever-increasing pleasure in your favorite flower is found.

Why don't YOU try your wings?

AIS Robins

EDWIN RUNDLETT, N.Y.

ROBINS are not new, but recently a new spirit has been stirring in the American Iris Society resulting from the increasing interest in this form of iris correspondence. For those who do not already know, I will say that a robin is a correspondence circle of up to ten members having similar interests. The envelope of letters goes 'round and 'round over a listed route; each time a member's old letter being removed and a new one inserted into its place.

So successful have some of these robins been as distributors of useful information and as builders of friendships among gardeners throughout the country, that the Society has established a system of its own to which all members of the Society are invited to join. There is no intention to disturb the independence or operations of any existing robin, but all are urged to co-operate as closely and harmoniously as is possible so that the whole system will seem like a vast happy flock.

There are in the official system two general classes of robin, the national specialized robins, and the regional general purpose robins. To reap maximum benefits one should belong to both types. Beginners in the iris-raising hobby will probably find the regional robins very helpful. Members may be near enough together for occasional personal visiting of gardens. As one develops special skills or a desire to out-do the general public in a particular type of iris, he will find good friends and much help among the national robins.

Having been appointed by your Regional Vice-President to the post of Regional Robin Director for Region 19, which includes both N. J. and Staten Island, it is my duty to be the source of information on robin matters, both local and national, in this area. This is a good time and place to begin.

The top man in the entire system is Mr. John A. Bartholomew, National Robin Director. He has appointed a Divisional Chairman for each class of iris in which there is very considerable interest. The classes so far included are: tall bearded, dwarf iris, median and intermediate, table iris, remontant iris, arils, spurias, species and natives, and Louisiana iris. In addition to these there is a division including only rabid pollen daubers. I happen to be Division Chairman for both table iris and remontant iris, two of the less popular divisions, but ones in which there is growing interest.

These Division Chairmen are expected to submit to the National Director for his approval the names of two assistants, when the membership of their divisions justify such help. These are: Division Director, and Division Editor. The Division Chairman handles one or both of these jobs if his group is very small. Duties are as follows:

- A. Promote the robin idea within the region by whatever method the RVP and he deem most appropriate and effective,



Tom Brown, Jennie Hopson, Russell Hopson and Opal Brown (l. to r.) pause in the shade of beautiful Eucalyptus trees, AIS Convention, Los Angeles, California, 1956.

- B. Contact each new member inviting him to become a member in an AIS robin to suit his interests.
- C. Help old AIS members get into proper robins, forwarding their applications to the Divisional Directors.
- D. Keep a record of all AIS robin memberships within the region.
- E. If acquainted with Directors of existing independent robins, try to persuade close co-operation, particularly in the matter of appointing editors to provide information to the AIS Bulletin. Keeping on good terms with such groups is essential.

The duty of the Division Editor is to siphon off from the robins (with permission of members) quotes for use in the AIS Bulletin.

So much for organization. Over a period of several years I have belonged to from eight to ten robins at a time, covering all types that thrive in this part of the country; also some international robins. It might be appropriate here to tell of some of the great benefits derived from robins in my own personal experience. One California lady put it this way, She said, "You easterners deserve medals for growing iris at all. For you they bloom but a few weeks; they look like the mischief in hot summer; frosts get them in spring, if the bugs do not; winters are disastrous to bloomstalks. Here on the west coast they grow twice as fast and cold weather is no worry. Some are in bloom most of the year." The lady was partly right. There are enough things to overcome so that we have to compare notes to get best results. Robins provide the means. We build firm friendships by mutual help. The enthusiastic robineer has keen interest in iris every season in the year. Cultural methods and posts are discussed. Plants and companion plants are exchanged. Seeds and pollen can be had. Sources of rare sorts can be located.

The arrival of a robin is good for an evening's entertainment equivalent to a night at a show. Compare the cost. A robin may be expected about once in every six weeks. Better join the AIS and reap all these rewards. It can be arranged through your RVP. Robin membership, any kind, I shall be happy to forward to the proper official.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NEW ADDRESS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

2237 Tower Grove Blvd.,

St. Louis 10, Missouri

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE, 1956

LEE LENZ, Calif.

SINCE assuming the chairmanship of the Scientific Committee in the spring of 1956, considerable time has been spent in attempting to formulate a series of programs which would be of value to members of the AIS and which could be carried out pretty much under existing conditions. It is possible for your chairman to devote only a limited amount of time to projects which are not directly or indirectly connected with his duties at the Botanic Garden. It is felt that the scientific program should attempt to get at some of the basic problems confronting iris growers everywhere as well as problems of a more purely scientific nature whose results, while appearing at the moment to have no direct application, may in the future prove of great value. With these thoughts in mind the following are some of the projects which are under consideration or are being pursued at the present time.

1. *Iris diseases*. Without a doubt this is one of the most important problems facing iris growers today and it is not a problem that can be solved overnight. It is a very large project and one which will require work by trained pathologists and entomologists working in various parts of the country. It will also require active co-operation between the pathologists and iris growers. Dr. Bald of UCLA is interested in iris diseases and he has consented to serve on the Scientific Committee when he returns from his sabbatical. It also now seems likely that UCLA will launch an intensive study of iris diseases within the near future.

2. *Pacific Coast species*. Your chairman has for a number of years been working on the Pacific Coast species. Most of the field work has now been completed and the results are being written up. This work will appear in two parts: "A Revision of the Species of the Californicae Series," and "Natural Hybridization and Speciation in the Californicae."

3. *Iris missouriensis*. This fall a student of mine, Mr. Homer Metcalf, Associate Horticulturist at Montana State College, is starting work on *I. missouriensis* for his Ph.D. degree. An investigation of this species is badly needed and the results should be very interesting. *I. missouriensis* is probably the most widely distributed iris in North America extending from the Pacific Ocean east to eastern Arizona and the Black Hills, and from Canada to Mexico. This coming spring we will attempt to study the plant at widely separated localities in an effort to determine the type of variation shown by this species. This winter chromosome counts will be made on as many different collections as possible in order to determine whether the species is uniformly diploid.

4. *Sterilities*. There are a number of sterility problems in iris. The one I have been interested in for some time is the one that only affects one portion of the flower, i.e., male or female sterility. Various test crosses

have been made and the plants will be studied when they mature in an attempt to determine the cause or causes of this type of sterility.

5. *Evansias*. Another problem which we hope to investigate within the near future is a general chromosome study of the *Evansias* as a beginning for a later intensive study of the entire group. This investigation will have to wait until the work on the Californians has been finished. In the meantime we are bringing together a comprehensive collection of living plants of this most interesting group.

This report, except for the disease program, concerns only the work that is being done here at Claremont. The other members of the Scientific Committee are all actively engaged in iris research and in the next report it is hoped that we can give a summary of all the work that is being carried on by the various committee members.

Annual Meeting

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

Memphis, Tennessee

April 24, 25, 26, 27

REGISTRATION FEE \$17.00

For advance registration send checks to

Frank L. Ricketts
792 Hale Road
Memphis 16, Tennessee

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

For Hotel Reservations write HOTEL PEABODY, 149 Union at Second St.

Memphis, Tennessee. The Peabody rates are as follows:

Single	\$ 5.00 - 12.00
Double, double bed	6.50 - 14.00
Double, twin beds	10.00 - 16.00
Suites—one person	15.00 - 30.00
Suites—two persons	18.00 - 33.00
Third person	\$2.50 extra



Fig. 1. Left to right: *Iris tectorum*, *I. tectorum* X *I. 'Ariel'*, *I. 'Ariel'*



Fig. 2. Left to right: *I. tectorum* x *I. 'Ariel'*, *I. 'Paltec'*

TWO NEW AND UNUSUAL IRIS HYBRIDS*

LEE W. LENZ

A report of new interspecific hybrids in iris is in most instances not unusual since it is well known that species belonging to certain groups within the genus hybridize very readily with one another and produce vigorous and fertile offspring. As an example, almost all the species belonging to the *Californicae* series (Lawrence's classification 1953) will cross with one another and the hybrids in most instances will be slightly, if at all, less fertile than were the parent species.

Hybrids between more widely separated taxa are less common although by no means unknown and a number of the modern tall-bearded iris incorporate species belonging to two, or even three, distinct subsections of the genus. In this case members of the subsections *Pogoniris*, *Oncocyclus* and *Hexapogon* (better known as *Regelia*) are involved. While placed in different taxonomic pigeon-holes, these plants all have one character in common, i.e., they are all bearded iris. Hybrids between more remotely related species are quite rare. One of the hybrids produced at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden and described here is a hybrid between a bearded and a non-bearded iris. This plant resulted from a cross between the diploid bearded iris 'Ariel' (Sect. *Pogoniris*, subsection *Pogoniris*) and the common Roof Iris of Japan, *Iris tectorum* (Sect. *Spathula*, subsection *Evansia*) one of the crested iris.

The second hybrid was produced by pollinating a Pacific Coast species, *I. douglasiana* with pollen from *I. sibirica* 'Caesar's Brother.'

Iris 'Ariel' ♀ × *I. tectorum* ♂

Buds of the variety 'Ariel' were opened slightly prematurely, the anthers were removed and the stigmas brushed with fresh pollen from a flower of *I. tectorum*. The flowers were then bagged to prevent contamination. In all six flowers were pollinated. Later it was noted that four capsules appeared to be developing although they were smaller than normal for that variety. By early July the capsules from the flowers pollinated by *I. tectorum* appeared to be turning yellow and shriveling. Early work (Lenz, 1954) had shown that it was sometimes possible to remove immature embryos from developing seeds and grow them by using the embryo culture technique. Since it appeared that these capsules would not reach normal maturity if left on the plants, two of them were harvested and brought to the laboratory. Upon examination it was found that they contained a few somewhat normal appearing seeds. These were dipped into alcohol, flamed and opened. The cavity in the seed which is normally filled with a fairly firm white endosperm at the end of eight to ten weeks was found to contain a colorless liquid or a sticky gray substance. When probed with a needle it was possible in almost every instance to find an embryo, somewhat smaller in size than normal but otherwise quite healthy in appearance. These embryos

* Reprinted with permission from El Aliso 3:345-349

were placed on standard iris embryo agar in test tubes and incubated under the same conditions as are embryos removed from mature seeds. Germination was normal and the seedlings, while small and slow growing, were healthy. When large enough to handle they were transplanted to individual pots and grown on as any other seedling. The two capsules which had been left on the plants were allowed to remain until they showed signs of dehiscing at which time they were harvested and examined. Only a few badly shrunken seeds were present and when these were opened they were found to be hollow.

In the spring of 1955 two of the plants from the embryo-cultured seed bloomed. It was clearly evident when the flowers opened that they were of hybrid origin, since they combined the characters of the two parents as might be expected in an interspecific hybrid (Figure I). In color 'Ariel' is a clear lavender-blue self while the usual form of *I. tectorum* is a lavender-blue with lighter hafts and the flower parts, especially the falls, are flecked with reddish-violet. The hybrid is a smooth lavender with no haft markings or fleckings. One of the greatest floral differences between the parents is in form. The flowers of *I. tectorum* open out very flat while those of 'Ariel' have the typical form of a bearded iris. The hybrid, while intermediate, tends more to the form of *tectorum* and as the flower ages it becomes quite flat. The most interesting difference between the parents is in the matter of the cockscomb-like crest of *tectorum* and the 'beard' of 'Ariel'. The hybrid shows a relatively sparse beard superimposed on a crest. Still another conspicuous difference is that the spathe-valves of 'Ariel' are thin and papery while those of *tectorum* are green and herbaceous. The spathe-valves on the hybrid are quite similar to those of 'Ariel.'

(See Fig. 1, page 40)

Dykes in 1910 reported a hybrid which he had obtained from a cross between the dwarf form of *I. pallida* that Sir Michael Foster had obtained from Monte Loppio (later called *I. cengialti* var. *loppio*) and *I. tectorum*. In the first report of this hybrid (Dykes, 1910) he states that he had obtained "a pod of sound seed and from this, seedlings were raised early in 1909, of these, the strongest (Lop-tec) has just come into bloom for the first time, and it is obvious that *tectorum* pollen has had considerable influence." In a later paper Dykes wrote (Dillistone n.d) that he had obtained two seeds from this cross which gave him two plants. From Dykes' description of the flower and plant, it is obvious that 'Lop-tec' was very similar to the one described here which was tentatively called 'Ariel-tec,' 'Lop-tec' also had a sparse beard superimposed on a crest and the flower lacked the dark splashes of color so characteristic of *tectorum*. In 1928 F. Denis, a French horticulturist, recorded a cross between *I. tectorum* and 'Edina,' a bearded iris, that he called 'Pal-tec.' This unusual little hybrid is found occasionally in iris collections today. Figure 2 shows 'Pal-tec' and the present hybrid together. While both were produced from *I. tectorum* and a bearded iris, both presumably

diploid, there are considerable differences between the hybrids. From illustrations seen the hybrid described here is more nearly like 'Lop-tec' than it is 'Pal-tec.'

Hybrids between such widely separated taxa are usually sterile and since 1928 when 'Pal-tec' was registered to the present time no seedlings have been obtained from that variety. Pollen from the 'Ariel' X *tectorum* cross was treated with a lactophenol-aniline blue solution and when examined later a number of pollen grains were found to be stained. This was surprising considering the extreme differences between the parental species. Plans were made to attempt backcrosses with the parental plants, but unfortunately this hybrid and its sibling succumbed during the extreme heat wave in southern California in September, 1955.

Iris douglasiana ♀ × *I. sibirica* 'Caesar's Brother' ♂

(See Fig. 2, page 40)

This hybrid, while not resulting from as "wide" a cross as the one described before, is, nevertheless, a most interesting new record. During the spring of 1949 and 1950 a very large number of flowers of *I. douglasiana* were emasculated and pollinated with pollen from 'Caesar's Brother,'



Fig. 3. Left to right: *I. douglasiana*, *I. douglasiana* x *I. 'Caesar's Brother'*, *I. 'Caesar's Brother'*

probably one of the finest of the 'Siberian' irises. Later the capsules were harvested and the resulting seeds were sown in the greenhouse. In appearance, the hybrid seeds ranged from chaff to a few that appeared to be semi-normal. Of the seeds sown during the two-year period one germinated and produced a slow-growing but healthy seedling. This

plant (RSABG #50-130) was later transplanted to the experimental field where it grew rapidly and in the spring of 1953 it bloomed for the first time. Because of its horticultural interest this clone has been registered with the American Iris Society as 'Royal Californian.'

With a few exceptions, both floral and plant characters of this hybrid are intermediate between its parents (Figure 3). 'Caesar's Brother' is deciduous, *douglasiana* is evergreen, the hybrid is semi-deciduous. In 'Caesar's Brother' the sepal is separated into a distinct claw and an expanded blade. In *douglasiana* the sepal tapers to the point of attachment without a distinct claw. The hybrid shows an intermediate condition. In color 'Caesar's Brother' is very deep velvety purple. The form of *douglasiana* used was blue-lavender with darker veining. 'Royal Californian' is almost a royal purple with a few darker veins. The flower stalks in 'Caesar's Brother' are hollow, in *douglasiana* they are solid, the hybrid here has the character of the Siberian parent and has hollow flower stalks. This apparent dominant character was also reported by Dykes (1913) in hybrids between *sibirica* and *clarkei* and *delavayi* and *clarkei*. In this case *clarkei* has solid stems while those of *delavayi* and *sibirica* are hollow. The F₁ hybrids in all cases had hollow stems.

Taxonomically the parents of 'Royal Californian' are both members of the subsection *Apogon* but they belong to different series according to Lawrence's classification. 'Caesar's Brother' being a member of the *Sibiricae* and *douglasiana* a member of the *Californicae*.

Cytologically the species belonging to the *Sibiricae* appear to fall into two groups, one with forty somatic chromosomes and the other with twenty-eight. With but one exception, all the *Californicae* possess forty somatic chromosomes, the one exception being *I. tenuis* which has twenty-eight. Hybrids between the forty chromosome *Sibiricae* and the forty chromosome *Californicae* are not unknown and over a period of years Dykes reported a great many of them. Probably the finest of these hybrids is 'Margot Holmes' which was awarded the Dykes Medal in England in 1927. It is reported to be a hybrid between *douglasiana* and *chrysographes*. So far as is known, all these hybrids have proven to be sterile.

'Royal Californian' is the first record of a hybrid between the twenty-eight chromosome *Sibiricae* and the forty chromosome *Californicae*. As might be expected it is sterile and an examination of the pollen showed almost 100% aborted grains. Horticulturally this clone is attractive and quite distinct from any other known iris.

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The 1956 Iris Season in England

PHILIP G. CORLISS, Arizona

WHILE making contacts for the European Garden Tours which I will direct for Arnold Tours of Boston in 1957 it was my good fortune to enjoy four weeks of peak iris bloom during the fabulous 1956 spring in England—fabulous because cold weather had held back the season and from mid-May to mid-June there was an unprecedented display of all the flowering bulbs, perennials, shrubs, and trees crowded into a short but magnificent spring season. I was constantly assured that no one remembered such a simultaneous display of tulips, iris, peonies, lilacs, hawthorne, and rhododendrons.

In the following paragraphs I will try to condense my impressions of the present status of iris growing in England and some notable iris events of 1956:

Diseases: All the diseases which plague iris growers in our country seem to be just as prevalent in England, such as 'red scorch,' soft rot, and 'pineapppling' (if that is a disease). Conditions were so bad in the trial grounds at Wisley, for example, that judging there was abandoned for 1956.

Status of Species (Beardless) Iris: The English, as always, give the beardless species the consideration to which they are entitled and do not receive in America. Although I saw no Louisiana iris and but few spurias (ones I had sent to the R.H.S. Gardens at Wisley were in bud) most of the other species were well represented at Kew, Oxford, Wisley, and in private gardens. Mr. Laurence Neel has one of the largest collections of the species, many of which he exhibited at the Iris Show June 8-9, including such species as *i. maritima* which I had not heretofore seen. Sir Cedric Morris, Bt., and Mr. C. W. Christie-Miller are two of many growers whose interest in the species is notable. The Siberian iris is perhaps the species most favored, and among the many named garden hybrids I thought Kew Black and Wisley White were outstanding.

Tall Bearded Iris Breeding: There seems little difference in the type and quality of seedlings in the gardens of leading English and American breeders. Since the last war ended, the English have used the best American iris in their breeding programs. For instance, Mrs. Gertrude Anley has some crystal white iris with the tangerine beard, and I had the pleasure of suggesting the name for one which she exhibited at the Iris Show to win honors and selection for trial at Wisley. It is White Wych, and the name was suggested by her residence on Wych Hill Lane, 'Wych' being the old spelling of 'Witch.'

The newest iris of leading American breeders such as David Hall, Orville Fay, Dr. Kleinsorge, and Kenneth Smith are to be seen at the shows and in the gardens of such leading English hybridizers as Mr. Harry Randall, Mr. H. Senior Fothergill, and Mr. H. C. Fletcher.

I was pleased to find that some breeders continue to produce such decorative flowers as the 'St.' group of H. R. Meyer and the 'Benton' group of Sir Cedric Morris, both of which groups are deservedly popular with English gardeners. These hybrids make up in part for the comparative dearth of 'Mohr' or other onco-hybrids.

A Few Important Iris Events in 1956

The Chelsea Exhibition: Such great nurseries as Kelway, Waterer, Orpington, and Wallace & Barr had fine displays of iris at the Chelsea Exhibition in late May. Since the exhibition lasts for four days, the iris were presented in growing clumps, as distinguished from those at *The Annual Show of the British Iris Society* on June 8-9. Here the iris were displayed in massive vases as cut flowers by the nurseries, while the individual entries were displayed like those at our shows. The Town-drow Trophy (for the iris with most perfect form) went to Mr. H. Senior Fothergill's white seedling L-142. To give you an idea of the varieties exhibited, I thought the following named varieties were outstanding: Bold Venture, Front Page, Surrender, and Golden Sunshine. Good English originations were Childhood, Wish Again, Sultry Sky, and Benton Olive. Fine seedlings included Randall's #377 (Gold); Fay's 51-12 (Light violet with tangerine beard); Dr. C. C. Hill's ESY-28/9 (Plicata); Fother-



photo by corliss

Left to right: woman unidentified, N. C. Fletcher, Jean Cayeux, H. R. Randall, Prof. Stafford Jory, Randall Garden, 1956.

gill's 2/31 (Variegata) and L-142, winner of the Towndrow Trophy; and Miss Soper's 6/56 (light violet—from her Lavender Mist x Seedling), and her 2/56 (purple with blue beard, from her Welkin x her Magnificat). I have previously mentioned Mrs. Anley's White Wych, a lovely companion to her fine Pearly Dawn, Chinese Picture, and Arabi Pasha.

Judging at the shows differs slightly from the procedure in the United States. At the June 5th show of the Royal Horticultural Society the specimens were considered in the privacy of the lecture hall. At the Iris Show June 8-9 the judges were divided into small groups assigned to the various divisions and then under the leadership of Mr. G. L. Pilkington, Mr. J. C. Fensome, or other officers, the entire group voted by show of hands for top honors and selection for trial at Wisley. As far as I could tell, the standards are similar to those of our iris judges for the winners were almost invariably the tallest and largest specimens.

The Randall Reception: A large contingent of iris fanciers was invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Randall for tea and to visit the Randall iris garden just before the Iris Show. Professor and Mrs. Stafford Jory of Berkeley, California, my hosts on a trip through the Cotswolds, intimate friends of leading irisarians of England as well as the United States, were leading figures at this and all iris functions. I was pleased to meet here young Jean Cayeux, for whom his grandfather

named the well-known brown iris and who is now the head of his family's distinguished firm of nurserymen.

Mr. Randall grows the leading American iris and his own introductions, such as Derwentwater and Tarn Haws, compared favorably with the others in this splendid display of the best of modern iris. There were outstanding clumps of Carbondale, Leading Lady, Starshine, and Extravaganza. Although he has produced numerous grand blues, the excitement in his seedling rows was highest over his magnificent brown and red seedlings. There is an eye-catching deep gold under number (#377) and two salmon-orange pinks with 'the' beard numbered #231 and #238, from a cross of Cherie and his seedling 'A.B.' #238 is quite ruffled. In the brown and red rows were #R108 and #R102. Seedlings from Tarn Haws x Gypsy Classic produced the widest falls I have yet seen. #401 is a bronze-salmon with a tangerine beard. Truly, since the war, the English breeders have followed the advice given me long ago by Dave Hall to 'step on the shoulders of those who have gone before' by using the best available iris as parents.

Extra-Curricular Report: As my visit to England was partly in the role of Publicity Chairman for The American Hemerocallis Society, and since I included many daylily slides in my talk to The Royal Horticultural Society, I was pleased to note the growing interest in hemerocallis in England. Mr. Randall has been the leading spirit in this movement. His garden contains magnificent clumps of the best U. S. daylilies such as those of Mrs. Nesmith and Mr. Kenneth Smith. Indicative of the trend is the fact that Mr. N. Leslie Cave has nearly abandoned iris in favor of hemerocallis!

GUEST IRIS FOR 1959 MEET

Hybridizers are requested to forward their guest iris by October 1st, 1957, for the Annual AIS Meet at Oklahoma City in 1959. The gardens have been selected, and arrangements made for the careful handling of guest iris. Although guest iris will be accepted during the summer of 1958 as well as 1957, they should be forwarded as early as possible, to become established in the host gardens, and bloom at normal time in 1959.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
Chairman of Guest Iris
1416 Sherwood Lane
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Review of Dwarf Iris of 1956

WALTER WELCH

IT HAS BEEN approximately six years since the Dwarf Iris Society was organized for the purpose of developing Dwarf Bearded Iris and obtaining their rightful recognition as a desirable garden plant. Previous to this time there had been practically no breeding activity in this class of iris, with the result that interest was negligible, the only available varieties were old and of poor quality, and the color range was restricted to the usual purples and pale yellows which had become accepted as the standard colors for dwarf iris. The majority of these varieties were horticultural forms or derivatives of one species, *I. chamaeiris* and similar forms of the 40 chromosome relatives. These were the largest and latest blooming types of dwarf iris, which further restricted this class with short blooming season and a lack of variety in sizes and plant character.

In view of the numerous species which are known within this class of iris, it is difficult to understand why the preceding breeders did not avail themselves of this vast storehouse of materials. But the fact remains that prior to the advent of our dwarf program, apparently only Paul Cook and Mr. H. M. Hill had recognized the potentialities of these other species. Paul Cook had used *I. pumila* to obtain his varieties Alinda and Violet Gem, and *I. arenaria* for Tampa and Keepsake. Mr. Hill had begun to explore the possibilities of *I. arenaria* with Tiny Treasure, Mist O'Pink, and Cream Tart resulting from his work. But these were still in the purple and yellow range, and though they added variety of form and improved quality, they did not extend the range of color.

I believe the first real break through this state of conditions was in 1950, when I obtained the varieties Blarney and Primus, an amoena and variegata respectively. These came from using *I. pumila* with a *chamaeiris* variety, and since that time, there has been a steady flow of new and different colors and patterns in the dwarfs. We not only have added numerous variations in colors and patterns, but have multiplied the diversity of size and type of plant, and extended the season by approximately three to four weeks, particularly in earliness of blooming. Today we can boast of practically every color and pattern known in the tall Bearded Iris with the possible exception of the tangerine pinks and plicatas, and it is possible that we may soon accomplish this achievement.

At the present time we boast of yellows from pale lemon to deep orange; pure sky blues; deep violet to blacks that can compare with the tall; gorgeous purples, the finest in any class; amoenas in several color variations; neglectas; pinnacles; brilliant variegatas; pure immaculate whites; blends in several combinations; good approaches to pink and reds; lavender and orchid; greens in various combinations of the true visible color; browns; and in addition to these normal colorings there

are such unique combinations as Dream Child with clear blue standards, yellow falls, with blue border and beard.

You can have a color or pattern in several types of plant, and a season varying from early to late. For example if you have a white chamaeiris, that does not limit your desire for other types of whites. You will want a white pumila, a white pumila or arenaria hybrid, a white mellita or any other of the different species types; for each will be of a different size, or form, or season of bloom, making each a distinct form that does not compete with another. These different types of plants are available in most every color and pattern.

I believe it would be of interest to present here, the first 25 varieties of our 1956 Dwarf Iris Symposium. You will note that every variety is practically a new introduction of recent date. Over the past five years the older varieties are gradually being displaced.

<i>Sym.</i> <i>Rating</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Times</i> <i>Voted</i>	<i>No. of</i> <i>Points</i>	<i>Quality</i> <i>Rating</i>	<i>Color</i> <i>Pattern</i>
1	Sparkling Eyes	52	5090	97.884	Amoena
2	Ablaze	14	1340	95.71	Variegata
3	Veri-Gay	52	4850	93.27	Variegata
4	Blazon	63	5710	90.635	Maroon
5	April Morn	61	5420	88.85	Blue
6	Red Amethyst	36	3190	88.61	Red-purple
7	Hanselmayer	31	2730	88.06	Lemon
8	Orange Glint	30	2630	87.666	Orange
9	Buster Brown	30	2620	87.33	Brown
10	Dream Child	35	3040	86.857	Blue & Yel
11	Butterball	13	1120	86.15	Sulphur
12	Cup & Saucer	52	4440	85.40	Pink-purple
13	Promise	57	4820	84.56	Pink
14	Path of Gold	49	4100	83.673	Butter-yel
15	Little Villain	30	2470	82.333	Black
16	Wee Admiral	14	1150	82.142	Dk. Red-pur
17	Violet Gem	43	3530	82.093	Violet
18	Butch	35	2860	81.714	Red-pur Wh. BD.
19	Stylish	50	4080	81.60	Petunia-pur
20	Beauty Spot	33	2690	81.515	Plum-purple
21	Flaxen	26	2110	81.15	Blue
22	Blue Spot	44	3560	80.909	Neglecta
23	Violet Night	33	2650	80.303	Dk. Violet
24	Primus	51	4090	80.196	Variegata
25	Inchalong	27	2130	78.888	Lt. Yellow

Sparkling Eyes has rated first place for three successive years and as yet is the only amoena of the "Wabash" coloring to date, although we have Cherry Spot which is an amoena with cherry color falls. This amoena pattern is inherent in the species *I. pumila*, which we call the "spot pattern" and this factor is dominant in whatever combination with which it is crossed. We find that this spot can come in several colors, and we can put any color spot on any color self pattern, as the spot factor is apparently independent from the factor for petal color; in other words the spot is superimposed over the normal petal color.

This spot factor is responsible for *amoenas*, *variegatas*, *neglectas*, *Pinnacles*, and various other combinations. For instance *Veri-Gay* shows us the reddish spot on a yellow base color, which we call *variegata*. *Blue Spot* is a deep blue spot over a light blue self color, which we call *neglecta*. *My Gay Lassie* and *L-551* are of the *Pinnacle* type with white standards, yellow falls, and this is merely a yellow spot over the white base color on the falls.

There is one more thing which I should mention, regarding beards in the dwarfs. We are usually accustomed to yellow beards almost invariably in the tall. In the dwarfs we can have beards of all colors and in some striking combinations. For example *Little Villain* is a near black with velvety texture, with a pure white beard; while *Little Joe* is a blacker form with bronze beard; then my *O-549* is a real black with a deep violet beard. I have seedlings that are deep yellow with violet beard, which will indicate the possibilities in this breeding. And I may say that until you see such combinations, it is difficult to appreciate what a beard can mean to a variety.

As I started this dwarf iris movement, it was natural to expect that my preceding in breeding and materials would result in a supremacy of the Welch varieties at the beginning, but that unbalance is now beginning to adjust itself. Each year the introductions from various breeders are increasing, and the quality is improving in a similar proportion. Such breeders as Paul Cook, Doc. Jonas, Ethel Doerr, Earl Roberts, Ed Zickler, Leona Mahood, Fern Robinson, Vivian Grapes, Helen Doriot, Dorothy Dennis, Wilma Greenlee, and Belden Streibich are producing several excellent varieties, not to mention the numerous breeders who have some fine seedlings on display at our various Test Gardens.

In the brown class Zickler's *Buster Brown* and Grapes' *Little Mohee* are worthy additions to our list. Zickler's *Butterball*, an *arenaria* hybrid is outstanding in this line. Paul Cook has produced definite improvement in the clarity of the blues with his *Sky Patch*. Helen Doriot's *Red Amethyst* is a very superior *pumila* form in the reddish tones and she has a blue seedling which is to be named that is the finest blue I have seen; #6-55. At the present time breeders have almost 100 seedlings in the Test Garden, several of which will undoubtedly be worthy of introduction.

We must not forget that this dwarf iris movement is new, and that as yet several species have not been explored. We have the materials and a reasonable knowledge of breeding techniques to develop them. Just this past year Jay Ackerman produced the first hybrids of *pumila* x *arenaria*; lovely little plants that open up a whole new field for development. But to write about the new dwarfs is utterly inadequate for a proper appreciation of them, they must be seen to fully understand the progress that has been made and the future potentialities in the dwarfs. If you are looking for real adventure and certain rewards for your efforts, look to dwarf iris.

DR. GEORGE M. REED

In Memoriam

ALEXANDER C. WELLINGTON, Pa.

IT is with deep sorrow that we have to announce the death, on July 1, 1956, of Dr. George Matthew Reed, internationally famous authority on the Japanese iris, at the age of seventy-eight, of coronary thrombosis. Although his health had been failing the past several years, he had taken an active interest in the Pittsburg Iris Society, of which he was a charter member and Chairman of the Board of Managers, and it was only within the past year that he broke his habit of regular attendance at our meetings.

The youngest of a family of seven boys and three girls, George Reed was born May 2, 1878 in the small country town of Ingleside, Pa., the son of the Reverend Robert and Mary (Walkinshaw) Reed. Three brothers, like their father, became ministers in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, but George was destined to pursue a different career. He attended the local public school, spent two terms at Freeport Academy across the river, and entered Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Pa., where he graduated in 1900. Four years later he received his master's degree at the University of Wisconsin and in 1907 his doctor's degree in botany.

It was while he was teaching at Amity College, College Springs, Iowa, in 1902, that he married Mary Agnes Lymer, who died in 1944 after 42 years of marriage. A deep tragedy, of which he rarely spoke and of which few people were aware, struck the young couple at the very start of their marriage career. Their only child, Norman, born Oct. 9, 1903, died when he was two and a half years old. George Reed loved children, and his neighbors tell how, in the last years of his retirement, he would take their small children for walks and shower them with little attentions.

Though Dr. Reed was known in the iris world as the recognized authority on the Japanese and related irises, he was by profession a botanist, his interests being the field of cereal pathology and the physiological specialization of parasites. He started his teaching career immediately after graduation from Geneva College; subsequently he became assistant professor of botany at the University of Missouri from 1907 to 1912 and full professor from 1912 to 1918. He was with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as plant pathologist during 1919-1920.

In 1921 he joined the Brooklyn Botanic Garden as curator of plant pathology, a position he held for 25 years until his retirement as curator emeritus in 1946. In addition, from August, 1943 to June 30, 1944, he served as acting director of the Garden. His work there was prodigious. He and his students (he trained many who later took their doctorate)

carried out fundamental research on the diseases of cereal grains and, in quite another field, on the breeding of new iris varieties.

He was a frequent contributor to the technical journals on subjects relating to his professional field, to cite but one example, the problem of smut resistance in sorghums. He was a member of half a dozen professional societies, and his name is starred in "American Men of Science," the starring indicating that a scientist has made a major contribution to knowledge in one of the 13 basic sciences. Geneva College honored him in 1936 with the degree of doctor of science. Had his work been limited to his professional interests, had he never stepped out beyond the confines of his specialty, he could still have rested content in the knowledge that he had made his mark in his chosen profession and had been recognized by his fellow-scientists.

But a wider audience knows Dr. George Reed for his work on the iris. In 1930, under the sponsorship of the American Iris Society, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and the National Research Bureau, he was sent to Japan to study the Japanese iris—and with it the distinction of being the first American botanist to be sent to a foreign country on a mission specifically related to iris. His wife accompanied him on the trip. There he found and identified close to 2,000 varieties of Japanese iris. At that time only about 400 varieties had been introduced into the United States, enmeshed in a confusion of names; and it was one of his tasks to identify, establish the correct name, and determine the lineage of these 400. His work succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and contributed materially to our knowledge of Japanese iris.

While at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden he was instrumental in establishing the co-operative Farmingdale Iris Garden and he extended the Garden's famous collections of Oriental flowering cherries and crabapples. Perhaps the least known of his accomplishments was "Red Jade." Some eighteen years previously, in the course of his experiments on flowering crabapple seedlings, he created one that was later to be introduced as a new variety and patented by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden under the name "Red Jade." It is a weeping crabapple tree, whose "small brilliant fruits, like pendants of red jade" suggested its name; and the Garden's brochure goes on to say that "the parent tree and its thousand grafted offspring are the only ones of their kind in the world."

Aside from the purely technical periodicals, he wrote frequently on a variety of botanical subjects for the New York papers and various popular and semi-popular garden magazines. He was a frequent contributor to the Bulletin of the AIS; among the best known are his "One Hundred Japanese Irises, More or Less" (Bull. 32, July 1929), "The Iris of Japan" (Bull. 40, July 1931) and "Southern United States Irises" (Bull. 106, July 1947). He wrote the short article on the "Japanese Irises" in the AIS book, "The Iris, an Ideal Hardy Perennial." His "Hybrids of

Iris fulva and Iris foliosa" (Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record 20: 243-253 July 1931) remains a classic in its field.

George Reed was one of those rare phenomena—an individual whose personal appearance gave credence to his distinguished career. Six feet tall, very straight, broad of shoulder, his craggy-featured face was at once both strong and sensitive. Dr. George M. Reed the scientist was perhaps better known than George Reed the man. His sister said he never ceased to grieve for his wife and little son. His neighbors knew little of his personal life or his accomplishments, on both of which he was very reticent. He was equally "unknown" to most members of the Pittsburgh Iris Society. It was characteristic of him when, at our early meetings, the president called upon each member to rise as his name was called, he would gravely stand up, then take his chair again without uttering a word. At one such meeting, when each member was asked to say *something* about himself, George Reed got up when his name was called and sat down immediately, again without saying anything; when urged by the president to tell at least something about himself, he replied, "I guess I'm incognito."

Retires to Life of Scholar

Following his retirement from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in 1946 he came to live with his sister, a gentle, cultured lady, Miss Emma Jane Reed, in Crafton, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Here he lived the life of the retired scientist and scholar. He regularly read his half dozen technical journals; carried on a correspondence with former associates and—what gave him particular pleasure—answered queries that continued to come from different parts of the world; and tended his beloved iris garden. He was a great reader, mainly in literature and history (he had Churchill's six-volume "The Second World War"); cared little for movies or TV; occasionally listened to the radio broadcast of baseball, though he was not a regular fan; and Sundays would usually tune in on his favorite religious program. He always read the Sunday "New York Times." He never smoked while at work, but enjoyed his after-breakfast and evening cigar.

His garden, which he tended himself, consisted, as one might expect, mainly of Japanese iris, with only about fifty clumps of the tall bearded, a few dozen dwarf, some spurias and Siberians. He decidedly preferred Japanese iris to all others. One occasion, when I expressed surprise that he wasn't experimenting with them, he replied, a little sadly, that he didn't have the facilities. He held decided views on the tall bearded varieties: he thought many of the old-timers, which he admired for their beauty and vigor, were unwisely being ignored in the modern trend. A few months before his death I told him of my idea of a worthwhile project of hybridization of bearded iris: that of seeking to develop strains for longer blooming periods. He was quite responsive to the idea, but we never got any further.

Death came to Dr. George M. Reed six days after his attack. In accordance with his wishes his ashes rest in Madison, Wis., beside his wife and child. His sister plans to give up the house. Dr. Reed's Japanese garden has been transferred to the writer's in Crafton Heights, where a sunken garden was especially created to house it, until that time when the Pittsburgh Iris Society may make arrangements for a better place in one of our city's public gardens, there to be known as the "George M. Reed Memorial Garden."

To have known George Reed was "to point with pride." I am glad to have had the privilege. His friends and fellow-members of the Pittsburgh Iris Society will always remember the tall, quiet, distinguished-looking scholarly man of the friendly habit, whose fund of knowledge and wise counsel were always at their disposal.

GEORGE M. REED—1878-1956

1895-1900 Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. A.B. 1900; D.Sc. 1936 (Honorary) Rhetoric Prize (divided) 1897; General Excellence Prize, 1898, 1899, 1900. Honor man of the Class of 1900.

1900-1903 Professor of Natural Sciences, Amity College, College Springs, Iowa

1903-1907 Graduate Student and Assistant in Botany University of Wisconsin

1907 Instructor in Botany, University of Wisconsin 1904 A.M.; 1907 Ph.D. University of Wisconsin

1907-1912 Assistant Professor, 1912-1918 Professor of Botany University of Missouri

1910-1918 Chairman of the Department of Botany, University of Missouri

1919-1920 Cereal Plant Pathologist, Office of Cereal Inv. U.S. Department of Agriculture

1921-1946 Curator of Plant Pathology, Brooklyn, N. Y. Botanic Garden

1946 Curator Emeritus Brooklyn, N. Y. Botanic Garden

1943-1944 (Oct.-June) Acting Director Botanic Garden

MEMBER—American Association for Advancement of Science

American Genetic Association, American Iris Society

American Naturalists Society, Botany Society of America

Mycological Society of America, Phytopathological Society of America

Awarded the A. Cressy Morrison Prize for 1927 by the N. Y. Academy of Sciences for the best scientific paper submitted.

PUBLICATIONS—More than 50 technical papers in Plant Pathology:—disease resistance of host plants, specialization of parasitic fungi, inheritance of disease resistance.

Married Mary Agnes Lymer (d. December 11, 1944) June 12, 1902 B.S. & A.M. Amity College, College Springs, Iowa.

Full Many a Flower is born to blush unseen

W. F. SCOTT, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

NEW CONDITIONS bring new problems, and many problems have been created by the active growth of AIS. Not the least of these is how to evaluate the thousands of new iris seedlings our members are creating each year. Of our 5000 members at least one fourth make a few crosses each year. Anyone who makes any crosses at all will set at least ten pods, which should average thirty seeds per pod. Allowing 50% germination, a bit of arithmetic will produce the prodigious figures of some 187,000 seedlings grown per year by our members. And that is probably a very conservative figure. At least ten of our large hybridizers will grow 4000-5000 seedlings each, each year. There are many who grow half that quantity. Whatever figures you use, you will come up with an enormous total.

Moreover, those thousands of seedlings are of high average quality. True, everyone who takes tweezers in hand will have a fair share of bad crosses. Nothing to show for the work but a row of utter dogs. But most of our enthusiasts make carefully planned crosses between proven parents, and the average result is pretty good.

A serious aspect of all this lovely work is that many of these hybridizers live in the "wide open spaces" where AIS members and judges are scattered far and wide. These problems of distance are difficult to explain to our eastern members. But consider Region 17 for instance. This is the state of Texas, and it is further from Texarkana to El Paso than it is from Boston to Chicago. Consider also Region 18, Missouri and Kansas. It is further from St. Louis to Goodland than it is from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Virginia. Distances like this predominate west of the Mississippi River, and our problems must be considered accordingly. *In 1955 some 187 hybridizers named and registered 657 seedlings. The figure for 1956 should be even larger.*

How can our judges and members see, study, and pass judgment on this huge and constantly growing crop of new varieties? Obviously, they cannot. Obviously many are "born to blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the desert air." In 1956 the balloting for High Commendation by our Accredited Garden Judges included votes for 900 different seedlings from 201 different hybridizers. Ninety-four varieties received sufficient votes to get H.C. Many lacked only one or two votes. Perhaps a seedling of *yours* failed to get enough votes. Perhaps it is better than many which did receive the honor. What can be done?

What can be done to place before a representative number of judges all the seedlings thought worthy of notice by each of our hundreds of

hybridizers? First, you, the hybridizer, must keep firmly before you the fact that *you* are the one who wants the seedlings seen and judged. The obligation to place them before the judges is yours. In some areas it is possible for judges to visit many gardens during the season, and many judges make this a regular practice. But there is no guarantee that a prized seedling will be in bloom at the very moment a judge happens to drop in, and in many areas it is absolutely impossible for judges to cover the great distances separating gardens and do anything else. This situation applies to most of the country.

What, then, is the answer? How can you place your favorite seedlings before a reasonable number of judges? There are two good ways. One is to send seedlings to the site of each Annual Meeting. If you do this, always send them two years ahead of time, and always clear them through the local committee to make sure they will be grown in a garden on the regular program. Seedlings sent only one year ahead of the meeting will not have typical growth or bloom, and may prove an embarrassment instead of a compliment.

Annual Meeting Provides Opportunity

At each Annual Meeting there are many judges, and if your seedling is in bloom, and if it is good, it will receive notice. It does not matter whether your name is widely known or not. At the 1956 meeting, in Los Angeles, Mr. Schoop, from the far northwest, had a lovely seedling named Spanish Whim in bloom in the Cosgrove garden. Many visitors had no idea who Mr. Schoop is, but his excellent seedling received 15 votes for H. C. as a result of being on display at the Annual Meeting. It will now receive wider attention, and if it appears worthy of higher honors it has a good chance of getting them. But if Mr. Schoop had not had that plant in bloom in Clarke Cosgrove's garden who can say whether or not it ever would have received H. C.? There may be dozens of pink seedlings better than Spanish Whim, but it is good, it was seen, and it got the votes.

Another way to bring your seedlings to the attention of judges is to send them to one or more of the Regional Test Gardens now springing up in many areas. These testing plots are coming into being as a direct result of the problem discussed here: how to bring to attention the seedlings of hybridizers too remotely located to expect judges to visit their gardens. These test gardens receive notice in the Bulletin, and in Regional papers. If you do not know of one near you, write your Regional Vice-President. If there are none in your area, get one started in a center of iris activity.

The test plot which has been in operation in St. Louis for two seasons is a good example of such a project. Mrs. Walter Buxton, the Regional Vice-President, set aside a plot of ground in her own garden for these test purposes. The plot will accommodate about 100 clumps, planted on 3-foot centers and power-cultivated. Any hybridizer of Region 18, or

any nearby hybridizer of another Region may send not more than five plants to the garden for test. They will be grown for two years. Each season it is guaranteed that a minimum of five judges will study and rate each plant. This rating is done on a simple form supplied by the Region. The irises are displayed under identifying symbols. Source and parentage are not disclosed. If a judge likes a seedling well enough to wish to cast a vote for it for H.C., Mrs. Buxton will disclose to the judge the proper identification and source of the plant. At the end of each season the owners of the exhibited plants are sent the ratings given each of their own plants by the visiting judges. A numerical rating system is used, based upon the last such system used by AIS.

High Standards Urged

It is well at this point to say bluntly that many seedlings are not as good as their originators think they are and most judges are reluctant to speak up and say so. Many new hybridizers select on the "just-as-good-as" theory. They have a seedling which is "just-as-good-as" Helen McGregor. They have a beautiful new pink "just-as-good-as" Pink Cameo. Or even one which is ever so much better than Cherie. Very likely they have. But what they overlook is that their standard of comparison is somewhat ancient, as iris improvement goes. Do they have a seedling "just-as-good-as" Eleanor's Pride? Or "just-as-good-as" Big Game? Or May Hall? If so, *then* they may be justly proud. But in many cases the new hybridizer becomes unduly (though understandably) proud of a seedling which compares favorably with something now superseded, and then is hurt deeply when the judges fail to share his enthusiasm.

This is but one reason why every new hybridizer should make it a point to see and study the newest varieties as frequently as possible. It is usually a financial impossibility to own a large part of the newest things, but if a hybridizer is working for improved blues it should not be too great a strain to own the one or two best blue novelties of the year. The same applies to any other color range. Compare your seedlings with the best of *today*, not with the best of yesterday.

If you have a good seedling, if you have compared it with the best of its class and still think it good, do not be shy about calling it to the attention of every judge you can lay hands to. Should the judges not agree with you there is small harm done, except to your pride. Do not forget that the judge is just as confused as you are by the flood of new varieties. But the judge has a task to do, and must select from this great array of beauty the few varieties which will receive his vote. If you fail to call attention to your own favorite it may easily be overlooked. It may be good, but if it is overlooked it gets no votes.

Region Six Speaks

Melodrama (P. Cook), this spectacular iris created a great deal of interest in my garden. There is nothing quite like it in coloring or form. Melodrama is a bitone, the standards being a pale, bluish violet at the top, gradually deepening to the deep violet falls. The whole flower is delightfully ruffled, above average size, adequately branched and possessing a quality which attracts iris fanciers to it. It is from the Progenitor line of Mr. Cook's breeding.

Mr. DeForest's Grand Teton is very large, measuring 7 to 8 inches. It, however, is prevented from being coarse by the very wide, ruffled petals which have excellent substance, lasting a day or two longer than the other flowers growing in the same location. The color is yellow with a wash of chartreuse in it. One of its parents is Cloud Cap. This iris is very attractive and a fine grower, as two 40" flower stalks were produced from a single rhizome planted the year before.

June Meredith and May Hall were my favorite pinks in 1956. The former, from Tell Muhlestein, is grand in all respects. The color is not quite as intense as Pink Enchantment but the texture, substance and form of flower surpasses Pink Enchantment. May Hall, named in honor of Mrs. David Hall, has wonderful style and size and if it were pinker we could just about cease breeding pinks, as it would be the ideal; fortunately, however, we never quite reach that perfection.

Whole Cloth (Cook #12555) a 1957 introduction of Paul Cook's was perhaps the most unusual and outstanding iris observed this season. Its name, Whole Cloth, was selected as indicative of the breeding of this iris, having come from an entirely new line of Paul Cook seedlings. The color is that of a light blue amoena. The pure white standards are broad and beautifully arched; the sky blue falls are wide and flaring and the beard is white. When Mrs. Jean Stevens saw it, her remark to me was, "This iris will win the Dykes the first year it is eligible."

Dr. Wanless, a seedling of Chantilly and Chivalry, brings an abundance of ruffling in a medium blue iris which heretofore has not been achieved. The color is a bitone with medium blue standards and violet blue falls. Its color is smooth and very attractive.

Another blue neglecta is Mr. Wills' Shiloh. This iris has a richness of coloring caused by the velvety texture, which makes it a standout. It is endowed with a brilliant yellow beard and a very smooth haft. Shiloh is much darker than Dr. Wanless and both possess charm and distinctiveness.

Mr. Shirmer's Gay Apparel is an iris which might be called a "fancy." the color is very different from any other iris which I know. The standards are a golden apricot; the falls are brilliant lilac bordered with a broad band of the color of the standards. This alone makes the flower

an eye catcher but the entire flower is edged by heavy lacing. The stalk is well branched and a fine grower. Some may object to the veining in the haft, but its general all over beauty overbalances the few veins.

Patience by Mr. Schortman gives a color which is badly needed in the garden, it being an improved Inspiration, with much more brilliance. The whole flower has a silky sheen set off by a wide, light lemon beard which appears white at a distance. The excellent growth, strong stems attaining 40 inches and general performance make this iris in demand.

Mr. Knowlton's Red Cap, a very beautiful iris, was one of the outstanding things in my garden this season. The color is very appealing, it being a bicolor with rich red falls which flare horizontally, bordered by a lighter band of red. The standards are very nicely held and are a lighter shade than the falls. The haft is smooth, without any markings. Comparing it to Color Sergeant, which has been considered a good red iris, Red Cap is smoother, more brilliant, and has much more style to the form of the flower.

The newer white iris are so lovely that it becomes increasingly difficult to select the best ones. I prefer the light or white bearded ones to those with yellow beards. Wedding Bouquet, Senorita Ilsa, Swan Ballet, The Citadel, Cliffs of Dover, and Cascadian each performed excellently for me this year. Each one is distinctly different in form and carriage so that one would not wish to be without any of the ones mentioned.

Region 6 is fortunate to have Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lauck now residing in Toledo, Ohio, where they have a beautifully planned iris garden in which many of the better things are growing. The hundreds of named varieties together with the immense beds of seedlings which the Laucks are growing will attract iris folks from far and near.

DON WATERS, Ohio

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The past season will probably set a record for unusual weather. Typical phone calls from various perturbed Garden Club Chairmen went something like this—"But Miss B., you know our meeting is scheduled for Friday. When do you think they will be at their best." Thank goodness I don't have to confine my iris "viewing" to one rather hurried trip, usually right after lunch when the sun is high and hot and the iris and Club Members are all drooping.

In spite of the unusual weather the iris came through beautifully. We had the best season ever. My own garden was very nice and since I am one of the lucky people living within daily visiting distance of Don Waters' garden and seedling patch, the season was a complete joy.

In the Waters' garden I liked Hy-Blaze and Red Cap better than Privateer. Shiloh and Chiquita, both out of Wabash crosses, were blooming beautifully. A clump of Knowlton's Gay Head was a stunning sight. Paul Cook's sensational new blue bitone, Melodrama, created quite a stir. Everyone wanted it.



"I would have to mention Melodrama as being one of the finest of the new things . . . this spectacular iris is a deep violet bitone . . . Paul Cook's sensational new bitone, created quite a stir . . . everyone wanted it."

No-Mohr is an unusual lovely, creamy buff, large, good substance. Wedding Bouquet and Swan Ballet, both beautifully ruffled, were running a race, with Swan Ballet having a slight edge. Lady Rogers was a thrilling sight and gave a long season of bloom. June Meredith was a sensation, the best of the Muhlestein pinks. Glowing Gold, there is something different and most appealing about this beautiful yellow. Dream Dance is a golden buff with a lovely iridescence. It was much admired in the Wickersham Garden at Urbana and in the Waters' garden. Patience, a striking, large magenta will take the place of Inspiration.

Clumps of Orange Banner were outstanding, large brilliant flowers which did not fade. Waters' MB-53 a large, flaring and frilled bright blue kept its color and was long lasting.

Caroline Jane seems to be the favorite plicata. It is tall, large, beautifully frilled and has a leathery substance. Fluted Arrow is lovely and appeals to many.

OLIVE BOWMAN

* * * * *

Some people drink, others take to Iris. I take to Iris. Yes, it's habit forming, just like gambling, or other vices. My husband hates to see these spells come over me, for he says, he doesn't eat, come April, 'till the snow flies, and that he has the best aired beds in the county. So be it.

My Iris Binge started the first week in May, at Middlebury, Indiana where a whole hillside of tiny dwarf iris bloomed in such profusion that it made your head swim. It is worth going many, many miles to see the wonderful things Walter Welch has come up with. Every color is there and every combination imaginable. The fragrance from these little fellows is unforgettable. I wish everyone could see this lovely garden in the springtime.

Ten miles away at Goshen, Indiana, Helen Doriot has another mouth-watering garden. This is not just an iris garden. There is everything, from rare rock plants, roses, delphinium, outstanding trees, and shrubs to her own creations in seedling dwarf iris. The garden covers several acres, and is a real delight to visit.

After ten days with Helen and Walter, soaking up all the beauty of the new dwarfs, I returned to my own garden, which left me breathless and confounded. How, just how, could all those weeds grow so fast, in such a short time? I never get to enjoy my own garden since I've become an addict; it's just a slave mart for me (but I love it). In my saner moments I get busy and weed, weed, weed. I no sooner get it all cleaned up and away I go again.

Due to the unpredictable weather we had this past season, I was a



Deep Black—Paul Cook, 1955 is an iris of great distinction.

week late in getting started. I left one night at 10 P.M. Driving all night I was in Goshen, at 5 A.M. Everything was covered with frost, so before the sun could do too much damage, I strolled through Helen's seedling patch. Have you ever seen iris thickly covered with frost? My! they were beautiful, but not lasting. With my teeth chattering and frozen to the bone, I chose a few that I thought would bear watching. I could stand the cold no longer so started back to the car, expecting to take a nap before waking Helen, but she had heard me drive in,

hurriedly dressed, and came out to greet me. We both made a quick turn through the patch, then went in the house for a nice breakfast. While I was thawing out, Helen said we had to hurry, as we were to be in Bluffton for lunch. There went my hope for some sleep. So I took a No-Nod and made ready for the trip.

On arrival at Bluffton, we found we had an hour to spare, so we stopped at Mary Williamson's garden. Her new home was nearly finished, the home garden looked well established, and her iris were blooming beautifully. For the first time I saw Paul Cook's Melodrama. There were many lovely new things, but Melodrama was It in her garden.

We then went to Paul and Emma Cook's, where a most delightful luncheon was served to Jean Stevens and her husband, (guests of honor) the Paul Wickershams, Helen Doriot and myself. The Stevens were on their last leg of the extensive tour of American iris gardens. From Bluffton they were leaving for Boston, then on back to Australia. We then spent several hours in the seedling patch where each iris was more beautiful than the other. The Progenitor, and Imbricata seedlings, I'm sure will make new iris history. Like Tom Craig, I blushed with shame for covetousness that I couldn't help feeling.

We were so drugged with gorgeous iris by this time that we threw all saneness to the wind; we just couldn't go home yet, so late that afternoon we left for Urbana, Ohio arriving just before dark. We made a hurried call to our new RVP and on receiving an invitation we set out for their new garden. It had rained a bit but in the twilight the iris were putting on a good show. The Fredericks use their iris in the landscape picture and have done a wonderful job, for it would be hard to tell that the garden was just a year old, everything was so well established.

Helen and I went back to the Motel, where we had one pocket comb for our luggage. Yes, we were addicts all right on a real Binge. No sleep, no clean clothes, no one knew where we were, but we were happy, we saw iris and more iris. Six A.M. found us on the way to the Wickersham garden. This was something. I have never seen so many new things growing in one small garden. All the iris I had read about and wondered if I could live without were here, even some that had just been introduced in 1956. All were growing beautifully, well marked and easy to get at and see. We spent hours taking notes, comparing and just looking. I think Swan Ballet took my vote here. A lovely huge clump of Wick's own Mac-O-Chee was outstanding. Wick took us to his two seedling patches where we saw some lovely Debutantes to come. After a full morning and a lovely luncheon at the Urbana Airport, with Wick and his charming wife as hosts we left for home via Bluffton where we stopped for one last look at those lush seedlings of Cook's. We just missed seeing Dr. Frank Galyon who had flown in from Knoxville that afternoon. Galyon's GN-1 seedling, growing in Cook's garden was very beautiful.

We arrived back in Goshen about midnight. The next day we visited Walter and Leona Welch's beautiful garden. While Walter specializes in dwarf iris, he still dabbles a little in the tall bearded. He has one lovely white seedling we liked very much; C-2.

We continued on to Greig Lapham's, where we saw many, many lovely pink and red seedlings. Some we will hear from later perhaps. By this time we were really in the swing.

The next day we took off for Elmore, Ohio where Don Waters and his gracious wife greeted us in one of the most perfectly kept gardens I have ever been in. The Water's garden is a real experience for iris lovers. Hundreds of gorgeous new things along with his own selected seedlings arranged as to color, complimenting themselves, were growing superbly. It would be quite a task to select but one from his garden. My notes say—must have—Dr. Wanless, Rehobeth, Swan Ballet, Melodrama, May Hall, Grand Teton, Lady Rogers, Lady Ilse, Gold Frills, June Meredith, Regina Maria, Wedding Bouquet, Harbor Blue, Praiseworthy, Orange Banner, and Topaz. This was just skimming the top. Don took us to his seedling patch where we spent several more hours. His one year seedlings looked like three year old clumps. I have fourteen listed, each one different, which would do honor in any garden. We should have Don's recipe on how to grow iris. He promises to eat any borer found in his garden.

After seeing these lovely gardens, I wondered how many people in Region Six realized just how fortunate they were, in having all this beauty at their disposal just for the going and seeing. It is worth all the time and mileage it takes. I understand both Don and Wick have gone all out and have added many more new ones for the coming year. I'm looking forward to another "Binge," come next Iris Time.

Meanwhile, I will go into the hibernating period, with the plans for the coming National Iris meeting in Memphis. It was my pleasure to attend the Men's Garden Club of America's National Meeting held in Memphis several years ago. John Pierce and Bob Carney had much to do with this affair. This was one of the most outstanding meetings I have ever attended. Gorgeous gardens, wonderful food, good accommodations, entertainment (especially the Cajan) the wonderful barbecue will delight you. Memphis will be hard to forget. I know what John Pierce can do, so mark your calendars and save your pennies for that Memphis meeting, you'll love every minute of it. I can hardly wait, till Memphis time. See you all then?

LEE ARMIGER, Michigan

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From the garden of our mutual friend, Paul Cook, I would have to mention Melodrama as being one of the finest of the new things. There, also are the usual blacks that are bigger and better, together with the reds and the blues and now the Imbricata hybrids. For next year I understood Whole Cloth will be ready for introduction, and one

in particular that I personally have been in love with since first seeing it, is the one he expects to name after Mrs. Cook. It has a nice wide blue band on the falls.

At Greig Lapham's the new reds are coming on with a bang; his Happy Wanderer is among the best, together with a red with a few brown tints that I believe will be grand competition for "Trim."

At Mission Gardens of Techny, Illinois, Brother Charles' Celestial Snow is one of the most fascinating, wavy, new whites that I have seen.

From the gardens of Orville Fay, Gallilee is a blue must, as is Fleeta among the pinks and Total Eclipse among the darks. For next season in white, Wintergreen and Irish Linen are tops. Chinese Lantern, a new yellow with a red beard, will go far.

From the gardens of Mrs. Hinkle, Regina Maria is one of the very largest blues with good form and certainly has attracted much attention. Another blue, Melissa and two whites, New Love and White Bouquet are three iris that you will want to get acquainted with.

From Ed Watkins' gardens there are four that I would give a vote, namely, Inverness, a new white-probably his best new white; Eleanor's Pride; Beth Corey in the blue and Ruth Merry, a yellow with pink shadings. You won't want to miss these.

From the gardens of Kenneth Smith of Long Island, his Richmond Town, Janie Vaughn, Sun Valley and New Yorker are tops.

From Tell Muhlestein's gardens the two best pinks are June Meredith and Pink Fulfillment but my own preference is our "Pink Fulfillment." I would then mention Dr. Wanless and Gail as being superb varieties.

In mentioning pinks, we cannot miss Mr. Dave Hall's Lynne Hall as being one of the very best of the new ones.

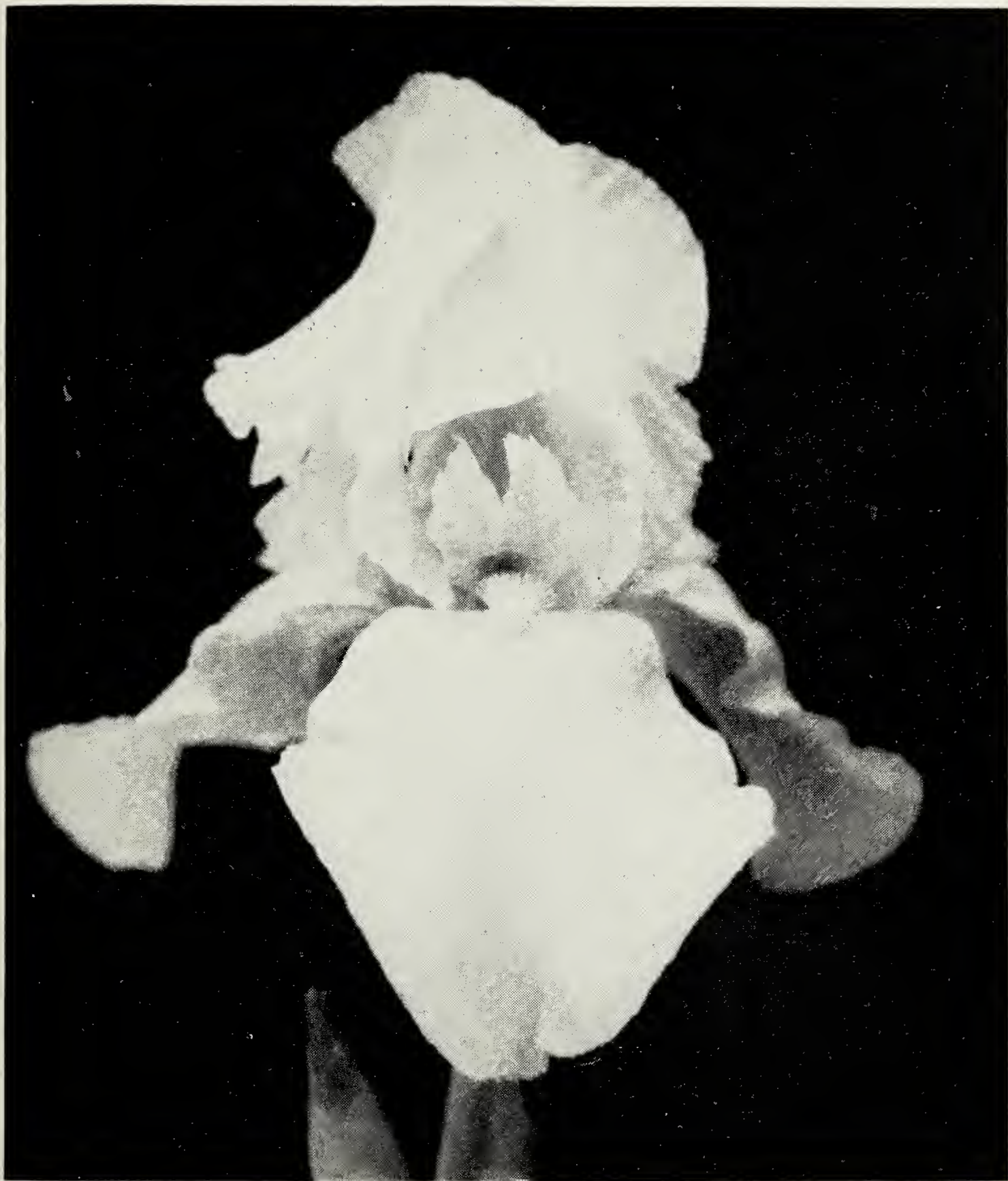
The best orange-yellow is Orange Banner from the garden of Donald Waters. His tan-brown, Topaz is fine, with "Watermelon" one of the most sensational iris I have ever seen. This year, 1956, Donald Waters' seedling patch was magnificent in that he had the largest seedling clumps with more good seedlings that I have ever seen. The one he expects to name after Mrs. Waters is a white with muskmelon shadings and is certainly very beautiful. I could not praise this one enough together with the others that he was growing as first year seedlings. A blue of his, "Flying High" will certainly go far in the blues. A cross of "Frances Kent" and "Top Flight" produced large, lovely seedlings in shades of pink, apricot and tannish orange. The best, in my opinion were FW-156, W-356, W-256 and FP-56.

From William Shortman's gardens "Sierra Skies" needs no comment, his "Patience" you better get, his #452 (True Blue) and "Pretty Red Wings" we are looking forward to.

I assure you that it will be time well spent to see these in 1957.

D. P. WICKERSHAM

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Praiseworthy—Muhlestein 1955, ". . . is a large medium blue with just a hint of violet."

"Give me the low down boy! What's good?"

When you receive this or a similar greeting in an iris garden at bloom time, you may be sure that an eager iris fan has just arrived to look things over and wants to cut the preliminaries by deferring to your supposed superior judgment. Besides having classified the best of the introduced iris, you are presumably expected to have spotted at least one future Dykes winner among the seedlings.

And don't think that we didn't do just that (we've secret marks in our little black book) as we scoured through some of the gardens in Region 6 this past season!

"What's good?"

Many of the finer new iris were to be found in Paul Wickersham's delightful garden at Urbana, Ohio. Some that especially caught the eye were:

Eleanor's Pride, a beautifully formed sky blue displaying three and four blooms on sturdy well branched stalks.

Cliffs of Dover, a well known white which always demands attention.

June Meredith, a luscious clean pink of lasting quality. Its competitor, Truly Fair, almost the same shade of pink, grows taller and has such a stately form that you list it as a "must."

Native Dancer, more to the tannish-apricot, displayed a stalk with three exquisite blooms.

Dream Dance is really a dream. It is a deep creamy yellow with a pleasing lighter area at the tip of the beard.

A large clump of "Wick's" own Mac-O-chee, a rosy brown with a blue flush in the center of the falls attracted considerable attention. His Ann Adams, a lovely rose-red, has ruffled domed standards and round falls with a tiny white mark at the base of a bright tangerine beard.

"What's good?"

In Paul Cook's garden, the "Ah'S" have it when you are greeted with row on row of white and blue amoenas, all of them so exciting that it would be a major task to select any one as a choice. Paul's favorite is No. 12555 which has beautiful pure white standards and medium blue rippled falls. The flowers last for three days, taking one full day to completely expand. This will be named Whole Cloth.

No. 11155, has white standards and falls with about one-fourth inch violet border around the falls. This is most unusual and attractive. Some others are similar with blue borders edging the falls.

Golden Crown is stunning with its bright golden standards and brilliant brownish red falls with a deep golden beard. The two-tone buds are especially attractive.

No. 8354 is a more pronounced Wide World type of iris with beautifully formed flowers and excellent branching.

Dr. Galyon's GN-1, is similar to but richer than Spanish Fandango, reminded one of a beacon light flashing as the sun and shadows played across the one open flower on a single tall stalk.

There were two long rows of red seedlings of various hues, sizes and heights. After walking up and down these rows several times, No 4256 continued to catch the eye with its slightly ruffled closed standards and round flaring falls with an extra wide haft that is not often seen in the reds.

Blacks—of course there were many, many new blacks. You just couldn't go to Paul Cook's without seeing lovely new blacks.

No. 12447, while not a brand new one, still stops you with that catchy white beard.

No. 2754, a very black one with lovely formed flowers is equally as

good as Sable Night, Deep Black or Dark Boatman. Dark Boatman seems to be an excellent performer in this area.

Melodrama is a charmer. This bitone with very pale violet standards and wide, flaring deep lilac falls will cause you to write down another "must."

"What's good?"

When you enter Don Waters' garden you see 300 or more varieties of the finest iris grown to perfection. These are displayed in many beds with flagstone walks between. Yes, Don is a perfectionist; he knows just how and when to fertilize and work iris to produce the bloom you dream of but seldom see.

First lets look at Don's own introductions. That attractive clump of large orange-yellow iris near the white arbor is Orange Banner. This is one of the very finest in its color class and does not fade in the sun. Watermelon, perfectly named because of its unique shade of pink, is large flowered and very attractive. Topaz, a distinctive silky tannish-brown of great brilliance and richness, has firm substance, is beautifully shaped and does not fade.

Flying High (No. MB-53 to be introduced in '57) is a large beautifully formed medium blue with nicely closed ruffled standards and wide flaring ruffled falls. The flowers have excellent substance and are closely branched on tall stalks. The exciting difference about this blue is the one-fourth inch edging of iridescent turquoise blue on both the standards and falls. You will find this blue different from all others in the medium-blue class. A "must" on our list.

IMR-53 is an excellent deep tawny rose, very ruffled, wide and flaring with an attractive glowing tangerine beard.

Some superior whites one finds in the several beds are Swan Ballet, Cascadian, Wedding Bouquet, Rehobeth, Cliffs of Dover, Queen's Lace and Senorita Ilse.

Tops in blues are Regina Maria, Harbor Blue, Sierra Skies, South Pacific, Sapphire Blue and Lady Rodgers.

Of the many reds seen here, Red Cap was outstanding. It is a large two-toned flower with auburn red standards and wide flaring falls of oxblood red bordered with the same rich red of the standards.

The reddest reds were Dress Rehearsal and Quechee.

Queen's Taste has great garden value with its lavender-pink domed standards and flaring deep rose-red falls. This is really a fine iris.

Grand Teton has the largest flowers of all. It is a near self of wax yellow with the falls a slightly deeper shade.

Gold Frills is a creamy white, lacy edge with a one-fourth inch yellow gold border on both standards and falls. The falls are not too wide and are slightly long but is still an attractive iris.

Don's seedling patch is in the country about two miles from his home. There, one year plants look like two year clumps. There are from three

to seven stalks on these super seedlings. The method for growing these is most interesting but would take too long to discuss here. There are seedlings of all colors but perhaps the most interesting are those from a cross of Francis Kent x Top Flight. Here one can find almost any shade of lovely pink, apricot, and tannish-orange so blended to give the most luscious effect. Some of the finest seedlings from this group were FW-156, W-356, W-256 and FP-56.

“What’s Good?”

A number of new iris were seen in other gardens including our own. Here are some of the best:

Beechleaf, a nicely ruffled coppery-brown with an attractive orange-brown beard; Dark Chocolate, another brown iris with large flowers on tall stalks; Fortune’s Gift, a very large coppery brown with magnificent form and ruffling. The blooms are well spaced on tall stalks and it demands attention. Inca Chief, is not new but still one of the best. It is a lustrous golden bronze with regal carriage and huge size.

In the yellow class, Front Page ranks tops with the deep golden yellow accented with an almost pure white area in the falls. It is large, ruffled and stately. Techny Chimes, a large, ruffled, clear medium yellow with a satiny finish has a beautiful almost tangerine-orange beard. Phoebus Apollo, a very deep golden yellow has nicely formed flowers of fine substance. Foxfire is still a favorite medium yellow with well formed flowers. It is a shade needed to accent iris of other colors.

Encounter is a large showy flower with golden yellow standards. The attractively waved white falls are evenly edged with the same golden yellow.

Moonlight Trail is an exquisite large very ruffled iris that demands attention. The conical, firmly closed standards are a deep cream of satiny finish. The wide flaring ivory falls have a deep gold area arching from the haft to the edge of the falls. The beard is of the same deep gold. It has excellent wide branching on tall sturdy stalks. Fine substance, weather resistant flowers lasting three days.

Patience is distinguished for its new deep magenta-rose color that makes it a real eye-catcher. Its pale lemon beard adds to its attractiveness. A truly fine iris.

Annette is a deep tawny rose with wide, very flaring falls with a glowing red beard. It is ruffled and has a crisp look and real garden value.

Black Taffeta, a satin finished black-purple has large well formed flowers. You will like the personality and charm of this advanced dark iris. Its wide hafts are smooth, has black-purple beard to match. The entire flower is nicely ruffled.

Praiseworthy is a large medium blue with just a hint of violet which puts this iris almost in a class of its own.

Yesteryear with its pinkish-flesh blend has a “new look.” Has excellent

substance. The falls are quite flaring and the ruffled standards and falls have a beautiful lacy edge. If you like this lacy quality, you will especially like Yesteryear.

Her Ladyship is a regal charmer of light to medium blue. It is well named as its wide ruffled falls remind one of a graceful billowy skirt. The beautiful conical standards are firmly closed. Of excellent substance it does not fade. The flowers are well spaced on tall stalks.

Snow Symphony is a fine, large, well formed light ivory with good substance. It is very effectively grown next to Violet Ruffles, a blue-violet with exquisite form, very stately large flowers and is nicely branched on sturdy tall stalks.

Wintergreen is a large greenish white, very ruffled, of excellent form and is nicely branched.

Celestial Snow is a dreamy large ruffled snow white iris with a lemon beard, excellent wide branching and many flowers open at a time like its parent, Celestial Blue. This iris is charming.

Melissa is large medium blue self of excellent form, wide haft and flaring falls. The substance is heavy and it is ruffled in a pleasing manner.

Contralto, so named because of its warm rich tones, is a beautifully formed iris of copper-tan with a bright violet wash in the center of the falls. It has a prominent deep orange beard.

Choice plicatas are Taholah, Happy Meeting and Castle Rock. Taholah is large and ruffled, with a ground color of creamy ivory. The standards are heavily shaded and the falls evenly brushed with a beautiful cinnamon-red. Happy Meeting and Castle Rock are somewhat similar as to color and look the same at a distance. Both have ivory-white ground color with a lovely border of lilac. Happy Meeting grows the taller of the two.

Gene Wild is a very stunning almost solid, deep, old rose fancy plicata with flaring, ruffled falls.

Felicia is a well formed pleasing dahlia-mauve flower with an almost white area in the center of the falls. It is ruffled with edges of petals slightly lacy.

“What’s good?”

Well, at least we’ve given you a sample. Oh yes, we’ll have to see the same gardens again next year for there were so many varieties not in bloom during our visits this past season. There’s always so much to look forward to.

AL and LAURA LAUCK, Ohio

Our Public Iris Gardens
CEDAR BROOK PARK
Plainfield, New Jersey

Very late was our season last spring.

The *reticulatas*—seven varieties—instead of flowering in late March, did not appear until well into April when they made welcome bits of color. The *Juno* species *Bucharica*, *Vicaria*, *Willmottiana*, also were late, the dwarf bearded and our group of *Lilliputs* treading hard on their heels. Our good foundation collection of dwarfs was greatly increased by very generous gifts from Mrs. Dennis.

We greatly enjoyed our *Regelia* varieties *Lucia* and *Orestes* and the *Hoogianas*, *Korolkowis*, and *stoloniferas*, and our good collection of *oncogelias* so unusual in a public park—among them *Andromache*, *Charon*, *Isolde*, *Luna*, *Parthenope*, *Teucas*. The *Cristats* and *Tectorums* with their *alba* forms outdid themselves, superb plants with masses of flowers.

Visitors have learned to make sure of seeing our *Oncos* and our good collection of *Oncobreds* and *Regeliabreds*. We are grateful to Dr. Reed (then at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden) who started us on this road twenty-five years ago. It was interesting to note that we had most of the varieties which Lloyd Austin displayed at Mr. Craig's ranch during the AIS Annual Meeting last spring. We also had fine bloom on *Coronation Tapestry*, so frequently reported. *Real Gold* certainly was outstanding in amount of bloom as well as color, and little *Near East*, though far from conspicuous was enchanting as always.

The tall bearded paid well for their delay by being exceptionally prolific. Our color scheme has been a constant restful pleasure. Although we segregate our blues, pinks, yellows in special beds we do not place a pale-toned flower next to a strong, deep one to be "killed" by it. We grade the entire color range from light to dark, carrying the eye along without kaleidoscopic jerks. This makes a smooth flowing "River of Flowers" as some one called it.

Of late years we have benefited by generous gifts from Mr. Knowlton whose *Chiquita*, though not one of his most outstanding originations, is one of our pets. Mr. Rundlett gave us *Violet Harmony* among many others, and Mrs. Whiting sent to us several of her newer varieties.

Thanks to our generous friend of many years, Kenneth Smith, we have had flowers which otherwise we could not have had, our budget is so incredibly small. Not forgetting his handsome *Hawks* (*Golden* and *Silver*) nor *East Indies*, nor *South Pacific*, we especially enjoy *Breaking Waves*.

The *Siberians* of which we have about twenty varieties, did well also and our *Japanese*, like our tall bearded, exceeded themselves. Our *Higos*, *Shimei-No-Aki* for example, did so well that we planted more varieties



for next year. The bed of greatest interest to some of us is the large one completely filled by the Japanese species iris ensata variety Spontanea which like the hybrids was started for us by Dr. Reed.

Because of removal, after a hurricane wash-out a year ago, our native species and their hybrids—spurias, Louisianas, et al—were not generous with flowers, nor had we added new varieties.

In August, closing our season, we had excellent bloom on our few clumps of the Chinese species dichotoma.

Although formerly we had “Remontants,” of late we have had to be content with a few volunteers—shortage of labor prevents us from giving to them the proper extra care necessary for best results.

As always among our thousands of visitors there was an unusual one. This time it was a boy, about a dozen years old, who walked straight up and remarked, “You have every color but one. I can’t find a *green* one.” Green Mohr though present was not blooming. “If we get one will you come next year to see it?” “Yes, I will.” “All right. We promise to get one but we can’t promise that it will have a flower!” So we bought and have planted another Green Mohr, also Green Pastures, and we are hoping that our clump of Snake’s Head (*Hemerodastylis Tuberosa*) will have flowers for him.

While we greatly enjoyed the prolific bloom this year, we are a little concerned lest too many plants take too long a rest next year—our twenty-fifth anniversary.

We hope that all the AIS members who are near enough so that they can will help us celebrate by visiting our beautiful Iris Garden.

HARRIETTE HALLOWAY

THE PRESBY MEMORIAL IRIS GARDENS REPORT

MRS. F. P. WALTHER, N. J.

During this year's blooming season the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, in Montclair New Jersey, were subjected to considerable rain although the iris was not adversely affected as there were no high winds. Visitors by the thousands came as usual to see them and seemed to think they were lovelier than ever.

A continued effort has been made to keep the Presby Gardens up to the standards set many years ago—that is, to have as far as possible the finest new developments in iris in the gardens that gardeners may learn what the iris breeders are accomplishing and be encouraged to get these new iris for their gardens. We have often wished that the men and women producing the new iris today could be in the gardens and hear the admiration expressed by the general public over the new iris. Also to see many gardeners studying and comparing the iris and writing down those they like. Each year the visitors look forward to seeing the new iris and often ask for a particular one they have heard about. This of course has been a gradual development over the years so that we feel the gardens are doing good educational work.

As this is being written we are all feeling very down hearted over the news that Mr. Henry Sass is planning to stop his breeding work in iris. In fact, members of the Citizens Committee of the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens are very desolate over the news. They look back and remember those first years of working in the gardens and the timidity with which the Sass Brothers were written to about the project and asked if they could help. Then came a letter from the Sasses saying that the very first good rhizomes they had had to work with were sent them by Mr. Presby and that they would gladly send the Presby Gardens their best iris. And so from that time on each year for over twenty-five years the Sasses have contributed to the gardens their finest new developments, often those still under number. Each year the Committee members have been happy knowing the Presby Gardens were sure of this staunch support. This year we delighted in their new iris, Huntsman, a most outstanding one; a fine flower, large, beautifully proportioned, broad hafts, and lovely in its clear brownness. Mohave Gold is a large iris of a very good golden orange color. Solar Maid is a very clear pure yellow, smooth, fine form, very lovely. Butterhorn created quite a sensation because of its unusual smoothness and clarity of color, a fresh lemon-yellow in color.

There are many fine new iris in the Gardens and each is needed and has its part to perform in the Garden picture. We heard this year several times the rework of one visitor to another, "Have you seen Enchantress, you must see it"? This iris, a new lovely off-white shade with a faint pink tone, has a depth of substance hard to match. Nearby Lime Light got lots of attention. Constant Comment is well named,

a pinkish apricot, large flared flower with an interesting almost sparkling beard. Another large well formed peach pink yet entirely different is Native Dancer, very lovely. Gay Head was constantly commented upon for its unusually clear yellow standards while Cape Cod was outstanding for the pure whiteness of its standards and the contrast of this with the deep rich dark falls of heavy substance.

Past Decade Produced Top Whites

Dress Rehearsal delighted everyone; large flower, good flare, and clear color. Truly Yours has had constant admiration for three years and well deserves it. Palomino had its picture taken many times. It might be called a conversation piece, everyone seemed so interested in describing its color—white with the rich pink-tan contrast. Wedding Bouquet was very floriferous in its large white blooms, truly a bride's bouquet. Of the whites The Citadel seemed to leave nothing to be desired, a pure white, tall, well formed, holding itself with grace and strength. Senorita Ilse is an equally lovely pure white, white all through. We felt that for purity these two iris with Tranquility added means this past decade has produced top whites. Many liked Cliffs of Dover equally well; there is a slight tint of color in its beard, a grand iris.

Among the blues we had many new ones to admire and talk about. Lady Ilse was a prime favorite, a top iris surely. Sapphire captured the eye because of the silvery sheen. High Heaven bloomed well, is tall, and a fine flower, good color. We like very much Harriette Halloway, good color, tall, a very satisfactory blue in the Gardens. Everyone liked Beth Corey because she bloomed and bloomed over such a long period of time, is a clean smooth blue no markings at the haft. Eleanor's Pride seems to be a top iris in every way. It is a fine flower in every respect, a good smooth blue. It seemed slow in coming into bloom, perhaps because we were waiting impatiently to see it; no markings at the haft, large and flared. Butterfly Blue has bloomed in the Gardens for two years and is regarded as one of our finest blues, good color, not too light a blue, and a splendid bloomer. Jan Hess is also well liked.

The pink iris always get lots of comment and admiration. Party Dress, Pink Formal, Ballerina, Paradise Pink, Cloud Cap, Memories, Pink Sensation, Rosa Barona, Fantasy—each a different tone of pink. Orange Cameo—its name describes it, and it is large and lovely; and Apricot Supreme, Top Hat, Temple Bells are fine in the peach tones. Cathedral Bells is pink over white while most pinks seem to have cream underneath, but, of all the pinks we have I am sure Happy Birthday would be proclaimed the favorite. Tall, clear in color, pleasing in a beautifully proportioned flower, graceful in every way, and blooms for a long time—and what a happy name.

Among the plicatas, Cinnamon Toast is outstanding to us and Raspberry Ribbon, both with strong, accented markings. I saw Caroline

Jane receive a high award in the show at Shreveport Louisiana and then came home to enjoy a good bloom on our one rhizome.

Sunset Blaze and Autumn Hues are two we feel outstanding and very colorful. Dress Rehearsal was large, flaring in form, and had great depth of redness in the color.

Blends always add to the garden and Aline Rogers is well liked, a good blend of pink and golden lights. Mid Continent and Lantana also added to the color array. Rainbow Room always stops people.

The yellows bring into the picture the depth of substance in Golden Hawk, the splendid color and form of Solid Gold, Capella's lovely shade of yellow and Zantha's clearness.

I have only commented on a few iris but to one who is familiar with the iris of a few years' back these new creations in colors and form are all interesting and great improvements. Take the time when we first got Elsa Sass, then came Golden Fleece. This we saw outclassed by Matti Gates and now we have Truly Yours to cap the climax.

So with us as we look back on the years in the Presby Gardens we remember so well when we had no tall yellows or whites to work with. Sherwin Wright and Flavescens, etc., were what we had. Then Coronation and Pluis' Dor and Gold Imperial came in the picture. After that, Golden Treasure, Treasure Island and Fair Elaine with their good height and we began to get a more beautiful picture in the Gardens. One needs height for beauty in a garden picture. When our best whites were the Mrs. Darwin's, Snow White, Shasta etc., we wished for taller ones. Now today we have fine tall ones. So we look at the new pinks and other shades and feel that perhaps in the next decade the greatest improvement in these new large flowered, lovely things will be more height.

I would like to add that I do not think the number of buds on a stalk always carries with it a longer blooming time. An iris of fewer buds may stay in bloom a longer period of time than one with many buds. The resistant staying quality of the flower itself seems to me to be what counts basically for a long period of bloom.

SOME NOTES ON DISEASES OF RHIZOMATOUS IRIS IN CALIFORNIA

J. G. BALD, B. B. MARKLEY, and LILY H. DAVIS

THE parent species of many rhizomatous irises came from semi-arid regions, others from regions of moderate rainfall. Planted in gardens, or by commercial growers in fields, their progenies are subjected to conditions deviating widely from those of the original habitats. Temperature, humidity, growth cycles, and nutrition may all be changed. Diseases are encouraged that barely exist under natural conditions. Among the enormous range of species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties in any large collection of rhizomatous iris are bound to be some that are naturally susceptible to one or more of these diseases. The effects of variability among irises, the range of environments, suitable or unsuitable, in which they are grown, and the natural variability of a number of disease organisms which attack them combine in a situation of great complexity.

Such complexities have been resolved for major food crops, and can be resolved for rhizomatous iris, but progress is not likely to be as rapid as if irises were grown for food. There is a necessary rule which governs most work in plant pathology. The direction of an investigation and the time and resources given to it are often fixed by the commercial value of a crop which is subject to disease. However, a citizen's pleasure in his garden, the commercial advantage of an iris grower, and the scientific interest of a disease problem are not negligible factors, and are gradually but inevitably combining to instigate studies on the diseases of rhizomatous iris.

Growers themselves, observing symptoms, and without knowledge of causal organisms, have defined certain disease conditions, *e.g.* "scorch." In this case, they have picked out salient features like the dying of leaves from the tip, often the central leaves first, and the destruction of the root systems. The rhizomes remain solid. They have observed variations in this pattern and in incidence of the condition, which suggest it may not always be caused by the same disease organism. Mr. Guy Rogers of Wichita Falls, Texas, discussed "scorch" at the last annual meeting of the Iris Society. He had submitted diseased plants for examination to plant pathologists, and they reported the presence of nematodes of a different kind from those causing root-knot. About the same time in California, Mr. Lloyd Austin of Placerville sent some plants rogued from his fields to U.C.L.A. Those plants which best answered the description of scorch, consistently contained a *Fusarium*, probably a form of *F. oxysporum*, the same fungus which causes wilt diseases in many host plants. Some of the affected rhizomes also contained a watermold, probably a species of *Pythium*. It is possible that "scorch" is generally caused by nematodes, but that a fungus or fungi doing similar damage will produce similar symptoms. In this case there may

be one difference which will distinguish "scorch" due to these unrelated organisms. *Fusarium*, to which the specific symptoms in the California samples were probably due, invades the rhizome, causing some degree of internal rot, or browning, along the vessels. So far as is known at present, nematodes do not cause this type of symptom in iris.

Another condition distinguished by growers is "pineappling." Samples and a description of the condition in all stages were provided in 1952 by Mrs. Victor Perrini of Santa Barbara. Pineappling is the end effect of obviously pathological changes. Roots are slowly killed, but enough are left near the younger end of the rhizome to supply water for limited shoot growth. Starch is made in the leaves and stored in the rhizome, increasing its size out of all proportion to the size of the plant. Nutrients and possibly growth substances from the roots appear to be trapped in the rhizome rather than ascending to the shoot. Flowers on stems of diminishing height are produced instead of leafy shoots; the last of these may be so condensed on a swollen base that they look like small pineapples.

Rhizoctonia solani was found constantly associated with pineappling in all stages. *Rhizoctonia*'s habit of growing over the surface of roots and damaging them by toxic action fitted in with the gradual reduction of root activity. Whether *Rhizoctonia* is the main cause of this condition has not yet been demonstrated by experiment.

The most extensive series of diseased rhizomatous iris received was collected and supplied in 1950 by Mr. Tom Craig, now of Escondido. This, the two collections mentioned above, and samples from other growers have made it possible to characterize in a preliminary way a number of diseases of rhizomatous iris occurring in southern California. The diseases are listed below by the type of pathogenic organism known or suspected to cause them. A short discussion of control measures, established or recommended for trial, is added.

1. *Virus disease*

Iris mosaic. A single aphid-transmitted virus has been reported as causing mosaic disease in iris. Species, hybrids, and varieties differ widely in their reaction to infection. Some are infected without symptoms, others severely dwarfed and mottled. The latter tend to be infected and eliminated as seedlings; generally, only types of rhizomatous iris responding with moderate symptoms or none are put on the market. The most serious effect of mosaic in some varieties is a mottle of the flowers called "breaking," similar to the condition in tulips, generally appearing as darker blotches on the normal background color of the petals. Breeding for resistance or for tolerance to infection appears the only cure.

The presence of more than one type of virus in California irises is suspected, but not proven.

2. *Bacteria*

Soft rot due to *Erwinia carotovora*. The best description of this, as

of many bulbous diseases, is in "Diseases of Bulbs" by W. C. Moore, Bulletin No. 117, British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *E. Carotovora* causes a soft slimy rot around the base of the plant, at first with little change of color in the affected tissue. Rhizomes and roots also rot. The repulsive fishy odor of rotten tissue is due to secondary invaders, so may not always be present.

Soft rot occurs most often in warm, wet, crowded situations and under spray irrigation. The organism is a natural soil inhabitant, but probably the strains of it most likely to attack iris are those from diseased iris plants. Control measures may be applied to rhizomes and soil (see later).

3. *Fungi: Leaf diseases*

(1) *Rust* due to *Puccinia iridis*. It is very specific, attacking certain varieties severely. The majority of varieties are moderately to highly resistant. In California, rust, when it occurs, appears mainly in coastal areas. If spraying is necessary, try zineb with a good wetting agent.

(2) *Heterosporium* leaf spot is due to *H. gracile*, a fungus with a sexual stage called *Didymellina macrospora*. This is the common leaf spot which occurs almost everywhere iris is grown. It is well described by Moore. Spots begin as small water-soaked areas, which expand and die, generally taking an oval form. As the spores produced on diseased tissues have only a short life, clearing away all dead leaves and cutting off affected leaf tips before the spring flush of growth are effective in reducing the disease. Growing plants may be sprayed with zineb.

4. *Fungi: Soil and rhizome borne*

(1) *Botrytis rot* or gray-mold is due to the fungus, *Botryotinia convoluta*. The disease is described by Moore. In California it is mainly a crown rot occurring in winter, but the roots also are involved. Multitudes of gray spores may appear on dead tissues in continuously moist cool weather. The rotten tissue is generally pulpy, but as the weather becomes warmer in early summer, it dries to a leathery texture. The typical dark, convolute resting bodies are sometimes but not always found.

Spraying with maneb, particularly into the crowns of the plants, should be tried as a control measure if the disease is serious enough to warrant it.

(2) *Crown rot* is due to the white rot fungus, *Sclerotium rolfsii*, which produces sclerotia on diseased tissue, often about the size and color of mustard seed. The fungus is active in warm weather under humid or crowded conditions. It first attacks the base of the shoot rather than the rhizome. The outer leaves show evidence of damage by dying from the tips, but the dying appears also on the inner leaves as the fungus penetrates deeper into the base of the host.

S. rolfsii persists for long periods in infested soil and can attack a

variety of other plants, including such different hosts as sugar beet and tomatoes. The State has quarantine regulations against *S. rolfsii*, which should be consulted if a grower wishes to ship rhizomes from an infested field. Control measures, discussed below, include treatment of rhizomes and soil.

(3) The oak root fungus, *Armillaria mellea*, occasionally attacks iris rhizomes in areas under trees or from which trees have been removed. The disease is seldom widespread enough to cause economic damage, although it may disrupt a gardener's planting design or damage a valuable clump of iris. It causes a general rot of rhizomes. The white mycelial fans that spread under the bark of affected tree roots are occasionally seen on iris. Discard or trim infected clumps, treat remaining rhizomes and affected areas of soil with mercuric chloride (see below).

The descriptions of the following 3 diseases are an attempt to find a common symptom picture in a number of cases where the same organism was consistently present in the diseased plants. Sometimes it was not the only organism present which might be able to cause disease. Also the capacity of these organisms to reproduce the symptoms attributed to them was not tested by inoculation on known disease-free plants—these were not available. The descriptions of the 3 diseases are given for 2 practical reasons: they may help others to differentiate the various pathological conditions, and they may suggest appropriate control measures which can be tested before the diseases themselves are fully understood.

(4) Symptoms include rhizome rot, discoloration of vessels in the rhizome and (in part) scorch symptoms, all associated with *Fusarium*. The fungus species most often isolated from diseased tissue appears to be *F. oxysporum*. There is great variability in the symptoms and in the reaction of varieties. Basically, the central features of the symptom picture are a relatively dry rot, often beginning in the old rhizome, discoloration of the vessels in advance of the rot, and rotting of the roots. Dying back of leaves from the tip may begin either at the center or outside leaves of the fan. There may be a lack of vigor in growth for some time before definite symptoms appear, as the attack on the roots is not followed by sudden collapse of the shoot, although the progress of symptoms may be fairly rapid.

Fungicidal dips for rhizomes, and roguing are suggested as control measures (see below).

(5) Another set of symptoms includes shredding at the base of leaves underground, root rot in which all the softer tissues of a root collapse and disappear, and sometimes invasion of the rhizome from the roots followed by limited rotting, mainly on the under side of the rhizomes. Old rhizomes may rot completely. Above ground, dying back from the tips begins on the outer leaves, which may collapse as the

softer tissue at the base disintegrates, leaving the dead leaves precariously attached by strings made of the vascular bundles. A water mold has been consistently found associated with these symptoms. It is probably a species of *Pythium*.

The disease appears most serious in the cooler and wetter areas of California on many types of iris, but may also occur elsewhere, particularly on *Oncocyclus* species and hybrids.

Hot-water treatment and other control measures are discussed below.

(6) Pineappling and other symptoms which have been associated with *Rhizoctonia solani* were discussed in the earlier part of this article. The presence of *Rhizoctonia* on the underground plant parts, particularly near the soil surface, is often revealed by the web-like strands of fungus mycelium which bind small soil particles and humus to the surface of the plant tissues. The particles may be seen dangling when invaded plant parts are pulled from the soil. However, the situation is confused by the fact that *Rhizoctonia* may be present on the surface of many plants without causing serious damage. Among pathogenic fungi it is one of the most difficult to link with a specific disease merely by association. Before the symptoms leading to pineappling are definitely attributed to *Rhizoctonia*, a number of inoculation trials will have to be made.

Possible control measures are discussed below.

5. *Nematodes*

Root-knot nematode due to a *Meloidogyne* species is fairly common on rhizomatous iris in California, although only bulbous iris is recorded as a host plant. It causes the usual knots and nodules on the roots. Hot-water treatment of rhizomes, and fumigation or spot treatment of soil should control it.

Even apart from the Texas report of an association between "scorch" and nematodes, there is little doubt that other species than root-knot nematode will be found attacking rhizomatous iris.

Discussion of Control Methods

Most of the recommendations for control of the diseases of rhizomatous iris suggest the use of such materials as Bordeaux mixture for spraying and formaldehyde for dipping rhizomes. These recommendations were made before many of the modern fungicides came on the market. Information on more recent materials for rhizomatous iris, even where trials have been made, are not generally available.

Sprays—There are 2 problems in spraying iris foliage, 1) to get maximum kill of rust and leaf spot organisms, and 2) to have the spray material spread and stick on the foliage as a protective residue. Apart from Bordeaux mixture, 2 materials worthy of trial are zineb (zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate) and maneb (manganese ethylene bisdithiocarbamate). Zineb is largely protective; maneb seems also to have some eradivative

action on fungi established in the leaves, but occasionally it injures sensitive tissues. These materials are obtainable as wettable powders, but when they are suspended in water for spraying iris, the addition of an extra wetting agent may be necessary to spread and stick the residue on the leaves. Recommended concentrations are given on the packages. *Rhizome treatments*—Hot-water treatment was originally designed to kill nematodes on narcissus and other bulbs, but rhizomes of iris can withstand temperatures high enough and for long enough also to kill *Sclerotium* (white rot fungus), *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and possibly the soft rot bacterium. Immersion in water containing 1 to 200 commercial 38 per cent formaldehyde for 30 to 40 minutes at 125°F. has given good control of nematodes and most diseases except *Fusarium*. Though a short period in the hot water is convenient, it may not allow sufficient penetration of heat into large rhizomes. Ten to 20 minutes is needed for the center of rhizomes 1½ to 2 inches thick to reach a temperature within 1°F. of the surrounding water. For this reason a temperature of 120°F. for 60-80 minutes is worthy of trial.

Soaking in water overnight before treatment is recommended, and immediate cooling after treatment is essential. Cooling is best done with a spray of water from a hose, or dipping in clean water. Never expose the rhizomes to re-infection from dirty water, untreated rhizomes, contaminated floors, benches, trays, etc. Details of application and precautions to be taken in applying the hot-water treatment, in this case at lower temperatures for longer periods, are given by Courtney in the U.S. Dept. Agriculture Yearbook for 1953, pp. 621-624.

A long established but still useful material for dipping rhizomes is 1 in 1000 mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate). Time of dipping is 30 minutes to 2 hours. Presoaking rhizomes in water overnight or up to 2 days before immersion may increase the effectiveness of the fungicide. Other materials which may be effective as dips for iris rhizomes are now on the market and worthy of trial. These include thiram, ferbam, PCNB (terrachlor), New Improved Ceresan, and other organic mercurials, and still other types of chemical compounds.

Soil treatments—Two kinds of soil fumigants are used on a considerable scale for destruction of disease organisms in the soil, 1) DD or EDB injected to kill nematodes, and 2) the more inclusive and expensive pesticides, chloropicrin (tear gas), and methyl bromide, which kill fungi and insects as well as nematodes. They also kill seeds in the soil, thus controlling weeds without hand labor. It is impossible in a short space to describe these methods, or the rapidly developing subject of soil treatments as a whole. If any such methods are tried, particulars of application and precautions to be observed at best given by local farm advisors or experienced operators.

Apart from these established materials are others being tested by Agricultural Experiment Stations for a variety of purposes. There are soluble materials that may be put through a sprinkler system, powders

that may be drilled or broadcast and disced into the soil. Some of these are already in use for specific purposes, *e.g.*, PCNB (terrachlor), a wettable powder, is used to control pre-emergence and seedling diseases of cotton, and a very different disease of Brassicas—club root. In recent work with lilies it has shown promise, combined in equal quantities with ferbam (Fermate), as a bulb treatment, and the mixture might be useful for iris, both applied to the rhizomes and mixture in the surrounding soil.

Thiram (Tersan or wettable Arasan) has been useful as a soil drench and as a dust or dip for the rhizomes against *Rhizoctonia* and other organisms likely to attack iris. Recommended rates for soil are 1 oz. to 1¼ or 1½ gals. poured over about 1 square yard of surface and watered in.

Formaldehyde is a useful material for small scale treatment or spot treatment of soil where diseased plants have been. A 1 in 50 concentration is used, ½ gal. per square foot is poured on gradually, and if necessary watered in so that it penetrates to whatever depth is required, *e.g.*, 8 inches to 1 foot. The soil must be kept reasonably moist and aerated for 2-3 weeks before replanting.

This rapid and sketchy treatment of control methods for diseases of rhizomatous iris is given to suggest the range of methods and materials available for trial. In time it will be possible to give more specific recommendations; meanwhile growers can at least make a cautious beginning in extending the range of useful materials by trials of their own. If a farm advisor or plant pathologist is available for consultation, such trials would benefit by his experience both in designing the trials and in interpreting the results.

Department of Plant Pathology
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

The Bulletin takes this means of expressing its sympathy and the sympathy of all the members of the American Iris Society to Dr. Philip G. Corliss, prominent irisarian of Somerton, Arizona, in the loss of his wife Carmen. Mrs. Corliss passed away October 14, 1956 while on a visit to Canada.

HOW TO STAGE AN IRIS SHOW

DIORA SALLEY

THE best way to have an iris show is just start—it's as simple as that. The first show may be kept quite simple. It might even be an exhibit. Later the group can add classes and a theme and put on a standard show.

There are a number of committees which can divide the work and lessen the responsibility on the show chairman. These committees can be combined in a small group or extended in a larger one.

The first step is to call a meeting of all members interested in a show. Of course, this should include all members. The time of the show is set and the theme, if there is to be one, more than just "Iris."

From the group, the chairman of the show is chosen, and she in turn chooses her committees. Each committee should have as many members as will work satisfactorily and the duties plainly outlined.

Suggested committees are:

Stage Committee—secures the place for the show and arranges for tables and for lighting of the show. This committee is responsible for enough containers for the entries. (We use glass milk bottles with slip covers of crepe paper.)

Schedule Committee—makes out the schedule well ahead of time and has copies mimeographed. This schedule must contain the date and place of show, the time, rules governing all entries, the classes for entering specimens and arrangements, and the awards to be given.

Entry Committee—must be on hand early in the morning of the show with entry books which have been secured. This committee enters each exhibit, the name of the exhibitor with a number in the book and on the entry cards.

Classification Committee—receives the specimens after they have been recorded and places each entry on the proper table and finishes making out the classification on the tag.

Publicity Committee—reports the very first meeting and follows this with news of progress. It uses local newspapers and radio if available. It urges growers to exhibit, offers advice on the care and dressing of specimens and winds up the publicity with a good story of the show.

Hostess Committee—sees that guests are all registered and has members available to answer questions.

The evening before the show all the committees meet at the place where the show is to be held. One committee works, building up a center of interest. The staging committee arranges and covers the tables, checks the lights and fills the bottles with water. The entry committee arranges for a table for the entry books and tags. It can also enter the specimens belonging to the members, too.

Of course, the judges have been secured well ahead of time and a

schedule sent to each of them. The amount, if any, to be paid for their expenses should be agreed upon, too.

The show can follow a simple theme, but there can be others. For an iris show, iris is itself a theme but this is not necessary. Suggestions are Iris Festival, a table of Dykes winners; Rainbow Trail; Horn of Plenty; May day with a May pole turning, ducks on a pond in which children are swimming; and the favorite with children, "The Old Woman in the Shoe," peering out the window with her many rabbit children.

If there are too few iris to make a full show, other available flowers can be added to make a prettier and more interesting show.

If you undertake a standard show, first get the AIS book of Rules and Regulations governing all shows. Copies may be secured from Mrs. Eileen Donohoe, P. O. Box 381, Clinton, N. J. The standards to be met are plainly explained.

GREATER DALLAS IRIS SOCIETY INVITES

MRS. FRANCIS STANGLIN

The Greater Dallas Iris Society cordially invites members of the AIS to stop over in Dallas en route to the National Meeting in Memphis, in 1957, for a tour of the iris gardens in our city. We will have a dinner the evening of April 20th, and hope all the members in the region will attend. We will have a distinguished Guest Speaker. Of course our Western friends are also invited to this dinner. On the Tour, you shall not only see iris growing in gardens, but the Society is having an Iris Show which will enable you to see blooms from many more gardens in the area. There are many types of iris in Dallas, not only the tall bearded; but spurias, Louisiana's, and many more. By the time you receive this Bulletin our plans will be complete. Invitations will go out to members who will be traveling through this area. Regardless of the mode of travel, by car, train, or plane, our Western friends will come through or very near Dallas. If you do not receive an invitation be sure to contact your RVP. The RVP of your Region will have the information, or you may write to Mrs. Francis Stanglin, 5423 Lindsley Ave., Dallas 23, Texas. The invitation will give you all the details. Stop by and see how Texas iris look.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NEW ADDRESS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

2237 Tower Grove Blvd.,

St. Louis 10, Missouri

HYBRIDIZING IN TEXAS

R. E. VACHE, Texas

BECAUSE of the fascinating possibilities for producing more beautiful irises, the Greater Dallas Iris Society has formed a Hybridizers Division. It was organized mainly to promote interest in hybridizing and crossing, but although this division is in its first year, the writer who was elected chairman has found the meetings are bringing forth infinite educational possibilities and are entertaining as well.

Each member has proved to be a specialist in some phase of iris culture and as a result a great many problems are solved by the actual experiences of some member and all benefit by the discussions. We have also found that in order to keep the meetings up-to-date and interesting, the various "Specialists" or members associated either with heredity, iris culture, judging etc., have made extra study to keep us better informed; more than any single member could do alone. And of course the AIS bulletins are gleaned for whatever material is new and informative. All in all, this division has delved into a great realm of achievements that were unseen in its beginning and which we hope to expand.

The programs are made up of talks or demonstrations on such subjects as: Actual cases of crosses made and the results given, with consideration of the factors of heredity; ways of pollen storage with containers from paper bags to the ice-box method in capsules being discussed. Again, the AIS bulletins had published a worthwhile method for pollen storage and were an excellent source of information. Another topic which always arouses interest is the growing of iris from seed. The best way to grow seeds in the open ground or flats in the greenhouse are dealt with. One member has become quite adept with the ice-box method through persistent study and trial. We have demonstrated "Embryo Culture" as described by Dr. L. F. Randolph in the Oct. 1955 AIS bulletin. This is a most amazing and scientific method for starting iris seeds at once. This always creates a curious interest to all when seeds started at three day intervals are shown growing in bottles and a well developed plant is seen ready to be taken out and transplanted into the soil after only about three or four weeks.

The latter two methods were demonstrated in the scientific booth of the Greater Dallas Iris Show at Fair Park, Dallas, last spring. This exhibit attracted thousands of visitors who attended the show which was open to the public.

Most of the "Hybridizers" have their own seedlings that will bloom again this next spring. There is no more anxiety or pride shown by an iris grower than when one's own seedling is getting ready to show itself for the first time. It will certainly be brand new and different—but in what way? This is the result of at least two years' work and can be good. Like these, irises grown by some hybridizer somewhere will be the high award winners in a few years. It is this expectation that keeps

us striving. Some of our own group are becoming real enthusiasts and have registered their seedling with the AIS. We wish them success and shall be strong supporters for their debut.

As an example of the effect of sincere co-operation at our meetings we came up with what we thought was a unique way of making use of our treasury. Although the dues are very small they had accumulated where they should be put to a good purpose. We decided to buy a trophy which will be awarded to the best seedling shown in the Hybridizers' booth at the Greater Dallas Iris Show which will be held again next spring at Fair Park. This of course gives every member in our group an incentive for growing better irises. Perhaps this competition will start some on their way to popularity in the National Show.

Aside from our own personal interests we enjoy discussing iris at any time and would welcome correspondence from other groups with similar aims.

VARIETAL NOTES FROM LOWER NEW YORK STATE

VERONICA QUIST, New York

THE Tri-County Area is just one of several areas whose members make up the Empire State Iris Society, embracing Region 2. This particular area has been organized under the area chairman for little more than a year and includes the three lower counties of Rockland, Westchester, and Putnam. At present, we are few in number but our interest is keen, and I should like to mention a few of the gardens I visited here this spring.

A quick drive to Westchester, gave Mrs. Price and myself a chance to see three gardens. At Mrs. Dwight Latham's my favorite iris was Snow Crystal, a really beautiful flower. Ranger, Cahokia and Helen McGregor were fine and Inspiration made a vivid clump. Alice had several seedlings there and one of hers from White City x White Wedgewood was most interesting with its tinted center.

The next stop was at Mrs. Albert Levy's garden in New Rochelle. Tessie's garden is not quite as large as some of the others but it is well laid out and very beautifully kept. She has large clumps of many favorites such as Ola Kala, Wabash, Elmohr, Pink Cameo, etc. In a corner at the back is a lovely pool which is fed by water that cascades over several rocks. This very restful spot has a background of innumerable varieties of shrubs and trees in many attractive textures and shades of green.

The last stop in Westchester was at Alfred Hobb's place, which presented a beautiful mass of color. Alfred is doing a lot in the line of hybridizing and has crosses planned for over a period of years. He had a lot of nice seedlings from Blue Rhythm and Chivalry, two of which were particularly nice. He has a topnotch seedling there from Elmohr x Berkeley Gold. It is a beautifully laced creamy-tan yellow and has excellent form.

Back in Tockland County we have the garden of Fred Cassebeer in West Nyack, which is already known to many. He has a great many of the newer varieties as well as row after row of fine seedlings. It is hard to choose from so many, but I think the following appealed to me the most. Sierra Skies is a real blue which has no close competitor at present, the closest to it being South Pacific. Blue Sapphire is a lovely flower with much appeal. Palomino with its bordered falls is a favorite. Praiseworthy is another fine blue, a new one of Tell's. Wedding Bouquet, Ebony Echo, Star Shine, Belle Meade, Pink Plume, Starfire, Happy Birthday and Golden Sunshine were blooming beautifully. The pure white ruffled Swan Ballet is a honey. Nomohr is a light tannish yellow with a small white blaze at the beard. Frances Kent is an attractive blend of pink, apricot and cream. A seedling from the Mission Gardens, No. 51-33, is a lovely, lacy light lavender.

Fred's own Pink Panoply, a very lovely dusty pink, and Sweetheart's Folly, a large creamy yellow tinted beauty are both outstanding iris. Of his many fine seedlings, I shall mention just three. One, No. 669, is the smoothest bright yellow I've seen, and is to be named. No. 667 is a dark one with velvety falls and a purple beard. No. 646 is a deep blue iris with a white area around the white-tipped beard. His White Sprite, Smoky Topaz, Luggage Tan, Royal Garnet, Pink Lemonade, and Blue Whispers are fine iris and very free-flowering.

In this same county is another attractive garden, that of Mrs. John Price. Heigho, Capitola and King David really put on a great performance. Patrician, Cherie, Black Hills and Party Dress were blooming beautifully when I saw them. Molly has several of the Mohr hybrids and is interested in oncos as well. She has used them in several crosses and is also doing a great deal of hybridizing among the dwarfs.

Another place to see is John Stefan's in Nanuet. The many iris are planted on a slope and make a vast rainbow of color. There are huge beds for each of the standard varieties, such as Gudrun, China Maid, Christabel, Blue Rhythm, Ola Kala, Moonlight Madonna, Sharkskin, Wabash, etc. Cherie was lovely in a clump.

It isn't too easy to write of one's own garden, but this year's favorite was Mary Randall. I liked the color and the long lasting, beautifully formed flowers. It was attractive for weeks. Several of the older varieties like Chivalry and White City seemed unusually nice this year. Of the newcomers to my garden I particularly liked Song of Songs, Temple Bells, Tinted Porcelain, Violet Harmony, Luggage Tan, Kezar Lake, Pink Plume, Apricot Glory, Sunray, Sarah Goodloe, Dawn Reflection, Royal Garnet, Good News, and, of course, Mary Randall. In the line of seedlings there was nothing of great interest, although I kept a few to see another year.

Don't forget us when you come up this way next spring, and above all—stop off and visit some of the gardens in the Tri-County area when you attend the Annual Convention in New York.



Group at right includes Roberto Surchi, Vice-Director of the Community Grounds, Mrs. Specht and Prof. Zetti study plans during planting of the 1957 competing iris.

The Premio Firenze

A PROGRESS REPORT

PEOPLE everywhere in the iris world have been following the progress of the Florence Iris Gardens with great interest, so here is a further report. Florentine crowds and the ever-present stream of tourists have been amazed at the speed with which a steep slope covered with gnarled olive trees is being changed into a pleasant garden with winding paths and beds of the most beautiful irises in the world.

Landscaping and planting have proceeded hand in hand, and the competing iris plants are happily settled on this sunny slope overlooking the Arno river, and enjoying the finest panorama Florence can offer. The largest parking lot in the city is at the disposal of visitors. A few steps from the car park, a gate opens into the City's Iris Garden. A terraced entry, embraced by tall cypresses, leads to the first part of the garden. Here are the beds planted with irises competing for the 1957 Premio Firenze. They lie among patches of lawn and old olive trees whose trunks are garlanded with wild climbing roses. In addition to the competing irises there are collections of some of the most distinguished varieties; tall, intermediates, and dwarfs. All presented to the City by friends and firms interested in the success of the *only* international iris competition in the world.



Prof. Zetti and Mrs. Specht plan pathways.

From the first garden a wide path leads to the second, which is reserved for plants competing for the 1958 Premio Firenze. Planted among the irises are oriental poppies, sage, rosemary, nepeta, foxgloves, and helianthemum. The winding paths widen here and there into piazzas with rustic seats, which offer a welcome rest to visitors.

Work in the gardens is ceaseless, as it will take some years to complete the project on account of the great number of irises already here or expected. I must express here the gratitude of this Committee for the friendly co-operation given us by the AIS in making known this competition, and I wish to thank those hybridizers who already are participating and helping to make our garden a magnificent display which will attract iris enthusiasts from many countries.

Due to the unusually severe winter of 1955-56 the Executive Committee has been faced with many difficult problems, the most important being that many iris plants suffered a set-back during this historically extreme winter and gave signs of only slow growth with no sure chance of bloom next May. Consequently it was decided to proceed with the official inauguration of the Gardens in May, 1957 but to postpone awarding the first Premio Firenze until the following May, to give the plants competing for the 1957 award a chance to recover before being judged.

Although the entries for 1957 and those for 1958 will be judged at the same time, and the two awards presented in May, 1958, this competi-

tion is an annual and continuing event. We feel that when the time comes to present these first two awards of the Premio Firenze, the Gardens will be well worth visiting. We hope that many of you who are interested in our efforts to bring new irises to the attention of all Mediterranean gardeners will come to Florence for this memorable occasion. All inquiries will receive a prompt reply if addressed to this Committee; and we should be very happy to meet any of you who come to Florence.

Comitato per il Concorso Internazionale dell'Iris
Mrs. George Specht, Secretary, Palazzo Strozzi,
Florence, Italy.

What's in a Name?

To refute the old adage that "a prophet is not unknown, save in his own country," the Bulletin reprints with pleasure the following article about our New Jersey correspondent published by the Plainfield (N.J.) *Courier*.

"It is perhaps the idea of an horticulturist who names a new iris in honor of Miss Harriette R. Halloway of 832 Madison Avenue, that it best depict her loyalty to floriculture and beautification. For blue is the color of loyalty and the new iris, hybridized by Kenneth Smith of Staten Island and named 'Harriette Halloway' is described as 'clear blue.'

Loyalty cannot better be shown than in the 25 years Miss Halloway has 'worked tirelessly,' as the citation says, 'that the public planting in Cedar Brook Park at Plainfield should be a thing of beauty.'

Miss Halloway, volunteer garden consultant for the Union County Park Commission, has made splendid contributions to our city, not only in iris, daffodil, chrysanthemum, day lily and peony plantings, but in the gorgeous Cornus (Dogwood) Arboretum which makes springtime in Cedar Brook Park memorable.

It may be trite to say 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever,' but it is pleasing to note that the joy Miss Halloway has given others is to become eternal in a new flower."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NEW ADDRESS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

2237 Tower Grove Blvd.,

St. Louis 10, Missouri

WICHITA SHOW

CATHERINE LOMBAR, Secretary

The Wichita Iris Club held its Seventh Annual Iris Show on May 12-13, in Henrion Gymnasium, at Wichita University. This was one of the largest and most successful shows yet given by the club. There were 386 specimen stalks entered, and in addition, 90 arrangements, 15 collections, and 22 seedlings. A total of 115 exhibitors made entries.

The silver medal for the most blue ribbons was won by Mrs. Thelma Schwinn, the bronze medal by Mrs. E. A. Slater. The best arrangement of the show was entered by Mrs. Helen Graham. The best seedling was shown by Hugo Wall.

The finest specimen of the show was "Sky Ranger" shown by Mr. Lloyd De Moure, which won the Purple Rosette.

Judges for the Horticultural Section were Mrs. Bert Brickell, Saffordville Kansas, Mrs. Iris Smith, Hitchcock, Oklahoma, and Mrs. H. G. Plato of Oklahoma City, all of whom are accredited judges of the American Iris Society. Judges for the Artistic Arrangement Division were Mrs. T. R. Brace, Wichita, Mrs. Charles McDowell and Miss Mary Alice Carrow, both of Arkansas City, Kansas. Chairman of the show was Dr. A. A. Wichmann and Catherine Lombar, Secretary, Wichita Iris Club.



Left to right: Mrs. Eugene Wenk, Mrs. Sidney Conger, Mrs. D. L. Dickinson and Mrs. L. L. Robinson, Shreveport Show winners.

SHREVEPORT SHOW

Your editor is pleased to include the following report, concerning the Shreveport Iris Society, which arrived too late for the July issue and due to lack of space had to be omitted from the October issue.

The Shreveport Iris Society held its 14th annual iris show on April 18 at the State Exhibit Museum. Top honors were taken by Mr. Donald R. Dickinson who won the AIS Silver Award Sweepstakes with 21 blue ribbons and also the AIS Silver Certificate Award Rosette for best specimen of tall bearded irises, "Spring Romance."

Mrs. L. L. Robinson was runner-up with an Award of Merit on her "Dolly Varden." Mrs. Robinson further took the AIS Rosette award as Artistic Sweepstakes Winner and was given the Award of Distinction in the arrangement division.

Mrs. Eugene Wenk with 33 points was Sweepstakes Winner in the division, "Louisiana Natives." Runner-up with 30 points was Mrs. Sidney Conger of Arcadia.

Other blue ribbon winners were: Mrs. George Moe, Mrs. Vaughn Nesbitt, Mrs. John H. Young, Mrs. A. P. Walther Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Edmonds, Mrs. Walter Colquitt, and Mrs. E. D. Garrett.

General Chairman of the Show was Mrs. Robert Ehrhardt, Sr. Her Co-Chairman was Mrs. V. C. Sappington.

Besides sending in the above report Mrs. Ehrhardt writes, "We are happy to announce a new Accredited Iris Judge in our own Shreveport area, Mrs. A. P. Walther, 2121 Meriweather Rd. Mrs. Walther is the daughter-in-law of the Mrs. Walther who is in charge of the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens in Montclair, N.J. We were most happy to have part of the Walther family move south and pep up our Shreveporters with her enthusiasm."

CARCO-X FOR SOFT ROT



One treatment dries up Soft Rot over night. But why wait until Soft Rot attacks your rhizomes? Use Carco-X and prevent Soft Rot. Clean up your iris garden early in spring. Remove dead leaves and drench iris clumps with the solution, saturating the soil surrounding the rhizomes. It costs so little to keep your iris healthy. One quart of Carco-X liquid makes 50 gallons of solution. Easy to mix and easy to use.



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A Living Memorial to LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

THE Bailey Hortorium is located at Cornell University in Ithaca. It was founded by Dr. Bailey at his home and was given by him to Cornell and is now housed in the Albert R. Mann Library building in the College of Agriculture. The perpetuation of this Hortorium and a continuation of the work of Dr. Bailey are two things of great importance. An endowment fund for this purpose will honor Dr. Bailey and will insure that his great plant collection now exceeding 275,000 herbarium specimens will forever be for the benefit of the public.

Dr. Bailey was a teacher, scientist, administrator, public servant, and as a man he exemplified the highest ideals of service to horticulture and to his fellow man. During his lifetime he won for horticulture a high place in the realm of practical, applied science. He was a botanical research worker and added much to man's knowledge of plants, especially palms, grapes, cucurbits and blackberries.

Further, Dr. Bailey was an author and editor. Three encyclopedias and sixty-five other letters appeared over his name. He edited or revised nearly two hundred other volumes. More than any other person now living or dead, he was responsible for a new American literature of horticulture.

In addition to the herbarium specimens noted above, the Hortorium contains a library of more than ten thousand volumes, pamphlets and plates on horticulture and botany. A unique feature of the Hortorium is a collection of thousands of nursery catalogs from all countries in the world, with a master card index file giving the sources of all cultivated plants.

Preservation of the Hortorium would be of small and doubtful value were it not for the trained staff and the serious objectives planned for the future. They include the continued study of garden plants and the clarification of identities, names and relationships. The information from this work is to be made available to all persons interested in plants through the medium of encyclopedias, manuals, periodicals and monographs. Services, seldom if ever available elsewhere, concerning plants and the literature about them are there for the asking.

In the past twenty years Dr. Bailey and the staff have produced two standard reference works, *Hortus II* and the manual of *Cultivated Plants*. Two periodicals have been put out, *Gentes Herbarium* for the botanist and *Baileya* for the horticulturist. Four monographs by Dr. Bailey have been published and a fifth is now ready for publication. A future publication program includes *Hortus III*, now being written to succeed *Hortus II*, a dictionary of gardening, giving names, descriptions and origin of over 3500 genera, 25,000 species and 10,000 varieties of plants. No other work is so comprehensive or so authoritative. It is the standard throughout the world. Work on a completely new Bailey's

Encyclopedia of Horticulture will begin when Hortus III is published.

Although Dr. Bailey generously gave the Hortorium his own money he was unable to provide any endowment for its perpetuation. A goal of \$500,000 is planned for this purpose, and the AIS, along with other similar organizations was asked for a donation. It was the feeling of the Board of Directors that any sum which might be voted out of the regular funds of the Society would necessarily be small and not commensurate with the importance of this great work.

The Board therefore voted to leave the matter of donations up to the individual members. If a substantial portion of our five thousand members would donate even the small sum of one dollar each, the grand total would make a most worthwhile contribution. Make your check payable to Cornell University or simply fold a bill in a sheet of paper and mail to Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Chairman, Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



photo by erna bert nelson

Mrs. Ralph Nelson (left) Mrs. T. G. Powell judge arrangements at Show of Inland Iris Society, Spokane, Washington.

Our Members Write . . .

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I have several comments I've been meaning to get off my chest for a long time. It may be that other readers have similar notions, and if so I would be interested in their response.

1. I find the popularity selection number of twenty-five very frustrating. My first impulse is to pick out all the "new nifties" that I have just seen in other peoples' gardens that I certainly would love to have, such as *The Citadel*, *Soft Answer*, *Frances Craig*, *Braithwaite Gayhead*, *Caramel*, *Belle Meade*, *Patrician*, *Eleanor's Pride*, *Queen's Taste*, *Sierra Skies*, etc.—one could go on indefinitely. This would take up practically all the twenty-five points, and I find then I would have no room for all the fine iris I have with which I would under no circumstances part. I finally decided to select first those on your list which have given a satisfactory performance for many years and still give us great pleasure—such as *Amigo*, *Grand Canyon*, *Wabash*, *Berkeley Gold*, *The Admiral*, *Elmohr*, *Extravaganza*, *Winter Carnival*, *Sylvia Murray*, *Blue Rhythm*, etc. And then, of course, such more recent fine performers such as *Helen Collingwood*, *Helen McGregor*, *Pinnacle*, *Truly Yours*, *Starshine*, etc.

In the blank places one can write in iris not on your list; such recent fine ones as *Corporal Mary*, *Braithwaite*, *Custard*, etc. But you have no place at all for some of the oldies. I would never part with such as C. E. Hall's "*Lodestar*," Lloyd Pillow's "*Shannopin*," Sass's "*Ballet Girl*," Smith's "*Pink Ruffles*," Mrs. Whiting's "*Priscilla*" and Miss Sturtevant's "*Sweet Lavender*."

Could you perhaps leave blank spaces on the ballot in which one could indicate these iris which should at all costs be preserved to posterity.

Or at least give us fifty choices with more blank spaces for iris you do not list. The present choice of twenty-five is so frustrating I changed my list about fifteen times and then just gave up and let my last selection go through. I never

felt so inhibited in my life!

2. Another recent ruling of AIS that riles me no end is the use of the names of old iris for new productions. This practically sends the historical iris collector out of his mind! The practice must be casting the oldsters who carefully prepared our check lists into convulsions if they are still living, and those who have passed on must be turning in their graves.

If the imagination of the present day producer of iris is so limited that he can't think up his own names for his iris, at least he could be courteous enough to the originator by calling his iris, *Pink Opal #2* or *Samite #2*. Musicians have been satisfied to call their productions *Opus No. so and so*; perhaps originators of iris could do likewise if they can't think of names. At any rate would it be too much to ask that iris similarly named be numbered in the next check list to avoid confusion?

3. I don't wonder at all that many of your judges do not return their ballots. These come at the iris grower's busiest season. Judges are at first, either iris-trotting all over the place, or entertaining visitors in their own garden and then immediately after blooming season—the urge comes to transplant, sort out and send iris to people, before the iris garden picture fades from memory and they are solely dependent on Charts and Labels, neither, too reliable instruments for keeping order in the small garden of the non-commercial grower.

Winter is the thinking time for iris growers; summer the working time. It may be said they should vote while impressions are fresh, but it is far more likely that the iris they choose at a later date are the really choice ones else these would not persist in their memories. It might be worth while to consider late fall or mid-winter for the balloting. Would this be easier too, perhaps, for all you hardworking folks at headquarters that are having such a difficult time keeping the rest of us at least slightly organized? —MRS. EARL BEACH, Pa.

TAKE UP THY PEN, TEXANS

Our iris club is very young and inexperienced. We need help to make a basic program on culture and year-round maintenance. What to do in Texas, say in January, April, July, August, etc.

Why not have an article in each Bulletin by a successful grower on his procedure throughout the year, year by year. Not theory, but a detailed account of how *he* does it to insure dependable bloom and a fair increase, especially on a city lot.

—MRS. JOEL K. SMITH
Box 352
Palestine, Texas

PINEAPPLING AGAIN

I don't know whether I have found an answer to this problem, or not. Perhaps one year is not enough to tell. Last spring I had so much more than usual that I decided to try this: I cut the affected rhizome from the clump, sheared the fan close as possible without cutting into the rhizome, then replanted it in an isolated corner that I call my "sick bay." The soil here is just garden soil, sandy but not very rich. The fans have put on clean healthy foliage, and increased by two or three rhizomes.

I wish someone else would try this and report.

—MRS. JOEL K. SMITH
Box 352
Palestine, Texas

BEARDED IRIS FOR DEEP SOUTH

I should appreciate it if you would advise me as to whom I might consult as to the possibilities of growing iris in the South. Some years ago I had surprising luck with various common varieties of bearded iris in Savannah, but I have not done anything with them here in Valdosta, twenty miles from the Florida line. Dutch iris is most satisfactory here, as I should imagine would be the Louisiana type. However, I am particularly interested in the possibilities of growing the bearded type and would like to know what varieties might be best adapted to this climate. I had thought of refrigeration of the rhizomes for part of the year as a solution to our lack of protracted cold weather.

We have many enthusiastic and successful amateur gardeners in this area,

and should the cultivation of bearded irises prove practicable, I know that they would be delighted to add so lovely a flower to their gardens.

—MRS. G. W. THARPE
115 High Street
Valdosta, Georgia

In southern Georgia near the Florida line you are probably just a little too far south for most varieties of tall bearded irises to bloom freely. But if they have done well for you at Savannah, Georgia you could expect some varieties at least to bloom fairly well as far south as you are now located.

For quite a number of years I have been very much interested in the problem of developing varieties of bearded iris especially adapted to our southern states. Three years ago I sent a collection of 40 varieties for trial in Houston, Texas where tall bearded varieties rarely bloom freely. Some of these varieties proved to be well adapted there. These should be intercrossed and from the seedlings additional varieties adapted to southern conditions might be selected.

From a breeding program of this sort it should be possible in a few years to develop a considerable number of varieties that will do well in the deep South.

While in Louisiana this past spring I learned from Mr. Claude Davis, 470 Delgado Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana that he has been experimenting along these same lines for a number of years. He has found that certain tall bearded varieties bloom more freely than do others in his garden, which is near the southern limit for most tall bearded varieties.

I would suggest you write to him and also to Mr. Milton Blanton, 1991 D. Lowe Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia for additional information. Mr. Blanton was a RVP for the American Iris Society and has been growing irises in Georgia for many years.

—L. F. RANDOLPH

Editor's Note: The following letter from Mr. Hall was in answer to an inquiry concerning what varieties of irises Mr. Hall considered to be good breeders that he had used in his breeding program to produce his many fine introductions.

I am afraid I can't be of much service to you in the preparation of your article on good parents.

I have three strains or families that I have line bred for the past thirty or more years. The flamingo pink strain is the best known. To my surprise this line breeding with no outcrosses has gradually produced more vigorous plants, larger flowers, in fact the seedlings of today are vastly better in every respect than they were years ago. From our flamingo strain has developed branch strains or families, such as the deep golden apricots, rose tones, yellows, whites and pale powder blues, all with red beards.

I have made a few outcrosses over the years, but they have been uniformly disappointing and the offspring from such crosses have been discarded. My fear of losing vigor by line breeding has disappeared.

If I make a cross and one or more of the seedlings show progress toward my objective, I use them for further breeding and do not use the parents again. In this way I keep building step by step toward my objectives. By this procedure the percentage of objectionable genes is gradually decreased and the percentage of desirable ones increased. Nearly all my breeding stock is new each year, that year's seedlings.

—DAVID F. HALL

CHATTANOOGA IRIS SOCIETY EXHIBIT TRI-STATE FAIR

Chattanooga, 1956

The Chattanooga Iris Society felt it was quite a challenge when invited to place an exhibit in the "How to Grow" tent at the Fair in September.

Our central feature was a poster 22" by 28" which pictured a rainbow with named pictures of iris at the base. At one side was placed a poster 22" by 14" which pictured an iris flower dissected and parts named; at the other side a poster pictured the result of three diseases of iris, with preventive and remedial suggestions shown.

Six species were planted in individual pots and beside each was a poster with a picture of the blossom and printed cultural directions.

A box of soil and rhizome were used to demonstrate the proper planting of bearded iris.

Each day a hostess from Chattanooga Iris Society was in attendance and catalogues and printed cultural instruction leaflets were given to those who were interested.

Mrs. J. W. Judd, Region 7
419 Brookfield Ave.,
Chattanooga 11, Tenn.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

MRS. CARL LAVRENZ

The Indianapolis Hemerocallis and Iris Society honored its founders and charter members and celebrated its fifth birthday at a banquet at the Indiana University Student Union Building, Indianapolis, Indiana on October 27 at 6:30 P.M.

The charter members honored were: Mr. and Mrs. Ora Smith, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Crossen, Miss Marian Hill, Mrs. Margaret Gillman, Mrs. Viola Richards, Mrs. Helen Miller, Mrs. Don Snyder, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dunbar.

Mrs. Viola Richards brought the President's Cup which she had received for her daylily "Sincerity" to show the group and showed some slides of gardens visited while at the convention.

Speakers for the banquet were: Mr. C. W. Paine, Mr. Paul H. Brown, and Miss Marian Hill. Mr. Paine discussed iris hybridizing and Mr. Brown, daylily hybridizing. Both are members of the Society. Miss Hill discussed the founding of the organization and its accomplishments.

POLITICAL NOTE

In the recent National election the Republican party had quite attractive offices in Ferguson, Missouri. They kept the offices clean and well decorated. During election week there was a huge bouquet of irises in the front window. The flowers were artistically arranged and attracted much favorable comment. No one has yet told the staunch Republicans that the varietal name of the little irises is ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NEW ADDRESS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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Frontispiece, Caledonia, Douglas 1956 is a pure white with flowers widely spaced on a tall stalk. (Seedling #1109a, H. C. 1956)



BULLETIN *of the* AMERICAN
NUMBER 145 IRIS
MEDIAN IRISES SOCIETY
APRIL, 1957

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ROBINS ROOST IN TALLER TREES

In the humble opinion of your Editor, Bulletin 144 of January 1957, points a steady finger at a new era. President Walker in "The Forward Look," envisions great things from certain political and organizational changes. Go back and reread this excellent article. There is as much between the lines as there is in them.

"More Medians," by Dr. Randolph, is considerably more than just another well-written piece about small bearded irises. It is indicative of the widespread interest in this type of plant. Soon your Bulletin will carry news of work with arils, spurias, Siberians and the Louisianas. No longer can it be said that this is the American Tall Bearded Iris Society.

With this issue "Flight Lines" makes a wingswept debut. Advance notice of this might have been gleaned from "Robins" by Peggy Grey. Mrs. Grey is the wife of Robert E. Grey of station KCRE, Crescent City, Calif., and has just been appointed National Robin Editor by Round Robin Director John Bartholomew. Already appointed Associate Editor, Peggy brings to the Bulletin a fresh viewpoint, sparkling humor and a keen analytical mind. Her assistant in the Robin work, Nona B Mott of Hereford, Arizona, has contributed to this issue the delightful line drawings on our Flight Lines masthead.

Of special note is the appointment of Mrs. Wilma Vallette as Editor of the Hybridizing Division. Mrs. Vallette has ably and tirelessly edited the Robins Roost for many issues. We have learned to respect her for her writing ability and to count on her for her loyal support. We congratulate Wilma on her important post in this new project.

While we are passing out our "Iris Oscars," let us not forget a big shiny one for Mrs. George D. Robinson of Battle Creek, Michigan. Her last Registrar's Report is in this issue. Few realize the tremendous amount of painstaking work that is necessary to prepare such a report, or the never ending letter-writing attendant to the job of Registrar.

An old friend in a new role will don the mantle shed by Mrs. Robinson. She is none other than Mrs. Walter (Minnie) Colquitt of 487 Albany, Shreveport Louisiana. Minnie is no stranger to this position, for previous to her job as Recorder of Introductions, she was assistant to Charles E. F. Gersdorff when he was Registrar.

By way of a bonus the Bulletin hopes to present to its readers in July a reprint of Bulletin No. 1, January 1920. Many of the names which you will read in this reprint will be of those who have passed into the Great Beyond. Some few are still with us. But their written words seem strangely timeless, even after twenty-seven years.

As I write this on Feb. 15, two blossoms on *I. reticulata* outside my window may well portend an early season—and remind me to say a little prayer for our friends in Memphis.

GEDDES DOUGLAS, *Editor*

The President's Corner

THE warm summer-like days of February have descended upon Southern California. They herald the rapid approach of another iris season.

Here in the Southwest the dwarf irises are growing rapidly and the green tips of the tall bearded fans are beginning to rise out of the earth, and we are off on another enchanting season of iris culture.

We are the first to enjoy the warm days, the green growth, the enlarging stalks, and the burst of bloom. We also are the first to enjoy the fellowship of the iris enthusiast but it is a wonderful feeling to know that this fellowship spreads northward as the days pass and that the season lasts many weeks past the last bloom in the southern regions.

It is this fellowship that I would like to discuss briefly with you in this issue of the Bulletin. In the January issue I outlined quite thoroughly the program we hope to develop for the membership. Along with this program there is bound to develop a great friendship among members. People of like interest seem to gravitate together. Such it is in the iris world.

Your Society can mean much more to you if you develop friends within the organization. I hope that each member will attempt to make one new friend during this coming season.

Those of us who have been members of the American Iris Society for a number of years have personal contacts in most of the states of the United States, and many in Canada. It is a truly great experience to start at one coast and travel across this great land to the other coast visiting iris friends along the way. New ideas are secured, striking new iris seen, and new methods observed—all centered about a hobby that we enjoy. What could be more at the heart of America than an activity such as this.

During the 1957 season I hope all members will make use of at least one of the projects suggested in the January Bulletin to expand your iris acquaintances. If you do this, the American Iris Society will at least partially fulfill its obligation to you as individuals.

You may have friends who are interested in irises but are not yet members of the Society. This is your chance to do them a favor. Introduce them to the society members of your acquaintance and get them started in the fellowship brought about by our organization. This is the way we will be able to build a better organization for all. Will you do your part?

—MARION R. WALKER

Cytogenetics of Median Bearded Irises

L. F. RANDOLPH

Among approximately 400 crosses made last year by more than 20 hybridizers who are members of the newly-formed Median Iris Society, there were most of the possible combinations of the 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24-chromosome dwarfs with the diploid and tetraploid tall as well as various combinations of the dwarfs with the Oncos, Regelias and Aril-breds of mixed ancestry. Intercrosses among the different categories of dwarfs, and selfs and sib crosses of the rare species were also made to build up and improve breeding stocks.

In any attempt to evaluate crosses of this sort, most of which involve either interspecific combinations or hybrids of species and garden varieties, two major considerations are of paramount importance. The first of these concerns crossability in relation to chromosome number—whether viable seedlings can be obtained and if so will they be of value as garden varieties or useful for further breeding. The second consideration has to do with the manner in which specific characteristics are inherited. To predict what may happen in a given situation involving crosses of this sort, it is not enough to know about Mendelian ratios; one must also know about the pairing behavior of the chromosomes. With certain types of pairing there may be no Mendelian segregation whatever and, where differences in chromosome number are involved, ordinary dominance relations may be complicated by unusual dosage effects. These problems will be considered one at a time.

Chromosome Number and Breeding Behavior

From the standpoint of chromosome relationships and breeding potentialities the most promising crosses were those in which both parents have the same chromosome number. In a genus such as *Iris* where related species cross more readily than in most other plant genera, the general rule that those with the same chromosome numbers cross most readily and are most apt to produce fertile hybrids is definitely applicable. The one exception that might be said to prove the rule are those cases in which both parents are tetraploids. Then it doesn't matter very much whether they have the same or different chromosome numbers; their hybrids usually are partly or fully fertile because the chromosomes of the two sets contributed by each parent can pair together with a degree of regularity that assures gametes with balanced chromosome numbers.

From a casual glance at the lists of crosses submitted it appears that the significance of this rule about crossing things with similar chromo-

some numbers is not widely appreciated, or iris hybridizers are unusually venturesome and willing to try anything once. Numerically, there were many more crosses attempted between parents with unlike chromosome numbers than with like numbers. Perhaps this shouldn't be deprecated too vigorously because in the past very significant results have come occasionally from such crosses, as for example the Parisiana by *gatesii* (24 x 20) cross that produced the famous William Mohr variety.

There were literally dozens of *pumila*/tall crosses made last year and when the results of these are added to those of previous years, we will certainly have a clearer picture of the range in color forms and growth characteristics to be expected among their hybrids. Extreme types among the tall, such as Black Forest and Snow Flurry, when crossed with the deep violet *pumilas* should produce very interesting seedlings since both are known to be outstanding parents.

Crosses of *pumila* with recessive types of tetraploid tall, such as the plicatas, tangerine, pinks and whites from blues and plicatas have already disclosed the very interesting fact that the chromosomes of this dwarf species are carrying as hidden recessives some of the same genes that are to be found in the tall. Having checked the chromosome count of one of the plicatas from the rather sensational Mariposa Mia x Cretica cross it is definitely known to be a true 40-chromosome hybrid.

A word of caution with respect to the use of Cretica in breeding might not be out of order since there are mixed reports concerning its value as a parent. This *pumila* derivative has a certain charm of its own as a garden variety, and this may account for the fact that it was found growing on the island of Crete far south of the known range of the wild *pumila*, with which its chromosomes are identical. Perhaps it was taken to Crete by an iris-loving emigrant from the Balkans and later escaped from cultivation and became naturalized, as other iris species have done elsewhere.

It is well known that most of the Lilliput Hybrids thus far obtained more closely resemble the dwarf parent than they do the tall parent, with respect to the height of the bloomstalk; but unfortunately, their foliage is usually not as definitely dwarfed. It is not so well known that the *pumila*/tall crosses are capable of producing miniature dwarfs more tiny than any known derivatives of *pumila* itself. These tiny hybrids form dense grass-like tufts of foliage no more than two or three inches in height. Although apparently healthy and vigorous they rarely produce bloom stalks according to Bee Warburton from whom specimens were received for cytological study. Their hybrid status has been verified by chromosome counts which have shown them to have the expected 16 chromosomes from the *pumila* parent and 24 from the tall parent. It is well known that wide crosses may sometimes produce atypical hybrids of this sort.



A pure white color form of *I. attica* collected on Mount Parnes near Athens, Greece, reproduced approximately natural size. This species typically has no stem, the blooms being raised several inches above the falcate leaves by an elongate perianth tube enclosed by elongate spathe valves.

photo by I. F. Randolph

The crosses which have involved the true 48-chromosome *aphylla* and the tetraploid talls should be very interesting since both contribute two sets of 12 chromosomes to their hybrids. No difficulty is involved in making such a cross but rather poor seed germination has been reported from some of them. However, this species is now available in this country from at least three widely separated geographical areas in the Balkan and Middle East, and some combinations will undoubtedly produce better results than others.

The unique type of branching extending to the base of the 6 to 10-inch bloom stalks of *aphylla* makes this species very different in appearance from the unbranched 40 and 48-chromosome dwarfs. Some indication of the amount of branching to be expected from the hybrids of *aphylla* and other 48-chromosome dwarfs can be obtained from what is known concerning the wild hybrids of *aphylla* and *pumila* reported from central Rumania where the ranges of these two species are sympatric (found in the same localities). An intermediate amount of branching sufficient to display the terminal blooms to better advantage is characteristic of these hybrids.

A whole new series of fertile hybrids can be confidently expected from combining the tetraploid *aphylla* with both the 32 and 48-chromosome tetraploid dwarfs. In fact they are already on the way.

At the diploid level there appears to be little difficulty in obtaining seed from intercrosses of diploid dwarfs such as *attica* and *pseudopumila* ($n=8$), or *bosniaca*, *reichenbachia*, *mellita*, and *rubromarginata* ($n=12$). These dwarfs also cross readily with diploid talls and data from advanced generation hybrids indicate that the F_1 seedlings of certain combinations (*mellita* x $2n$ talls) are sufficiently fertile and there is enough pairing of their chromosomes to provide the necessary mechanism for recombinations of traits of garden value.

The diploid dwarfs apparently do not cross any more readily with the diploid *arenaria* than do the tetraploids or the 40-chromosome dwarfs. The *attica/arenaria* hybrid reported by Darby in the 1954 DIS Portfolio adds a new chromosome number ($2n=19$) to the ever-increasing list of new kinds of hybrids, as does the Pumar hybrid (*pumila/arenaria*) reported by Ackerman in the 1956 DIS Portfolio. Cytological examination of this hybrid in my laboratory showed that it not only had the expected chromosome number ($2n=27$) but in addition, the positive identification of certain *arenaria* and *pumila* chromosomes was possible. Add to these new hybrids of *arenaria* and the miniature dwarfs those produced years ago from crosses with the 40-chromosome dwarfs (Mistopink, Tiny Treasure, Keepsake) and it becomes obvious that, although *arenaria* is one of the few species in related sections that does not cross readily with the dwarf bearded irises, repeated trials are worthwhile.

Genetic Analyses

The simplest cases of inheritance involving individual gene difference are those in which recessive characters make their appearance among the seedlings of parents, one of which displays the character in question and the other does not. Such cases include an element of surprise, especially when a wide cross is involved and there is no particular reason to suspect that the non-recessive parent may be heterozygous for the character.

Currently, the plicatas that appeared among seedlings of Cretica crossed with tetraploid tall bearded plicatas have created much discussion, and the opinion has been expressed that these could not have been true crosses. But as previously stated, the chromosome count has established that it was a true cross in the case of Earl Roberts' plicata seedling from Mariposa Mia x Cretica; also, the plicata, Dale Dennis, is reported by Dorothy Dennis, the originator, to have had a similar origin. Apparently, Cretica is heterozygous for the same plicata gene for which Mariposa Mia is homozygous.

There have been consistent reports from several hybridizers that there is little or no segregation for height differences in the first backcrosses of *pumila*/tall hybrids to the tall parent, or in F₂ progenies from sib crosses of the first generation hybrids, and my own observations confirm these reports. This is to be expected if the 16 *pumila* chromosomes and the 24 chromosomes of the tall parent present in the first generation hybrid regularly pair among themselves (autosynapsis), and the members of each pair are not heterozygous for genes controlling height differences.

The cytological observations of Randolph and Heinig reported in AIS Bulletin 118 have in fact shown that the 40 chromosomes of the *pumila*/tall hybrids usually do form 20 pairs. If allosynapsis occurred regularly there would be 16 pairs and 8 univalents, i.e., the 16 *pumila* chromosomes would pair with 16 of the 24 chromosomes of the tall parent and the remaining 8 chromosomes of the tall parent would have no partners with which to pair.

In the second backcross of the *pumila*/tall hybrids to tall the amount of segregation for height differences would depend on the manner in which the 8 *pumila* chromosomes of the first backcross plants were distributed to the gametes and the potency of their genes. It is probable that difficulty would be experienced in obtaining many vigorous seedlings from such crosses, if the 44-chromosome, first backcross plants are no more fertile than the comparable 44-chromosome hybrids of the 40-chromosome dwarfs and tall. However, it is reported that second backcross progenies have been produced and have included late-blooming dwarfs. Miniature dwarfs also have been reported from backcrosses to *pumila*.

Reports that tangerine pinks are appearing in backcrosses of *pumila*/

tall hybrids to tall pinks implies that *pumila* is carrying these same genes for pink, if autosynapsis is the rule in these hybrids. Geddes Douglas is said to have a pink from the Lilliput Hybrid, "Wee One" x Pink Formal ready for introduction. Assuming that autosynapsis occurs regularly in the *pumila*/tall hybrids, one of the *pumila* chromosomes and one of the tall chromosomes of the hybrid would have to be carrying a recessive allele of pink in order to obtain pink seedlings in backcrosses to a pink. If *pumila* does not carry any recessive genes for pink and if the tall parent of the *pumila*/tall hybrid was a pink, the appearance of pinks in the backcross progeny would indicate that allosynapsis had occurred. This is an interesting example of the manner in which chromosome pairing can affect Mendelian segregation.

A well documented case involving unusual dominance relations of genes for anthocyanin color in *pumila*/tall hybrids was described by Paul Cook in the 1952 DIS Portfolio. Since additional examples of this very interesting type of genetic effect may be expected in other iris species crosses, the principles involved deserve special attention. A cross of a blue tetraploid tall bearded seedling No. 10942 by a blue *pumila* seedling produced 19 blues and 24 non-blues (yellows, creams and whites), and from this same 10942 tall seedling pollinated by a yellow non-blue *pumila* seedling he obtained 50 non-blue seedlings. From these results Paul concluded that both the blue and yellow *pumila* carried a gene which inhibited the blue of the tall seedling but not the blue of *pumila*. The possibility of a recessive gene for white was excluded because a 1:1 ratio rather than a 3:1 ration of blues and whites was obtained from the intercrosses of the two blues and there were all whites rather than a 1:1 ratio of blues and whites from the other cross. A dominant inhibitor of *pumila* and tall anthocyanin carried by the yellow *pumila* in the homozygous condition would explain the absence of blues in its progeny but could not have been involved in the other cross, both parents of which were blue.

Additional data from test crosses which substantiate his interpretation were supplied recently by Mr. Cook. When the non-blue seedling No. 1249, which came from 10942 x blue *pumila*, was crossed with Green Spot (10942 x yellow *pumila*) there were whites, creams and yellows but no blues among the 20 seedlings. Green Spot x Shining Waters, a tall blue, produced 8 non-blue and 5 pale blue seedlings. The tall blue Distance x 5148, a non-blue from 10942 x blue *pumila*, produced 27 non-blues and 4 pale blues. Although no additional data are available from back crosses to the blue *pumila* parent, those from the back crosses to tall support Mr. Cook's interpretation.

The startling appearance in tall/*pumila* hybrids of green colors much brighter than any which have been obtained in the tall suggests that *pumila* has a unique genotype capable of modifying blues in the presence of yellow to produce greens like that of Green Spot, which resulted from the blue tall 10942 x yellow *pumila* cross mentioned above. Also, the

red-purple spot or signal patch often seen in the center of the falls of yellow *pumilas* is a character which may persist in crosses with the tall, but has not been reported in seedlings of tall.

Since the *pumila* blues appear to be qualitatively different from most of the tall blues, the view is prevalent that they are genetically different. However, the examples just cited of other color differences suggest that in different genetic environments, such as are found in *pumila* and the tetraploid tall, the same genes may exhibit different phenotypic effects. This is known to happen in other plants. In fact, one species of cotton has a conspicuous signal spot not unlike that of *pumila* and various *Oncos* and *Regelias*, which cannot be recovered when introduced into another species.

Genetics of White Irises

Because of the importance of white irises in breeding programs it is essential to know whether one is dealing with a dominant or recessive white. For hybridizers interested in developing new kinds of Median irises it is especially important to know whether the same white alleles, either dominant or recessive, occur in the dwarfs and tall. In each of the three classes of dwarfs, the 16-chromosome *attica* and pseudopumila, the 32-chromosome *pumila* and the various 40-chromosome derivatives, there are white irises, but not very much is known about their genetic behavior. Among the numerous color variants of *attica* collected on Mount Parnes during my visit to Greece in the spring of 1954, there was a nice white, but in my garden it is not as vigorous as most of the other clones that were collected from the wild populations near the top of the mountain. Crosses have been made with yellows, blues, and violet-purples to find out if this white *attica* is a dominant or recessive.

In *pumila* crosses Walter Welch obtained a white from two blues which is probably a recessive (c.f. Portfolio 5: 18, 1954) and in the 40-chromosome dwarfs he reports all whites from selfing Bouquet, and a similar result from crossing the white Bouquet with a white seedling of Fiancee and Fairy, two other whites. When describing these results in the 1954 Portfolio, Walter stated that he had never found any indication of a dominant factor for white in the chamaeiris dwarfs. However, in this same article he reported that Harbor Lights selfed gave 11 yellows and one purple, and from Excelsa selfed he obtained 11 yellows and 3 purples. The appearance of purple seedlings in the selfed progeny of non-purples with these frequencies would be difficult to explain on any other basis than that a dominant inhibitor of anthocyanin was involved. The fact that these varieties are yellow rather than white is irrelevant since the yellow color is controlled by a different gene.

Evidence that this same type of anthocyanin inhibitor is present in the *pumila* dwarfs is available in the variety Blarney introduced by Welch several years ago; this variety has appreciable amounts of

anthocyanin tinged with green. One parent of Blarney was Cook 1546, a cream colored amoena of *pumila* derivation, and the other parent was a white seedling of Fiancee x Fairy, believed by Welch to be a recessive white. None of this evidence of the existence of a dominant white inhibitor of anthocyanin in these dwarfs in any way controverts Dr. A. H. Sturtevant's well-known theory that the dominant whites of the tall bearded irises came from the dwarfs; nor is it adequate proof of the correctness of his theory.

At least one recessive white allele of colored anthocyanin found in diploid tall varieties, Solitaire and White Knight is also present in the 40-chromosome dwarfs. Looking back through my crossing records of the past several years, I find that white seedlings appeared in a family of Morocain x Solitaire seedlings and crosses of Solitaire and White Knight produced all white seedlings.

The genetic relationships of the various dominant and recessive whites in the dwarfs and tall can be worked out most easily at the diploid level and then applied to the more complex polyploids. With this in mind while collecting European wild irises in the spring of 1954, it was especially interesting to find, in a population of *I. pallida* not far from Dubrovnik in southern Yugoslavia, a pure white plant among otherwise typical lavender and rosy lavender clones of this species. The circumstances under which it was found suggested that this white *pallida*

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was a mutant of recent origin, which could be the same or different from the recessive whites among cultivated diploid tall varieties having *pallida* ancestry.

The relation of yellow color to white, blue, purple and the various blends which add so much variety to iris colors, has interesting genetic implications. It has been known almost from the very beginning of hybridizing activity with irises, that the blends are obvious mixtures of yellow and anthocyanin. In the tall bearded irises the purples and reds segregate yellows or creams and varying shades of lavender and blue, but in the *pumila* dwarfs the purples seem to behave differently—as if they are not mixtures of blue and yellow.

The clear, pure yellows exist only in the complete absence of anthocyanin color, that is, in combination with white, which may be due to any one of several recessive alleles of anthocyanin or to a dominant inhibitor of anthocyanin color. Yellow itself ordinarily behaves as a dominant and the recessive is white, phenotypically indistinguishable from other whites.

However, there is some evidence in the tetraploid tall that yellow can result from intercrosses of whites. This suggests complementary gene action, by which is meant that more than one gene is involved, any one of which is incapable of producing yellow color but when combined in the same genotype, yellow color is produced. The additional possibility that yellow may be a recessive is suggested by the appearance of yellow seedlings in a selfed progeny of April Morn, a blue *pumila* dwarf. If this is substantiated, it will add another unusual type of genetic behavior to a growing list already attributed to this very interesting dwarf species.

From the foregoing comments on the cytogenetics of dwarf, intermediate, and tall bearded irises it should be obvious that there are many unsolved problems to challenge the ingenuity of hybridizers interested in creating new kinds and delving into the hidden secrets of long-time favorites.

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THE AIS CENTER GOES FORWARD

EDWIN RUNDLETT, New York

The April 1955 Bulletin announced the organizing of assorted robin members interested in developing and popularizing the intermediate bearded irises. They called themselves the Median Iris Club, and promptly went to work studying, comparing notes, and using pollen far and wide.

The April 1956 Bulletin gave a report of progress indicating that over a thousand seed pods had resulted from their efforts, in spite of a late start the previous season. This enthusiasm was sparked by the discovery that the cross, tall bearded x *pumila*, produced an exceedingly interesting and beautiful class of rock garden plants that subsequently became known as Lilliput iris. But that was not all. The older intermediates involving *chamaeiris* and tall, had also produced plants of outstanding beauty. Newly imported wild species, formerly used little in breeding, were recently brought into the picture, giving pleasant surprises all along the line. Enthusiasm runs high. The seeds from these many seed pods will be coming into bloom this spring, along with other crosses started before the Median Iris Club was formed.

This April, 1957, the Median Iris Club becomes a full-fledged and fully affiliated median Iris Society, affiliated of course, with the American Iris Society. Careful planning has co-ordinated efforts throughout the nation. Three test gardens have been established; one on the Pacific coast; one in the central states in Indiana; and the third close to the Atlantic in Massachusetts.

It might interest our readers to take a peek at the by-laws of this robust young center sector of the AIS. The purposes are stated as follows: "To foster the culture, appreciation, breeding, and distribution of bearded irises of medium size. "Medium" is defined as, "irises whose normal approximate height is from 10 inches to 28 inches when measured from the ground level to the tip of the terminal bloom on one of the taller bloomstalks; or, when the height of the foliage exceeds that of the blooms, to the tips of the taller leaves."

Here is a further interesting provision. "This Society shall promote a spirit of co-operation and good fellowship among its members, and between its members and those of other iris societies."

An annual publication is provided for. There is to be a research fund partly financed by dues from commercial growers and manufacturers of garden supplies and equipment. Pollen exchange proves so successful that it is to be continued, as are also the many robins that keep all in touch with each other.

Only one of the test gardens will be open to the public this year; that at Melrose Iris Gardens, Modesto, California.

Dues, payable direct to the treasurer, are as follows:

Individual Annual	\$ 1.00
A Second Member, Same Family	0.50
Commercial	5.00
Sustaining	10.00

The formation of this fine new society within the American Iris Society, should be a big boon to us all. This leaves no group of bearded irises without a vigorous and enthusiastic group of sponsors. Join any or all, to reap maximum joy yourself.

* * * * *

MEDIANS ORGANIZE

Formal organization of the Median Iris Society took place in January 1957. This group of iris enthusiasts whose interests are centered in small bearded irises, hitherto called themselves the Median Iris Club. The new name better dignifies the seriousness of their intents and purposes.

The following list of officers have been elected:

President: Earl Roberts

Vice-President: Edwin Rundlett

Secretary: Mrs. F. W. Warburton

Treasurer: Mrs. R. E. Grey

Board of Directors: Jay Ackerman, Mrs. Bert Brickell, Geddes Douglas, Ben Hager, Mrs. C. E. McCaughey, Dr. L. F. Randolph.

The following committee chairmen have been appointed by President Roberts:

Awards, L. F. Randolph; Membership, Mrs. C. E. McCaughey; Publicity, Mrs. Bert Brickell; Research, Mrs. F. W. Warburton; Pollen Exchange, Edwin Rundlett; Publications, Joseph Gatty.

Heading the four general divisions comprising the Median Group are the following directors:

Lilliput Division: Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Mass.

Intermediate Division: Mrs. R. E. Greenlee, Ill.

Table Iris Division: Mrs. David K. White, Calif.

Border Iris Division: Mrs. Bert Brickell, Kan.

The new society plans to hold its first called meeting in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the AIS in Memphis. Officers of the MIS point out that the new Society is being organized with the sanction of the AIS, and that its officers and members are pledged to full co-operation with the parent organization.

The Median Iris Test Gardens

EARL R. ROBERTS, Ind.

In some of our recent Bulletins, a most thorough reader may have noticed an occasional reference to these Median Iris Test Gardens, but outside of our many Round Robin members, few AIS followers have an inkling as to the many and varied varieties that may be found therein, or even where these gardens are located. At present we are operating three such Test Gardens. The Central Median Iris Test Garden is located about 3 miles south of the city limits of Indianapolis, about 1/2 mile west of U.S. 31, at 5811 Rahke Road, under the Supervision of Earl Roberts, with Robert Welshans acting as Director and co-worker. The Eastern MITG is operated by Mrs. F. W. Warburton at Westboro, Massachusetts. Our Western MITG is at Melrose Gardens, Modesto, California, under the capable direction and operation of Ben Hager and Sid DuBose.

The purposes of these gardens as set forth in the Test Garden Rules, now undergoing final revisions, is to receive, grow, display, classify, and report on all seedlings and named varieties sent them as Median Irises. A brief run-down on the rules, lists as donations the following: Named and introduced varieties; Species and Natural hybrids of Species; Commercial seedlings donated by commercial growers or individuals not interested in retaining such seedlings; and Hybrid seedlings sent as examples of various inter-species crosses. Test Seedlings will be those sent under number for display and classification. Guest Iris will be those iris named and registered, but not yet introduced on the market. These last two types will remain the property of the originator and will be grown through three blooming seasons, the increase then returned except for one rhizome which remains within the Test Garden at all times. There will be no charge for displaying and growing these irises unless at the end of the third blooming season the originator desires that ALL increase be returned, none remaining within the Test Garden, then a charge of \$3.00 is made for handling and postage. In the event that a Test Seedling or Guest iris is introduced while still within its test period, such increase from this iris will not be distributed outside the various Test Gardens until one year after introduction, and any profits from such sales are applied solely to operational costs. If the originator is short of stock, the seedlings or varieties may be sent to the nearest Test Garden, increase from these gardens then going out to the other Test Gardens.

In the last Bulletin the article entitled "More Medians" by Dr. Randolph, quite accurately describes at least five groups of iris within the Median series, not to mention the various aril-breds. To avoid the confusion of having too many sub-classes of iris within a class, we are attempting to limit these various groups to no more than four. Final

drafts of the classifications defining the characteristics of these groups is now undergoing the closest scrutiny of the Officers-elect of the Median Iris Society. Said Officers-elect deeming it highly advisable to maintain the status quo of existing scalps and other hirsute adornments, if any, have solemnly sworn not to climb any one-limbed trees in the near future, or publish details of said classification until after one more blooming season. If at the end of this period our four classes still seem the best possible solution to this intricate problem, such classification will then be issued to all MIS members. Other interested parties, upon application to the aforementioned Officers-elect, may be issued appropriate scalping knives, saws, or double bitted axes.

These four tentative classes will include the Lilliputs ranging from approximately 10 to 15 inches, the early-blooming Intermediates from about 15 to 28 inches, the later blooming Border iris from about 15 to 28 inches, and the Table iris as defined by the Table Iris Division of the MIS elsewhere in this Bulletin.

At the Central Median Iris Test Garden we are presently growing over 460 varieties of these types. Included are around 22 Lilliputs, 26 Tables, 30 Intermediates, 50 Borders, plus an interesting array of older diploids, aril-breds, antiques, and iris to be classified. There is a fairly good display of the various species and species hybrids. A total of 184 seedlings may be seen from the following originators: Welch, Randolph, Doriot, Darby, Rundlett, Turner, Cook, Greenlee, Plough, Judd, Chamberlain, Fitch, Warburton, Roberts, Zurbrigg, Welshans, Brown, Child, Hill, Jonas, Dunbar, White, Melrose, Douglas, Brummitt, and Hanselmayer. In the Lilliput Division we have seedlings under number in the following wide array of colors: all self colors known in Tall Bearded iris as well as chartreuse and light greens; blue self with parrot green spot on falls, greenish-white self, chartreuse amoenas, blue standards with yellow falls, cream standards with lavender falls, gray standards with cerise falls, cream standards with green falls, ivory and white, blue-white standards and green-white falls, chartreuse and mustard combinations, various colors of blues and reds, with amoenas in many colors, some of the finest pinks with tangerine-red beards, and others too numerous to mention here.

The Western MITG will show a huge array of antiques, diploids, Intermediates, Tables, Aril-meds, Borders, Lilliputs, species and hybrids. On display are seedlings from Douglas, Roberts, Hager, Sass, Kavan, Davidson, Greenlee, Cook, Melrose, White, Child, Graham, Deru, Babson, Anderson, Rundlett, and Judd. The Eastern MITG, although the "baby" of the group, will have a huge display of Lilliput seedlings by its Supervisor, Bee Warburton, plus a smattering from other originators. All three gardens will hold "open house" at some time this spring. Check with your local Supervisor for the best time of peak bloom.

We are all highly pleased at the fine spirit of co-operation shown by some of our busiest hybridizers in making selections of some of the

shorter TB seedlings and donating to the Test Gardens for use in producing better Medians. From Orville Fay we have his number 54-93, a ruffled pink with very flatly flaring falls, a quality highly desirable in breeding with such species dwarfs as *mellita* and *pumila* to try and correct some of that tucked under character. David Hall let us have his 56-51, a short ruffled pink seedling that grows only 19 inches tall. These shorter Border iris should make ideal parents for Lilliput types. To bring into our lines that well known "onco look," we plan on using Jack Linse's Nscap 55-15 from New Snow x Capitola. This cross of Jack's produced some of the finest oncobreds it has been our pleasure to view. From Eva Faught we have received a whole series of her better seedlings in the well known blues, pinks, and whites. At Bluffton, Indiana, that ace hybridizer, Paul Cook, has produced some of the most startling Median irises. With so much material from which to choose, it is a problem of selection as to which to introduce and which to discard. We are very pleased to have received some of the finest Progenitor lines with which to work. In Southern California Tom and Kinney Craig have shipped some of their finer seedlings and named varieties for use in this breeding program. We are growing Guest Iris from other breeders such as Tell Muhlestein, Helen Doriot, Wilma Greenlee, and Bob Beardsley.

The future of the Median Iris Society is the brightest possible for all hybridizers; the field is wide open for new types and we are not limited to the four classes as outlined here. If YOU can produce an entirely new type of Median iris, we will be the first to congratulate you, or even offer an award. We are planning on having our own Test Garden Awards leading up to a top award in each of the four (or more) classes of Medians. We hope to secure a new AIS Award for the top Median which will be the equal of the Award of Merit and the Caparne, and proper registration symbols for our new classes. Even now the demand for these new Medians is fast exceeding the supply. Join in the fun. Obtain a supply of the species iris, particularly the various color forms of *pumilas*, save the pollen and use on your best tall. Or write Edwin Rundlett to join our Pollen Exchange groups and start your crossing this year. Perhaps YOU will produce that new type of Median, after which you may be invited to join our Officers-elect on that one-limbed tree.

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Stalks Too Short?

Not for Me!

BONABETH G. BRICKELL, Kan.

My first official iris tour was pretty much the hillbilly (not a very big hill) gal in the city (not a very big city). I had little to say but there was plenty to learn! For instance, one verdict heard over and over, as we looked at seedlings or at even some introduced varieties was, "This can't get any place. Look at the short stalks." So a perfectly lovely iris would be passed over and eliminated.

I learned, too, that in the whole wide world there is no colder look of disdain than that in the eyes of a judge as he considers an iris that does not meet his approval. In flights of pure fancy I wonder just "what" seedlings would say if they could pass judgment on us.

At that time I ran across Priscilla which Agnes Whiting dared to list as "not large, not tall, but pure white." That was enough for me. Priscilla was planted near a path, in front of taller iris and we have loved it every spring since.

For contrast, Black Forest was added. Lots of garden visitors admit liking its lovely dark sheen but they too often remark, "It may be a nice iris, and of course it *is* dark, but the stalks are so short."

However, after a whole decade since that first iris tour, it still seems to me that a short iris stalk is not in itself a fault. In fact, if there is anything Kansas gardeners do not need, it is extreme height in iris as the winds blow "from whence they will" more days than not.

For some reason the pinks simply do not stretch up in our garden and that does not spoil them for me one bit. Of course, they should not be planted behind Sky Ranger or Lady Boscawen, but in front of them they set off the taller varieties to good advantage.

When the Median Iris group became active there were divisions for Lilliputs, Intermediates and Tables. Many varieties did not quite meet the standards of any of these three. They were too heavy-stemmed for the Tables, and, of course, too short for an ideal Tall. These will now be classed as Border iris. Too short, too coarse, too anything, as long as they are good iris, we accept them.

The height limit has been set at 28 inches but this specification cannot be exact. A first project of the Border group is to compile a list of Border iris. This must be done by breeders and just plain growers-for-fun. My family has presented me with a little folding rule to help the project along. It fits into my handbag and when you see me measuring your iris this summer it will not be to learn how *tall* they are but how *short* as we search for Border varieties.

We have quite a project on our hands. We? Who is interested enough to help the Border group?

Getting Technical About Table Iris

ALICE WHITE, Calif.

We hate to do this! These appealing little iris are entirely justified by just being.

But there is still so much confusion as to "What is a Table Iris?" and "Why Test Gardens for Them?" that the time has come to publish conclusions as to an exact definition, the standards that govern selection for the class, and the rules under which nominees for the class are welcomed to the Test Gardens for evaluation, acceptance or rejection. This is especially important now that a section for Table Iris is provided for by the Median Iris Society, and a very fine and definite line must be drawn between this class and that of Border Iris.

Much thought has been given these matters by a group of Table Iris fans who make up the membership of the Table Iris Robins now in the fifth year of activity, and more especially by the Table Iris Division Director of Robins, the lesser directors of robins, and the Conductors of Test Gardens. The following is what has come of all this thinking.

Definition: A Table Iris is a miniature replica of Tall Bearded Iris in size, proportion, and conformation.

Standards for Evaluating Contenders for the Class:

- a. The whole plant, flower included, must be quite small and in proportion throughout.
- b. Height of the flower stalk to the top of the standards about fifteen to twenty-five inches.
- c. Flower size about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " overall, a combination measurement of about 6", that is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ equals 6", $3" \times 3"$ equals 6", etc.
- d. Stem slender, wiry, graceful.
- e. There MUST be branching as in Tall Bearded Iris and numerous buds, seven to nine being very desirable.
- f. Foliage narrow, graceful, and in proportion to the rest of the plant.

Rules for Table Iris Test Gardens

I. Purposes:

The purposes of the Test Gardens shall be to receive, grow, display, classify, and report on all seedlings and named varieties sent in, thus eliminating those iris that do not fit the ideals set down for Table Iris, and establishing those that do fit the ideals into a definite classification. An attempt to display as many as possible of those varieties that do fit is desirable.

II. Named Varieties:

Such contributions shall be considered donations and shall become the property of the Test Garden Conductor unless stipulated as GUEST. Guest iris shall be grown in the Test Garden through two blooming seasons. At the end of this period the increase shall be returned to the contributor with the exception of one rhizome which shall become the

property of the Test Garden Conductor to be kept on display in the Test Garden and the increase thereafter to be distributed at his discretion.

III. Seedlings:

A seedling shall be any unIntroduced iris with the exception of a species iris or an iris that has been listed for sale under a given name.

a. All seedlings sent to the Test Gardens shall remain the property of the contributor and all increase shall be returned to him after the third blooming season with the exception of one rhizome which shall become the property of the Test Garden Conductor.

b. Seedlings donated by commercial growers or other individuals not interested in retaining iris of this class for propagation, registration, and introduction shall become the sole property of the Test Garden Conductor to whom they were sent and are to be handled as he sees fit.

c. For publicity purposes, all seedlings shall be displayed under the name or number given to the iris by the originator, and the originator's name.

d. The rhizomes of a seedling that becomes the property of a Test Garden Conductor shall be kept in the permanent display of the Test Gardens and shall *not* be distributed by him until one year after introduction. If the seedling is not introduced, the increase of this rhizome shall not be distributed without the consent of the originator. If a seedling sent to a Test Garden is introduced prior to the period of three blooming seasons, then one rhizome shall become the property of the Test Garden Conductor on the year of introduction, but may not be distributed by him until two years after introduction, unless otherwise stipulated by the originator.

IV. Hybridizing and Breeding:

a. No seedling or guest iris may be used as a pod or pollen parent in the Test Garden unless permission is granted by the originator.

b. Introduced varieties other than guests may be used as pod or pollen parents at the discretion of the Test Garden Conductor.

V. Liability for Plants:

A Test Garden Conductor shall not be held liable for loss of any variety or seedling due to causes beyond his control, but should report such loss to the contributor as soon as possible.

VI. Instructions to Contributors:

a. The following information shall accompany each iris sent to the Test Gardens.

1. Contributor's name and address.
2. Originator's name.
3. Name or number of the iris.
4. Parentage of iris, if possible.
5. Description of iris.
6. Specify: donation, guest, seedling.

7. Is permission given to the Test Garden Conductor to use this iris as a pod or pollen parent? yes or no.

b. Postage both to and from the Test Garden shall be paid by the contributor.

VII. Test Garden Conductors' Duties:

a. The Test Garden Conductor shall file the information, Section VI, and keep such other records as are necessary to fulfill the rules and purposes of the Test Garden.

b. He shall make a complete report to the originator on seedlings after the second season, but not before.

c. A report shall be made on varieties and sent to the contributor when classification decisions are reached if such is requested.

d. He shall compile all votes cast by the Evaluators in his garden annually and send the report to the Chairman of the Table Iris Section of the Median Iris Society.

VIII. Evaluators:

a. The duties of Evaluators shall be to view and decide if an iris on display in a Test Garden meets the requirements set down for the classification of Table Iris and report their decisions to the Test Garden Conductor.

b. Evaluators shall be:

1. Test Garden Conductors.

2. Table Iris Robin members in good standing who have participated in such a robin for at least one year.

3. Evaluators appointed by Test Garden Conductors: these to be appointed in areas where there are not enough official robin members within accessible distance of the Test Gardens. There shall be three such Evaluators besides the Conductor of each Test Garden.

c. Seven votes shall be necessary to establish a variety or seedling in the classification of Table Iris.

d. Evaluators shall not be considered as Judges or carry on the duties of judging in the generally accepted sense.

* * * *

Apropos of the foregoing are the following excerpts from "Notes on Classification of Table Iris" recently sent around, to several people particularly concerned, by Ben Hager and Sidney DuBose, joint conductors of the Western Table Iris Test Garden at their Melrose Gardens, Modesto, California. Though emphasis in the Test Garden is on Table Iris, a considerable representation of all Median Iris, especially of Border Iris, are also grown by the partners. So they are in a position to express themselves with authority. Quote: "To anyone who has grown a large collection of Table and Border Iris, it is almost immediately apparent where the division lies between these two groups. Table Iris



Table Iris Peewee. Note trowel for comparison of size.

photo by jean witt

have a distinct slenderness that puts them apart from the Border Iris without question. Admittedly, there are too few varieties that fall into the Table Iris class to make it sound as important as we would like. THIS IS NO EXCUSE FOR REACHING OUT AND HAULING INTO THE CLASS THE SMALLER BORDER IRIS THAT DO NOT BELONG. If we are to create a class with the rigid restrictions that are necessary to effectively outline and substantiate our claims for the need of such a class, then we cannot admit questionable iris into the class.

“Unless the two, Table Iris and Border Iris, are grown together, the distinction between them is not clear, and the distinction is involved more with the ‘feeling’ of the difference when they are observed side by side, than can be outlined in any method of measurements. Measurements are an unrealistic necessity, however, in delineating the class on paper.

“I believe from my observations, that the top limit for Table Iris flower size should not be over six inches combination measurement, (3" x 3" equals 6", or variations thereof). But the PRIME importance should be placed on the stem. In our 1956 report we considered three classes of stems: wiry, slender, and sturdy, and combinations of these: ‘wiry to slender’ and ‘slender to sturdy.’ This is where the classification is made. If a variety has a ‘slender to sturdy,’ or ‘sturdy’ stem it should not be considered in the class, no matter what the flower size. If the stem is slender, but very straight and ungraceful, it should not be considered in the class. A slender stem should have an informal look about it or actually curve naturally, in other words, have a gracefulness rather than a stiff look to be considered even as a ‘possible contender,’ no matter what the size of flower. If a slender stem has sufficient long branching, it will usually have the grace required. The pallida type of close branching does not have this grace and the stems are usually very stiff, no matter how slender they are. Foliage should be in keeping with the proportion of the flower stem, but would come more on the rating side (whether it is a *good* Table Iris or not) than in the classification consideration.

“Though inadequate at this point, the only thing we have to refer to, is the report of the Western Table Iris Test Garden, wherein are listed in four groups the varieties on test and their measurements for 1956, and which points up the varieties that should with these limitations be considered as Table Iris. Group I of the list conformed last year, we shall see if they do again in 1957. We now have three different plantings of these growing in varying conditions so that we should get a better overall picture for this area. Group II should still be considered as questionable with the possible exception of Smartypants which will probably have the requirements for the class. The Groups III and IV should definitely be considered as Border Iris.

“POINT: Unless these distinctions are made there can be no be-

ginning point at which to classify the Border Iris and there will be innumerable cases of overlap which will be untenable in proper and useful classification standards. If the number of varieties in the Table Iris Class is too small to demand the attention it deserves, then that list would be increased by breeding newer and better varieties rather than by relaxing the standards to the point where they interfere with other classes and have no meaning in themselves."

Since so brief a testing as one year cannot be considered as conclusive, the groups referred to, other than Group I will not herewith be published. But as more than half the varieties in Group I make up the original nucleus of Table Iris and the others are no doubt comparable in the estimation of these two Test Garden Conductors, they may well be named here. They are Angelita, Blue Mouse, Daystar, Gajus, Kinglet, Mrs. Neubronner, Pewee, Siskin, Sherwin Wright, Spring Sprite, Tid Bit, Warbler, Widget, Zingara. Anyone of these might safely be used as a "yard-stick" for evaluating contenders for the class.

The picture of Pewee which accompanies this write-up presents one of the most typical Table Iris, the trowel thrust in the ground beside the plant emphasising its all over diminutiveness. Pewee and the rest of Group I, also Smartypants and probably Kaleidescope, Bunting, and Two-For-Tea may safely be acquired as true Table Iris.

Commercial people, offering lists of Table Iris, too frequently include varieties that do not fit the class as visualized by their sponsors. For instance Lagunita, Puck (DB) x Dogrose (TB), is definitely by parentage and otherwise an Intermediate. Westways is a small onco-bred. Lodestar and Guy Huzzar are too large of flower and sturdy of stem and should be listed as Border Iris. All are excellent iris in their classes.

A quote from Hazel Grapes' letter in a recent round of the Table Iris Test Garden Robin points up the need to keep Table Iris small and graceful. She said, "I do not think we should get the united inches too large, (there had been some thought of making this seven inches instead of six inches), even if some have to go to another class. I think Daystar, Pewee, and Siskin are good patterns, and I don't think we can stress wiry stems too much."

A motto suggested by Jean Witt and adopted by the Table Iris fans through robin correspondence is, "Keep them *small*, keep them graceful."

The Bulletin regrets to announce that it has just received news of the death of Mr. William J. McKee, noted hybridizer and former president of the AIS. Almost at the same hour a dispatch was received from Louisville, Kentucky telling of the passing of Mrs. Frank Grant, wife of the late Dr. Henry Grant. Mrs. Grant has been active in AIS affairs for many years.

THE BORER SITS FOR HIS PORTRAIT

F. G. FOSTER AND E. A. WOOD, N.J.

Many iris growers are familiar, alas, with the fat, pink, hungry, crawling borer. However, they may not have noticed the shining brown pupa that he forms after he has eaten his fill of your iris and gone out into the nearby soil, and few have seen the brown moth that is the next stage of the development, emerging from the pupa to fly about in the fall, laying eggs on the leaves of the best iris. From these eggs the baby borers hatch the following spring to eat their way down inside the leaves to the rhizomes.

We present herewith photographs of all three stages of the borer's development. Though we harbored many of the moths, watching them emerge from the pupae we had collected and giving them the most congenial surroundings, they refused to lay eggs for us. Since we gave them everything except freedom to fly out of the cage, they apparently want to fly abroad a bit before laying. We could not find any eggs on the iris leaves in the garden either, which we hope is a good sign.

VORIS IRIS GARDENS

Announces Its

1957 INTRODUCTIONS

ICE CAVERN—ice blue-white with <i>pure</i> blue beard	\$25.00
SABRINA FAIR—pure yellow self, lace-trimmed throughout	15.00
FOREST MAID—Navy blue with Black Forest beard	15.00

FORMERLY INTRODUCED

MORNING FLUSH—Tangerine-beard pink with tangerine flush in falls	12.50
WHIRLAWAY—wavy horizontal falls, yellow on each side with a lighter blaze. Wavy closed yellow standards, strong grower. Good substance, many large flowers	12.50
ICE CANYON— <i>Pure</i> amoena with light blue falls	12.50
ZANGARA—Mauve with green washings on falls	10.00
JIMBO—Large formal russet with mother of pearl edging	6.00
JANIE—52" tall golden blonde with horizontal falls	6.00
COLORFUL CANYON—henna, chocolate, copper iridescent and of excellent substance	3.00

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST, WE QUOTE YOU AT COLLECTION PRICES.

CHARLES WILLIAM VORIS

VORIS IRIS GARDENS

R. D. #2, WATSONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

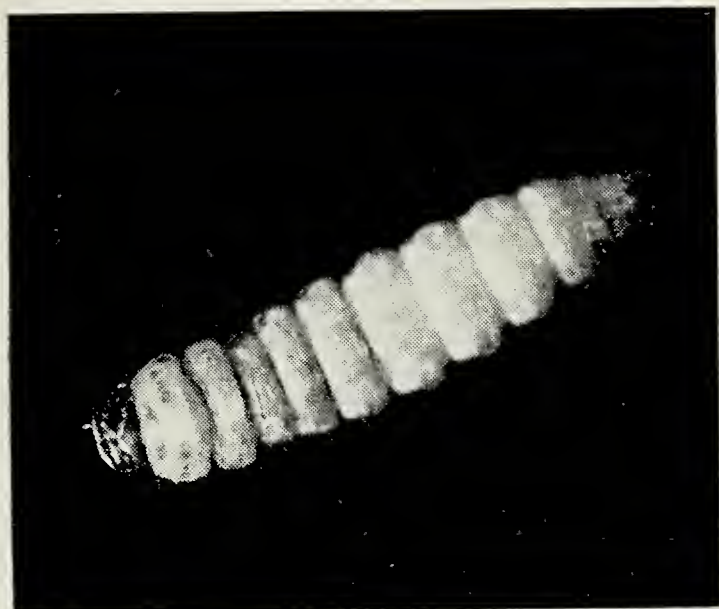


Fig. 1—Iris borer, larval stage. 30 mm. long.



Fig. 2—Iris borer, larval stage. 30 mm. long.



Fig. 3—Iris borer pupa. 26 mm. long.



Fig. 4—Iris borer moth. 26 mm. long.



Fig. 5—Iris borer moth, showing crested head parts.



Fig. 6—Iris borer moth, extended position. Wing tip spread, 50 mm.

Photos by F. G. Foster.

Let's Have More *Dwarf Irises*

BEE WARBURTON, Mass.

Let's have as many new kinds of dwarf irises as we can. No two people have the same notions of beauty and there's room in the world for all the forms we can create. What IS a dwarf iris anyway? Ask a group of iris specialists, and if they have thought about it at all, probably no two will agree. Ask any gardener who isn't an iris specialist and he will indicate a wavering height somewhere around a foot. Ask him if it matters whether or not they are branched, and he will look puzzled. Ask him if he would like some that bloomed in late May or June, and he will answer, "O boy, have you got any of those?"

Once upon an iris time, not so long ago, there were few dwarf iris in our gardens, except those of a certain kind. They bloomed early and they had no branches. They varied in height from about 6 to 16 inches, and the shorter ones especially had flowers too large for the height of their stalks. Then came the dawn of a new day for the creation of small irises. The larger types of the old dwarfs were shunned. The mavericks that didn't conform were ignored. The smaller ones were promoted, and improved beyond all recognition into a garden grouping of great charm and value. Along with them came more and more variants, wonderful garden subjects and increasingly harder to ignore.

In the meantime, many serious students of dwarf iris were bemoaning the neglect of the very fine dwarf species, aphylla, beautifully branched and fine in itself, even in its species forms. A growing chorus was likewise crying out for later dwarfs, dwarfs to bloom even as late as the tall bearded.

Little ones throughout the iris season! What pictures it brings to the mind. Imagine the continuous bloom in the rock garden or the wall garden, even in June when all the spring show is past. Imagine a garden walk in June with tall bearded lovelies on one side faced down on the other with drifts of tiny replicas among rocks and evergreen shrubs. Imagine the Convention gardens of the future, the iris exhibition gardens in our parks, our own specialized borders with their all-out iris bloom ranging in height from very short to very tall.

What about the breeding of these late dwarfs? It isn't as simple as breeding the branched ones, for we have no natural dwarf species that bloom with the tall. It imposes a challenging problem for our hybridizers, but not an insuperable one. The answer may lie in the persistent height factors of our little *pumila*, for some of its children, crossed with the tall again and again, will remain small after the late season of bloom of the tall parent has been restored by these back-crosses.

Paul Cook has such hybrids, small in June; but they still have the earmarks of the Lilliputs. It will take an organized program to reduce them to true miniatures.

The branched dwarfs are here; in the aphylla dwarfs, of which *Gracilis* and *Thisbe* are older examples; the branching is definitely attractive. They will make fine specimen plants, showing an intimate charm in display of individual flowers on plants of fine proportions, and having entirely different garden uses from the usual dwarf masses of low color. There is no question of their popularity in the future; the only question is how fast can they be distributed, first to the breeders, and then to our gardens.

Aphylla itself is truly a dwarf species, from 6 to 9 inches; recent chromosome counts have shown that the larger forms once considered as species by Dykes and others, are hybrids. Nor are all the branched dwarfs coming from aphylla; others are here in the new hybrids of the tall crossed with the dwarf species, and we will have more of these as more of the smaller tetraploid tall come into our breeding work. First generation hybrids of tall with *pumila* give us many small things, some not over 6 inches, branched and unbranched. Hybrids of tall with *mellita* are often small and branched. It seems reasonable that each individual plant should be judged as to whether its branching is an enhancement or a detraction. If there were a choice between two of these, of delicate proportions and equal beauty, one branched and one unbranched, and if the branched one bloomed an extra week, then of the two it would surely be the better dwarf.

When Dykes studied the bearded irises he classified species with stems up to 12 and 15 inches in height as dwarfs, and the bloomstalks of these were at least three inches taller; some of these taller species were in the ancestry of our old garden *chamaeiris*. Neither Dykes nor Caparne had in mind the modern miniatures as definitive of dwarf iris, for Caparne nicknamed his hybrids "alpine iris," though to us they are far too large to be suitable for the rock garden. These taller dwarfs, such as the taller *arenaria* hybrids and the taller derivatives of *olbiensis* and *italica*, along with the multiplicity of hybrid types of increasing genetic complexity, have been gathered up into the generous bosom of the Median group, and have been rechristened "Lilliputs." Within this grouping any type or any rare individual will have its chance at a place in the sun.

A new dwarf iris society has been formed recently in the Eastern States with the thought in mind that all miniature types should be given their chance. Here in our test garden, under the Rules and Regulations of the American Iris Society, all dwarfs will be seen and judged for their true worth and value as garden subjects. Send us your new improvements in the early dwarfs; send us your branched and late dwarfs, too. All will find here a warm welcome and a chance for recognition.

Wills Introductions for 1957

The following Irises from the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse E. Wills are being introduced in conjunction with Fairmount Gardens of Mrs. Thos. Nesmith.

BRONZE ARMOR—a self of golden tobacco brown (between Spanish Orange and Mars Orange, by Wilson Color Chart). Standards slightly flushed rose. Beard deeper gold. Wide, round form. Excellent substance. 34 inches. Mid-season to late. Centurian X Argus Pheasant\$20.00

NASHBOROUGH—A rich and colorful variegata. Standards are Indian yellow; falls velvety ruby-red and very smooth. Little or no venations. Pleasing form and excellent substance. Good branching with an average of 9 buds. 36 inches. From two seedlings. Stock limited\$30.00

SOME OTHER WILLS INTRODUCTIONS

DARIEN—1956. A Spanish orange self. Very bright for a brown. Good form and substance. 38 inches. Mid-season. Makes small rhizomes. Fort Ticonderoga X General Patton\$12.50

CARNTON—1955. A copper-red blend. Striking color, some reticulations at haft. Very large flower of fine substance. Wide, ruffled form with semi-flaring falls. 38 inches. Late. Bryce Canyon X (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster) ..\$12.00

IVORY WORK—1955. Standards cream, falls ivory bordered deeper cream. Nice form and substance. 37 inches. Mid-season. Star Shine X Amandine\$10.00

LARGESSE—1955. A very large self of deep cream or pale yellow. Excellent substance and form for its size. 36 inches. Mid-season. Amandine X (Fairy Lustre x Golden Eagle)\$15.00

SPANISH MAIN—1955. Large Orange-brown self. Gold beard. 36 inches. Mid-season. (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster) X Bryce Canyon\$10.00

RIGHT ROYAL—1954. Wide rose-red self. Good color and form. 36 inches. Medium late. Display X (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster)\$7.50

ROSE GARLAND—1954. A lighter rose self, Distinctive tone, some copper at haft, gold beard. A large flower on a tall stalk, vigorous grower. 37 inches. Mid-season. Hoosier Sunrise X (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster)\$7.50

SHILOH—1954. A "different" blue bicolor. Medium-deep blue standards, darker blue-purple falls, good contrast with a bright yellow beard. Ruffled, flaring form. 35 inches. Late. Vatican Purple X Wabash\$8.00

STARFIRE—1954. Bright golden yellow with lighter area on the falls. Exceedingly ruffled and flaring. Outstanding substance. 38 inches. Early mid-season. Star Shine X Ola Kala\$7.50

BLUE SERENE—1953. Clear pale blue self, nice form, hardy, dependable bloomer. 40 inches. Mid-season. Blue Rhythm X St. Regis\$7.00

SOFT ANSWER—1953. Yellow amoena, cream-white standards, light yellow falls. Excellent form and carriage. 37 inches. Mid-season. From two seedlings...\$5.00

BELLE MEADE—1952. A clean heavily marked blue and white plicata. Good form and branching. 36 inches. Mid-season. Blue Shimmer X Snow Crystal. Limited stock available\$7.00

Orders for these, or any other Wills originations, should go either to—

Mr. Jesse E. Wills
1201 Belle Meade Boulevard
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Mrs. Thos. Nesmith
Fairmount Iris Gardens
166 Fairmount Street
Lowell, Massachusetts

TERMS: Cash with order. 15% discount on orders over \$20.00.

Visitors to the Annual AIS meeting are cordially invited to stop by our garden. Our season is later than Memphis, but normally there will be some bloom just before the meeting and considerably more after the meeting.



SOUTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM

On January 17 and 18, the Garden Clubs of South Carolina in cooperation with the University of South Carolina held an Annual Garden and Landscaping Symposium in Columbia, South Carolina. Geddes Douglas was the speaker on the morning program of the first day. His subjects included "Extending the Iris Season" and "Cultural Problems of Modern Bearded Iris." Following the program Editor Douglas posed with South Carolina iris notables l. to r. Mrs. Gilbert Rowe, Mrs. F. L. Stuckey and Mr. W. O. Freeland. Officers of the recently formed South Carolina Iris Society include:

Mrs. Gilbert H. Rowe, Chairman
755 Kipling Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Hagood Bostick, Publicity
Garners Ferry Rd.
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. J. Frank Hill, Sec. and Treas.
1205 Circle Drive
Lakewood 5
Columbia, South Carolina

W. O. Freeland, Program
4032 Rosewood Dr.
Columbia, South Carolina

FINIS ON "SCORCH"

GUY ROGERS, Texas

This concludes my series on "scorch." The matter is now left to the Scientific Committee. The malady is accurately described in Bulletin 138. A treatment is outlined in Bulletin 142. The results now seem quite satisfactory. The coming season should tell.

One pound of Methyl Bromide per 100 square feet is prescribed by the manufacturer of MC-2 as the treatment for nematodes, insects and weeds; two pounds for damping-off organisms such as species of phythum, rhizoctonia and fusarium, mentioned by the Scientific Committee in Bulletin 144. Ezra Benson treated with the lighter dose while I gave the heavier application.

My treated beds look wonderful as to size, color, growth and increase. There are no "scorch" symptoms. Benson's Iris are also fine except that he has a browning of leaves on a good many plants. The root systems, however, do not show deterioration heretofore present. The roots appear quite healthy with innumerable feeders. Samples were sent to the laboratory around the middle of January with a report by Professor W. F. Mai, Nematologist of New York for the College of Agriculture, that no nematodes were detected. That certainly is an improvement of the past two or three years when nematodes were present in great numbers.

Nor do I believe that the browning of leaves, while still supported by a good root system, indicates "scorch" as we have known it. Nor is there any rot detected anywhere. Benson is now testing his soil to determine if there be any deficiency there. He did not apply trace elements.

Our normal blooming season coincides with that of Memphis. Sometimes it is slightly earlier. We should like for all who attend the annual meeting to come by Wichita Falls to see the results of our labors. We can then tell without cavil if the matter is entirely subdued. Benson has hundreds of selected seedlings, thousands of seedlings that will bloom for the first time and a grand display of recent introductions. You probably can see as many good Irises here in a day as you ordinarily see at an annual meeting during a similar period of time. All accredited judges in Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Texas are especially invited.

Iris, My Favorite Flower

JOHN CAMENZIND, Boise, Idaho

I LIKE IRIS. The crisp, green foliage, generously sprinkled with brown leaf spots, peeking through the weeds and quack grass in my garden affords me a lot of pleasure and satisfaction. These attractive brown spots and the irregular indentations made by the cut worms remove the objection that iris foliage is too stiff and formal to appear to good advantage in the garden.

In early spring one of the first tasks that can be accomplished to satisfy that urge to work in the garden is the cleaning of the iris bed. What other flower offers the thrills that are yours when the fans come away in your hands leaving only a soggy, rotting mass of rhizomes in the ground. After digging the clump, careful surgery and complete sterilization usually allow me to save most of my older inexpensive varieties, a few of the moderately priced ones, and absolutely none of my newer expensive ones that are so affected. I feel bad about losing them but as the problem of space limits the number of iris I can grow, my sorrow at my loss is somewhat off set by my joy at this opportunity to plant newer and different varieties.

During blooming season the flowers nod gently, to and fro, in the strong gusty winds that are so much a part of iris blooming time. The rain and hail spot and tear the blossoms into many attractive and fascinating forms. The huge blossoms and the slender, graceful stems allow many of the flowers to arch over so that their beauty can be observed by all who take the trouble to go through my garden on their hands and knees. The coarse veining on the haft, which is so objectionable, is hidden from view by a layer of mud and does not detract from the beauty of the flower in the least.

But it is as a cut flower that the iris comes into its own. Such purity of line and form, such a lavish display of color. Truly, the iris is the queen of flowers and a bouquet of iris prominently displayed does something for a room. Its effect in a room at our home is to remove that room from use for any other purpose. If the iris are placed on a table, the blossoms are up out of sight, and with any lower placement the widely spread branches create a traffic hazard. We have found a satisfactory solution resulting from placing the bouquet on a low footstool in the center of the room where its beauty can be observed by all who pass by the barricaded doors or who look in through the windows.

The time that must be spent the next morning to make the bouquet presentable by removing the faded and shriveled blossoms is a real joy to the iris lover as the bare and partly denuded stalk presents an excellent opportunity to study the structure and branching of the plant.

To anyone interested in growing iris, there is a wealth of cultured directions available. Most authorities agree, but to find out what

they agree on requires careful study and research. Some say, "Plant your iris so that the top of the rhizome is exposed to the sun." Older authorities advocated planting twelve or more inches deep and letting the rhizome work its way to the surface. By searching and inquiring, you can find authority for planting at any depth you wish between these two extremes. It is the same with fertilization. Some say, "Fertilize your iris heavily"; others say, "Lightly"; and still others say, "Absolutely no fertilizer on iris." "Feed them milk, feed them tea, feed them coffee," and so it goes. "Pamper your iris; iris thrive on neglect. Irrigate iris; keep iris dry. Iris like acid soil; iris need lime. Cut your iris back after blooming; don't cut your iris back." Almost any question on the culture of iris can be answered either way. Fortunately, iris are very adaptable and no matter what you do or don't do or whose advice you follow, you are almost certain of having some very beautiful flowers. In fact, some iris are so dependable that practically the only way you can be deprived of their bloom is to dig them up and haul them all off or gather your belongings together and move away, leaving them behind.

To an iris lover, the big event in the flower world is the iris Show. After weeks of tense expectancy, the big morning arrives. In good humor and with high hopes my wife and I go to the garden to select our best specimens. After many suggestions and counter suggestions, and maybe a little difference of opinion, the selections are made. We still have our high hopes but the good humor has worn rather thin. Only the problem of transportation remains. This would be a simple matter if it weren't necessary to take the iris with us. After struggling impatiently and unsuccessfully to get a tall, well-branched specimen through a narrow car door, over my wife protests I cut the stalk shorter as I realize only those with a panel or pick-up truck or those with much more patience than I have can ever hope to display these taller beauties. However, I did manage to get a few acceptable flowers to the show and now number among my proud possessions a white ribbon which bears the legend:

BOISE VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY 1954 THIRD PRIZE

Is it any wonder I'm so enthusiastic about iris?

After the show was over, our differences forgotten, and we were speaking again, my wife and I visited the other iris gardens and saw many beautiful things. We longed for some of the new iris others had. We purchased a few, we traded some, we gave some away, and received others, and by the end of July, our new planting looked very promising. Then—no rain. We supplied water but nothing seemed to take hold. They just sat there, shriveling up, and we were afraid we were going to lose them all. Finally rain came and they started to perk up. We found new growth and increases showing on most of them. We *are* happy again with our iris and look forward to another wonderful season.

Like iris??? We *love* them!!!

A NEW LOOK AT **The Forgotten Louisiana Iris**

CHARLES W. ARNY, JR., La.

Since the spring of 1948, when I first visited the iris show of the Society for Louisiana Iris, my interest in these flowers has grown.

What is the nature of this interest? First, it is a desire to be a part of a wonderful group of people who enjoy themselves through their associations and second, it is their productive activity for creating new and better native iris.

In regard to the first interest, I feel it almost impossible for me to express my feelings adequately in words. The second interest I would like to say a word or two about as an amateur.

What are our objectives in producing a new and better iris? It seems to me, there are in final analysis only two. Either to satisfy ourselves or to fulfill the desires of others.

The first of these may be more or less easily achieved depending upon the individual and where he lives.

Fulfilling the desires of others, however, is something that may require the solution to many problems, or putting it another way, our products may have to possess many more qualities than they presently have.

One might arrive at the qualities people want in Louisiana irises by traveling the road of criticism. The billboard or direction signs along this road might show the following: Louisiana Iris lack hardiness; have relatively few flowers compared to foliage, too rapid growth spread, a lack of flower substance, and fading flower color. But this is by no means the end of our road signs, there are others.

To one who is not familiar with the various species of Louisiana irises and their individualities it is probably very confusing to see reference to lack of hardiness in one article in the AIS Bulletin and then read of the fact that the Louisianas grow in New York or Massachusetts. It might be said that in general those Louisiana irises that have at least some of the *Foliosa* species blood in them are more hardy outside their native habitat. This point needs a further word because of the importance that is apparently attached to it. There are many *foliosa* irises and all are not likely to possess the same degree of hardiness or have the ability to transmit it. The fact that there is *foliosa* blood in a plant is no guarantee of hardiness everywhere. We need much testing to really know what irises are hardy.

While there may be no justification for excessive foliage compared to flowers produced on some irises, my own experience leads me to believe that to secure good multiplication and flower size considerable foliage is very necessary.

One hears many times that lateral branching in the Louisianas is a matter of culture. Culture to be sure is a factor, but my experience leads me to believe it is more a matter of breeding than culture. Double bud placement seems to be a problem to be solved through breeding.

Louisiana iris running or spreading all over is certainly provoking at times and it may be overcome by selective breeding, but let's be practical and fair. Most flower beds require working periodically and certainly every two years a working of organic matter, possibly disinfection and division, or separation of ones plants. This, coupled with planting rhizomes so their growth is directed toward the center of the planting instead of out, should help over-come this criticism.

Much has been done and is continuing to be done to improve flower qualities. All want fancier flowers that have great substance and non-fading qualities. Developing iris here with the intensity of light found in Louisiana, together with care in breeding will make it possible, I believe, to almost eliminate fading. Flower size is receiving so much attention that improvement in other qualities may be minimized if we don't take care.

I have commented upon these qualities because it should be understood, that we are interested in further popularizing the use of Louisiana irises, and are endeavoring to overcome such weaknesses as are found.

In addition to improvement in the foregoing qualities, it may be of interest to point out a few new features this writer has seen recently. Much has been said about developing a flat white that is of the Abbeville flower farm. The spring of 1955 brought forth a very lovely compact, almost flat, 4½" white iris flower with over lapping floral parts, borne on a 27" strong stem. This iris had four bud positions and two flowers opening together. The flowers possessed a great deal of substance as indicated by the fact that after two days of heavy rain, though damaged they remained almost intact.

This writer does not feel he can fairly evaluate the desirability of another feature to be mentioned, but it may be of interest to breeders. In the spring of 1956, I saw blooming a very unusual Louisiana iris. This flower was a 5", flat, Abbeville-type flower, rose in color except for bright, yellow style arms. This same general pattern was also noted on a blue flower of foliosa type, but style arms were almost white.

How would a silver or gold edging on floral parts appeal to you? The silver edging pattern has been seen in more than one instance in recent years and at times was attractive. The gold edging on the rose-colored flower, I thought very attractive. No one knows what the future holds in regard to these variations in color.

Two other points of interest are the collection of a red *giganticaerulea* in the Cameron swamps, the first of its kind I believe, and a big flaring yellow iris, another achievement we have been working for. I have not seen either of these two flowers and do not know any of the details, but I thought you, like myself, might be interested.



Pictured above are l. to r., seated Dr. Frank Galyon, prominent hybridizer; Dean William Wicker, Area Chairman; Mrs. Betty Kesterson, AIS Accredited Judge; Standing, Mr. Claude W. Davis, ETIS Sec.-Treas. and Mr. Jos Trotter, newly elected President of ETIS.

East Tennessee Iris Society Organizes

The East Tennessee Iris Society was organized at a meeting held Friday, January 11th, in the University of Tennessee College of Law Building, Knoxville, Tennessee. Dean William Wicker, of the U. T. College of Law and Judge of the American Iris Society, presided at the organizational meeting at which Mr. Joseph M. Trotter, 2915 East Fifth Avenue, Knoxville (Phone 2-2067) was elected President of the Society, and Mr. Claude J. Davis, 921 Valley Avenue, Knoxville (Phone 4-7855) was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The speakers at this first meeting were Mr. Robert S. Carney of Memphis, American Iris Society Regional Vice-President, whose subject was "Organizing the Memphis Area Iris Society"; Mr. Geddes Douglas of Nashville, Editor of the American Iris Society Bulletin, whose subject was "Iris are Fun"; and Mr. Clifford W. Benson of St. Louis, Missouri, new Executive Sec. of AIS, who showed the group a number of slides of iris seen during the last blooming season.

The initial plans of the society are to contact all persons in East Tennessee who grow iris to invite them to join the society. Dues to the

society were tentatively set at fifty cents per year. However, if the new member joins the American Iris Society, that society will return fifty cents of the \$5.00 annual membership dues to the local society, and further dues will not be assessed that member. Persons interested in joining either or both the American Iris Society or the East Tennessee Iris Society are urged to contact the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Davis. The next meeting of the Society will be sometime in April, the exact date to be set by the President. Current membership in the new society is sixty-nine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All dues and remittances to the Society and correspondence relating to the Secretary's office should be addressed to:

Clifford W. Benson, Secretary
American Iris Society
2237 Tower Grove Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo.

And correspondence, articles, ads, and contributions relating to the Bulletin should be addressed to

The Bulletin
3902 Hillsboro Road
Nashville 12, Tennessee

We hope all members will note the above. It will save everyone time and trouble,

Thanks,
GEDDES DOUGLAS, *Editor*

1957 INTRODUCTIONS

WINTERSET (Hickenlooper '57)

Blue-white self. Deeper blue throughout throat. Ruffled, flaring form. Extra heavy substance, and very weather resistant. 36" stalks. Early to midseason. H.C. 1953.

(Snow Flurry X Billowy Sea)\$10.00

RUFFLES AND BOWS (Hickenlooper '57)

Tall bearded 28-30". Midseason to late. Medium blue self, very ruffled flaring form. Very hardy.

(Azure Skies X Gloriole)\$15.00



JACK AND ERMA HICKENLOOPER

170 South 1st East ● Preston, Idaho

Around the Corner

SERLENA REYNOLDS, Tenn.

I was peeking 'round the corner the other day and what do you suppose I saw—the National Meeting of the AIS! And the pesky thing was looking right back at me. By the time you read this, it will be looking you right in the eye . . . and sitting in our laps.

You won't find mountains and lakes and scenery when you come to Memphis. Memphis is almost the beginning of the delta. And the delta always makes me think of the ocean—with fields of cotton and soy beans as far as you can see—flat as land can be. But it is interesting even if the cotton won't be in bloom, or bearing when you are here. We get odd comments on our cotton fields, the remark of my seven year old niece when she saw her first field of cotton, was; "Oh Neno—that's a cotton patch. Do they have any little 'ninnies to pick it?"

And you'll see Old Man River pursuing his determined way to the sea, taking all obstacles along with it.

You have heard a great deal about Southern Hospitality and we hope to demonstrate just how nice it can be. But I have to admit that I have found hospitable people where ever I have been. As the wife of a civil engineer, I have lived in many parts of the country, among many kinds of people and would hate to choose between the different sorts of hospitality. But we aim to demonstrate the Southern type to the best of our ability, so that if the frost gets our iris, or a tornado blows them away, you will still be able to say, "We had a lovely time in Memphis."

John Pierce is starting the meeting on Wednesday, really. He is asking all of you to get here and be registered that day so we will be able to get an early start Thursday morning to see the gardens.

He and his committee, Mrs. Murrah and Richard Banks, have tried to give you as much free time as possible. It is always such fun to gather in smaller groups to visit and talk over the day.

Wednesday afternoon will take care of most of the official meetings and Wednesday evening will be devoted to an informal reception with a buffet dinner. The receiving will be comprised of our VIP's, national and local. We hope to have every one meet every one else. Lots of lasting friendships are formed at the National meetings. So do arrange your schedule so that you can get here as early as possible on Wednesday. If you have trouble with your reservations, or in finding a place to stay, look up Leo Reynolds, as he is taking care of that phase of the registration for Frank Ricketts, the registrar.

The busses will leave the hotel early Thursday morning.

The first day, Thursday, will take you to the country gardens.

Whitehaven isn't real country any more, but we will start there with



Mrs. E. F. Simpson, Flower Show School Lecturer and Instructor of national acclaim, designed the above line arrangement of unnamed yellow iris seedlings grown by Mr. Edwin R. Fox.

the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Strange. Their garden is on the northwest corner of Lydgate and Auburn Roads, and the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Martin is directly across the street. One stop will enable you to visit these two gardens. Both are comparatively new, but they show talent and effort. They will be especially interesting to people who are just getting started in iris. You can see what willingness and work can accomplish in a short span of time. Ralph Strange has a few seedlings that should be in bloom.

The Reynolds' garden, south down Auburn Road, between Brownlee and Chambliss Roads, is the next garden on the tour. Here you will find iris grown farm style. They are planted in rows and plowed like corn. We used to landscape our yard and ground with iris, but now we have them all planted where we can have the most iris with a minimum of labor and care. We have a great many seedlings, our own and those of other people. I personally, would rather cross seedlings, than named varieties. It seems to me that in this way, one is more certain to get something different.

Like the other gardens, we have a fine collection of 'guests,' but we have a guest row that is a little out of the ordinary—a row of table iris (miniature tall bearded). I think you will find these little iris appealing and pretty, both for cutting and landscaping.

You will also visit the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Tipton at Horn Lake, Mississippi. Their garden is planted among huge spreading oak trees. Mrs. Tipton is an expert with a trowel—there isn't a time of the year, from daffodils to chrysanthemums, when her garden isn't beautiful with flowers. She should have been a landscape artist.

Her iris are well grown. She had a few seedlings (the hybridizing bug is just beginning to bite) and one received praise last year. Her guests should really show off in the beautiful setting she has provided for them. Half of the visitors will assemble in this garden for a box lunch; the other half will eat theirs in the garden of Miss Mary and Miss Effie Walker.

The Walker garden will give you a glimpse into the past. The grandparents of the Misses Walker came to Mississippi when the land from the Indians was opened up. They started a log house—this was the usual procedure in those times—and planned to build a plantation house later on when the plantation was established. The grandfather died, and the grandmother finished the house and raised her children. You can see the way the early settlers lived in this part of the country, and you will also see the land as it originally looked. Miss Mary and Miss Effie have been very careful about thinning trees, and except for storm damage, the trees look as they did many years ago. These ladies have very green thumbs, and you will probably be as interested in their wild garden as in their beautiful iris. Miss Mary wrote to me, "One does not need to be a color expert to arrange irises. Nature provides the soft colors that blend like the rainbow. In fact, that is my favorite plan—like a

rainbow around your garden. I believe novices, like myself, get greater pleasure from a drift of color over an area, than from studied combinations." You will find their garden planned in this way, and I believe that you will agree with me that it is very effective.

On Thursday, too, you will go south on Highway 61 to Hollywood, Mississippi. This is our longest trip. Hollywood consists of a store and a lumber yard, and is about forty miles south of Memphis. Here the Richard Banks live on a plantation of nearly two thousand acres. Their iris garden is perhaps the most formal iris garden we have. The central point is a garden pavilion. This is surrounded by stylized beds. They have one of the most comprehensive collections of iris in this part of the country. The garden is lovely and is beautifully kept. Richard selects the iris and Ruth does the landscaping. The result is completely satisfactory.

The last stop Thursday will be Goldsmith's Department Store. The Parkdale Garden Club of Memphis is putting on a flower show in Goldsmith's auditorium, with iris as the featured flower. Goldsmith's has a very nice dining room that will be open Thursday night. You will find it convenient and enjoyable to have your dinner here after the show. If you like blueberries, be sure to order, for your dessert, hot blueberry muffins with vanilla ice cream, topped with blueberries. It is about the best combination. However, you are to eat anywhere you like, Thursday evening. We thought you would like a little time to explore our eating places and have some special little groups of your own eating together.

When you have read this schedule for Thursday, you will understand why we are urging you to get in early Wednesday, so we can get all the preliminaries over to insure an early start on a full day.

Friday morning will be devoted to Memphis gardens.

Mrs. Allen has the smallest garden on tour, but you will find it is really a picture and of great value to small gardeners everywhere. It is amazing the effect she has gained with roses and Glendale azaleas added to the iris picture, in such a small space.

The Cooper garden, on a very busy corner, has a feeling of remoteness and quiet that is most unexpected. Mrs. Cooper inherits her love of flowers from her mother whose gardening fame still lives in Memphis. These folks have a great deal of space and their iris respond to their love and expert care. You won't be disappointed in the well-grown iris you see in this garden.

The Carney garden, too, will be seen on this day. This is our newest garden, although Bob has been growing and hybridizing iris for a great many years. They are raising children as well as iris, and finally the children, who are interested in many, many things, and collect objects of their interest, just outgrew the house they were living in. Mr. and Mrs. Carney had to decide between staying put or expanding to fit the growing collections of iris, seedlings and the children's collections. The house and garden, exactly suitable for both children and flowers,

came on the market, so they just had to move everything. However, the iris are doing their best to co-operate, and I am sure the garden will come up to your expectations. Mr. Carney is known for the irises, Luscious and Nashoba. John Pierce is growing one of his pinks that he says is very good, and Bob has a new crop of seedlings that will be blooming for the first time this Spring.

The other garden on tour Friday, is the Pierce garden. John is chairman of this meeting. This garden contains more new and finer iris, I believe, than any other garden in this part of the country, and he can get more growth out of an iris than anyone I ever saw. I don't know anyone, anywhere who has done more to promote the love of iris, than John Pierce. John and Gladys have some exciting tall, large, light blue seedlings that will bulge your eyes. Lots of others will be blooming also, and you will find it difficult to pick a favorite. As you doubtless realize, the well-known irises, Memphis Belle, Rose Sails, Maid of Cotton, White Waves (that was his second choice, but turned out to be the first choice of almost everyone that saw the two iris) and the blue triumph, Celestia, all have come from this garden.

Luncheon will be at the Memphis Country Club on this day, and the evening meal will be left to your own election, or should I say selection.

In the evening, there will be a series of forums on various aspects of iris culture, and you may choose which group you prefer.

Saturday is our last day, so prepare to enjoy it to the fullest. You will go to the garden of Mrs. Elby Martin. Her garden is an old one, loved and tended over many years. Her iris have been a staff and comfort to her in years of trial and sorrow, as well as a joy and delight to herself, her family and her friends.

These are all of our little personal gardens. This morning there will be added also, the estate of Mrs. C. M. Gooch. Mrs. Martin tells me that this garden is her ideal of a well-developed, well-cared for garden; that it is outstanding from the viewpoint of landscaping, maintenance, and scope. Here you will find many, many things very well grown.

We will also visit the Ketchum Memorial Iris Garden. This is a comparatively new project, but we hope you can visualize the final results, and as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump—other horticultural developments are starting in Audubon Park. The American Rose Society is moving its rose garden there, and also the city is planning an Arboretum.

Luncheon will be left to the individual today. Probably about two o'clock (you will be notified of the exact time) the busses will be available for anyone wishing to revisit gardens or to visit any of the other gardens that will be marked open on the program you will receive on registering. This part is entirely optional. If you prefer, the bus will take you sight-seeing, or you can return to your hotel and visit or rest. The afternoon is yours.

Saturday evening brings the highlight of the convention. Awards will be presented, and the President's cup will be awarded. I wonder if Franklin Cook ever realized the happiness he engendered when he founded that award. I'm glad he lived to see as many awarded as he did. If he watched the faces of the recipients at the meetings, I am sure he knew just what he had done. He saw Orville Fay receive it for Zantha and Mrs. Whiting receive it for Blue Rhythm. And could you ever forget Geddes' shining face when Amandine won the trophy. That many I know he saw. Though he became ill before Mrs. Whiting received the actual award, he knew she would get it—there never was any doubt.

It is almost like waiting for Santa Claus! One may never win a Dykes, but the President's cup is a big thrill. I for one, would like to be sure he knows—and I surely believe he does—just how much real pleasure and incentive he has given the American Iris Society.

We hope you will enjoy the banquet and the speaker before we break up for farewells, and a last brief visit. Of course, many of you will stay over a day or two more for seeing the belated bloomers. Even guests on two-year clumps just won't bloom all at the same time. And we'll all have fun talking over the meeting, the iris, and the people.

I can't close this article without thanking growers all over the country for their help and co-operation in bringing off this meeting. No group can put on a meeting with just their own resources, unless, perhaps they have in their group, some large commercial growers. We do appreciate all the help that has so cheerfully been given us. We have tried to give the guest iris the best possible place in our gardens and have tried to report to the owners, the progress of their guests. Later in the year, we will return those guests to the growers in just as good condition as we can. If any of you contributors have any special planting time you want your guests returned, please notify the person who has your iris.

We have over a thousand guests, so we are going to be busy for some time after the meeting. But think of the pleasure we, and you, will have had from seeing them, and think of the trouble and risk all those growers took in sending us their valuable iris children. I hope all of us will be happy and pleased at the outcome. We do again, and many times, thank you for your help and trouble, and we wish every one of you wins at least, the Dykes on the guests in our gardens.

LOUISIANA NATIVE IRISES

A large list of choice, standard varieties and new introductions. Catalog sent on request. Shipping period August through October.

UNIVERSITY HILLS NURSERY

CLAUDE W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR

470 Delgado Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana



Officers of West Arkansas Iris Society, l. to r. Jack Tanner, Sec.-Treas. Mrs. C. F. Burns, 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. Tom Howard, President.

WEST ARKANSAS JOINS THE PARADE

Just a year ago there were no AIS members in the vicinity of Fort Smith. Today there are thirty-one with more to come. On January 4, 1957, the West Arkansas Iris Society was founded in Fort Smith. All members of the local Society must be members of the AIS.

Elected at the first meeting and inauguration of the new group was Tom Howard, President; Mrs. Ernest Peninger, First Vice-President; Mrs. C. F. Burns, Second Vice-President; and Jack Tanner, Secretary-Treasurer, shown above right to left.

Although the present membership consists mainly of iris lovers from Fort Smith itself, the new club's membership is open to any iris grower in the surrounding vicinity.

COME 'N' LOOK GARDENS

WILMA VALLETTE

Declo, Idaho

Almost 3000 named varieties grown of Talls, Hybrids and Dwarfs. Ask for list of almost 2000 varieties; prices reasonable. Come 'n' Look!



Officers Blue Valley Iris Club pictured from l. to r., seated Mrs. Anton Kupka, Secretary, Mrs. Edward Kobes, Treasurer. Standing, Mrs. Joe Macholan, President, Mrs. Gustave Stoll, Vice-Pres.

The Blue Valley Iris Club

MRS. JOE MACHOLAN, Pres.

Iris enthusiasts from three neighboring Nebraska towns in the Blue River valley were invited to a meeting at the Crete City Hall on June 1, 1956, by Mrs. Joe Macholan, to determine interest in organizing a local iris club. As a result of this meeting, the Blue Valley Iris Club

was formed, with members from Crete, Wilber, and Dorchester.

The purpose of this organization is to study and to enjoy irises; and to promote interest in iris activities, progress, and culture; through meetings, tours, and an annual iris show. Four regular meetings are to be held in a year in March, May, July, and September.

Officers elected for 1956 and re-elected for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Joe Macholan; Vice-President, Mr. Gustave Stoll; Secretary, Mrs. Anton Kupka; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Kobes.

The proposed constitution and by-laws were approved and accepted by eighteen charter members: Mrs. Sophia Byers, Mrs. Carl Claus, Mrs. Edward Hesh, Mrs. Joe Horak, Mrs. William Javorsky, Mrs. Lena Kohle, Mrs. Edward Kobes, Mrs. Frank Koheel, Mrs. Anton Kupka, Mrs. Frank Liska, Mrs. Joe Macholan, Mrs. Frank Musil, Mrs. Vaclav Novak, Mrs. John Prochazka, Mrs. Alvin Schultz, Mrs. Gustave Stoll, Mrs. Agnes Vajgrt and Mrs. R. F. Winkler.

The first meeting on June 1, 1956 was devoted to organizational business and a showing of fine iris slides which were loaned to us through the courtesy of the AIS Region 21 Slides Committee.

Our next meeting was held in July. Mrs. Vaclav Novak presented a very interesting lesson on the various types of irises, their origin, and cultural requirements. She displayed plants to illustrate all the types. Members who had visited iris gardens gave reports of their impressions. Rhizomes of the iris, Blue Valley, were distributed for planting in all members' gardens.

Mr. Gustave Stoll gave a very informative talk on Milk Feeding of Iris, at our last meeting. As some of his iris are milk fed, his experience will be of much interest to our group. Mr. Stoll is General Chairman of our first Iris Show.

IRIS GARDEN FOR SALE

IDEAL RETIREMENT SPOT FOR IRIS LOVER

Five room ranch type furnished home with large well landscaped lot, ten shade trees, in beautiful lake resort and college town in central



Texas. Mild winters, five hundred named iris in yard. Can easily be converted into a commercial garden.

Write P. O. Box 516
Belton, Texas.

GUEST IRIS FOR 1959 NATIONAL MEET AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Hybridizers are requested to try to forward their guest iris by October 1, 1957 for the national meet at Oklahoma City in 1959. The gardens have been selected for the 1959 garden tours and arrangements made for the careful handling of guest iris. Although guest iris will be accepted during the summer of 1958, as well as 1957, they should be forwarded in 1957 if possible in order to become established in the host gardens and bloom at normal time in 1959.

It has been noted at past national meets that a large percentage of the guest iris were not in bloom and many were still in tight bud. This is disappointing to the visitors, as well as to the hybridizers in not having their new developments seen in bloom. Iris tend to bloom a couple of weeks later than normal the spring after they have been moved, and this makes it important that guest iris should be forwarded at least eighteen months in advance of national meets.

The Oklahoma Iris Society will be hosts for a Region 22 meet about May 1, 1958, the dates to be announced later, which will serve as a preview or rehearsal for the 1959 National Meeting. The dates will be well in advance of the national meet to be held in Syracuse, Ithaca, and Rochester, New York in 1958.

Correspondence regarding the handling of guest iris and the rhizomes should be addressed to any of the following, and will receive prompt attention.

Chairman of Guest Iris

Mrs. William H. Wallace
1416 Sherwood Lane
Oklahoma City

Mrs. C. E. "Helen" McCaughey
Route 10, Box 115
Oklahoma City

Mrs. Cecil McCutcheon
926 N. W. 19
Oklahoma City

Mr. K. J. Shaver
P. O. Box 554
Bethany, Oklahoma

Introducing

CINNA MAC (seedling 0-52-21) Net \$25.00
Judges voted it second highest of Tall Bearded Seedlings
in 1956.

HI SPOT (seedling 51-5-TB-2) Net \$25.00
Pink-flushed beige popular at 1956 Convention.

HOPSON'S HOBBY GARDEN

RUSSELL AND JENNIE HOPSON, Owners
9083 E. DUARTE RD., SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.

MORE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN POINTS

All AIS Membership Committee chairmen should add to the list of Membership Points to be credited to contestants in the 1957 Membership Campaign a total of 4 points for a change from a Single Annual Membership to a Single Triennial Membership. The 1957 rate for this change is \$7.50 which is the difference between the rate for a Single Annual and a Single Triennial Membership. The listing of this item was inadvertently omitted from the 1957 Membership Campaign announcement published in the January Bulletin.

L. F. RANDOLPH, *Chairman*
Membership Campaign Committee

NEW ADDITION TO "WHO'S WHO"

Orville W. Fay, formerly of Wilmette and now a resident of Northbrook, Illinois has been added to the roster of the latest supplement to "Who's Who."

Long known for his success in originating new varieties of iris and hemerocallis Orville has won international fame. During his career he was an agriculture teacher from 1919 to 1920 and a farmer from 1921 to 1928. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Nutrine Candy Company from 1934 to 1952. From that time on he has been mainly interested in hybridizing.

Among the honors he has received are Dykes Medals for the iris introductions, Truly Yours and Mary Randall.

THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF ELMHURST, ILLINOIS (just West of Chicago) will hold a spring flower show and an Iris Show sponsored by the American Iris Society, June 8 and 9, 1957. Due to the large number of iris breeders in northern Illinois, the seedling section is expected to draw a large number of entries. For information and a show schedule write Mr. Q. I. Wagner, 15 N. Charles, Villa Park, Illinois.

The GREEN THUMB GARDEN CLUB of Grenada, Mississippi, cordially invites each and every member of the AIS to stop by and see our gardens on your way to and from the national meeting of the AIS to be held in Memphis, Tenn., beginning April 24th.

Our city is located on U. S. Highway No. 51 and State Highway No. 8, 100 miles South of Memphis. We have some very nice plantings of both bearded irises and Louisiana Iris, and shall be very happy to have you stop and visit with us.

Mrs. C. H. Gee, President
Green Thumb Garden Club
Grenada, Mississippi

1957 Introductions from Melrose Gardens

RT. 6, BOX 424-A, MODESTO, CALIF.

We Are Proud—

to be chosen to co-introduce these fine iris of Mr. Henry Sass. These three were chosen from the thousands of quality seedlings by Mr. Sass with the assistance of John Ohl and Helen Graham and all three of them considered that these were great advances over earlier iris that have come from the many years of breeding in the Sass gardens.

THESE THREE SASS IRIS MAY BE ORDERED EITHER FROM US OR FROM:

EL DORADO IRIS GARDENS

500 East Locust, El Dorado, Kansas

DUTCH DOLL (H. Sass-H. Graham '57) Sdg. #6-19

The judges who have seen it, have said, "It's a great iris!" If you listen, a little, while looking at DUTCH DOLL, you might just hear the clip-clop of small wooden shoes, but we doubt it, because you will probably be too consumed with admiration for the flower to be bothered with other matters. The clear blue-violet stitching on the spotless white ground of the wide standards and the solid violet style arms peeking out between, may very well suggest the embroidered cap of an appealing Dutch Doll, and you might go so far as to see in the falls the glistening white apron of the doll with intricate fancywork carefully applied across the top of the apron, leaving the lower part without decoration, clean and starched.

But it's really much more like an iris than a doll—and a good one. Huge ruffled flowers are carried on well branched 38" to 40" stalks . . . and those violet style arms peeking out! You won't soon forget this plicata once you've seen it, OR confuse it with any other. NET—\$25.00

TROPICANA (H. Sass-J. Ohl '57) Sdg. #S52-22

Basically this is a fancy, but you'd never know it to look at it, nor would you be especially concerned, once you got the flower in focus. Actually, the velvety mulberry color overlays a white ground, covering it so completely that the white shows up only at the haft and accents the whole flower pattern. A golden brown beard adds the "just right" touch of distinction and completes the picture of a great iris. Branching is excellent, substance superior, and the falls flare horizontally which is in keeping with the height of the stalk, 32". We are always intrigued with the pertness of horizontal falls, but they become a real detriment to taller iris because we lose the profile of the flower necessary and desirable for good conformation, but in shorter iris we can enjoy this quality because we look down on the flower and the profile is not a requisite.

A lush tropical extravaganza to titillate the possessive instincts of every iris collector. Gardeners will want it, too! NET—\$15.00

MALLOW LACE (H. Sass-H. Graham '57) Sdg. #52-127

We've all been waiting for this one. A smooth self colored iris with all those fine qualities that make a really GOOD iris—and—with the crimped lacing that is so popular in recent iris history. Most of the heavily laced iris introduced so far have had some unsatisfactory quality about them, either in color, form or general make up, but in MALLOW LACE there are none of these distractions. It is a large flower with perfect closed standards, flaring falls, good branching, and height, 36". But the color is the finest thing about it. As we have said—smooth, smooth, orchid-lavender which has an opaque or enameled quality that gives this flower Class (note the capital "C"). The beard is soft tangerine, the clue to the predecessors of this new arrival. So, you see, there is no sacrifice of quality here, just because we like and want "lacing." . . . NET—\$20.00

Watch for next year's introductions from the Sass seedling beds. Some brand new colors and color combinations to intrigue you, and some actual "color breaks" to startle you. We can't wait either!

BROWNETT (Earl Roberts '57) pumila Carpathia X Unknown

Something new in color for the pumila dwarfs. The standards are bright orange-yellow (Barium yellow: Wilson) and the falls are TRUE dark velvety BROWN with an edging of yellow. The flower reaches the height of 4½". Earl says this of his first child, "It is the most floriferous and vigorous pumila I have ever seen, by far. This year it had so many buds that I had pods setting, flowers in bloom, and buds still to open on the same plants." No, it doesn't bloom out either, it is a fast increaser. NET—\$4.00

GOLDEN LANCER (Mrs. Douglas Pattison '57)

We feel most privileged to be able to co-introduce this new seedling from Mrs. Pattison. When we and many other people saw it blooming in the garden of Mr. Marion Walker at the 1956 convention, we joined with the others in convincing Mrs. Pattison that she should introduce it, although she wanted to rest on her laurels with WHITE PEACOCK. A very opulent, wide-petaled flower of light to medium yellow with the hint of a white blaze in the center of the falls. Good branching and vigorous growth habits make this a wonderful iris. NET—\$15.00

After many years of breeding, Mr. Herbert Kerr of Tehama, Calif. is offering his first introductions through MELROSE GARDENS. Three of these are singularly outstanding, being from pure Aril breeding, mostly oncocyclis, that species of unparalleled beauty in nature. These iris are exacting in their culture, but success can be assured if the proper requirements are met. See the discussion of Aril culture in our catalog.

TEHAMA (Kerr '57) Sdg. #53-44-E: Gatesii X Susiana

The standards of this pure oncocyclis seedling are light lavender, veined with a deeper purple. There seems to be a grey haze overlaying the white ground of the falls and over this a heavy lacy pattern in deep maroon. You might call this an onco neglecta as that is the color effect, but the most prominent feature and the first you will notice is a big really black signal patch right in the middle of the falls. 26" tall. . . NET—\$15.00

ISHII (Kerr '57) Sdg. #54-4-D: (Gatesii x Susiana) X Atropurpurea

Another pure onco seedling and this, the most spectacular iris we have ever seen, bar none. ISHII has those enormous flowers that only the oncocyclis can produce, although the stem is the usual 26" or so tall. The color effect is a deep glowing reddish plum, really luscious, but on closer inspection you will find that the whole flower is also veined and dotted deeper red. The beard is mustard yellow and the signal patch is there, too, velvety black. NET—\$25.00

LASSEN PEAK (Kerr '57) Sdg. #53-48-A: Susiana X Eunice

This exotic beauty has pale blue-white standards, veined all over with purple lines and the falls are a subtle brown grey patterned dark brown with a big black signal patch. All of the petals are exquisitely ruffled. LASSEN PEAK will set seed with many of the onco hybrids and all of the above are completely fertile. NET—\$20.00
The fourth of Mr. Kerr's seedlings is pure Tall Bearded.

GRACE B (Kerr '57) Golden Ruffles X (Sdg. #146: (Orloff X Prince of Orange X Ola Kala))

Mr. Kerr dedicates this fine iris to his wonderful wife for whom it is named.

If you have been looking for an iris that will outshine all others in color and brilliance, don't look any further, this is it. A self of deep bright orange with red splashes over the falls! The blossoms are big and full and wide, and the stem sturdy and very well branched, 36" tall. And to add to the color, as if anything needed adding to it, the beard is also orange! You take it from there. NET—\$15.00

RUFFLED GOLD (Fred Taylor '57) SPURIA

Mr. Taylor has bred and registered more spurias than any other breeder, but he has never introduced one. We finally got permission to introduce two of his exceptionally fine creations. PEACHES AND CREAM will come out next year. This year we are pleased to bring you RUFFLED GOLD and we believe it is a true charmer and fills a gap in the present list of spuria iris. This one is not tall, about 36", which we find is an interesting size for spurias and should be developed further to go with the much taller varieties. The flowers of this one are almost as big as those of WADI ZEM ZEM and are a bright medium yellow, very broad flowers that are nicely ruffled. . NET—\$10.00

IRIS WATTII (Evansia)

This is the TRUE species which we have just imported from New Zealand. Frilled light lavender flowers, 4 foot stems, stained red, topped by a fan of leaves and a much branched flower stem. We believe that this is the first listing of the true wattii in the U.S. NET—\$5.00

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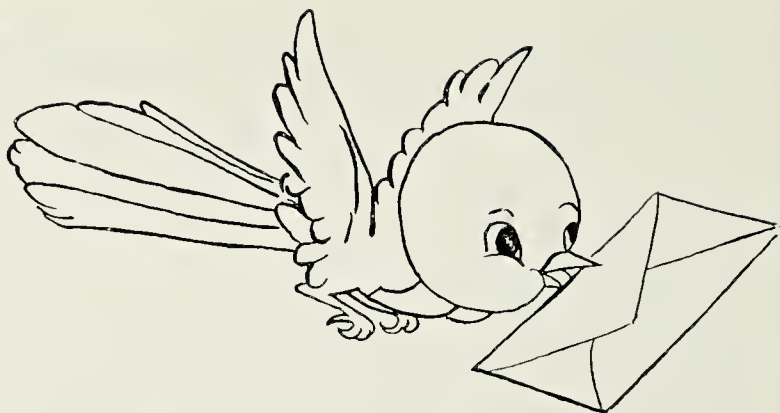
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MODESTO, CALIF.

FLIGHT

BY PEGGY BURKE GREY
NONA B MOTT



LINE

A Word of Appreciation . . .

This first presentation of Flight Lines is certainly far from the finished product of information and inspiration which will appear in the future. It is, however, the most remarkable example of enthusiasm and co-operation I have ever had the pleasure to witness. Everyone in the Robin Program went into immediate action to help get Flight Lines under way. It was a monumental task for every Division Chairman, Director and Editor because the Bulletin deadline fell before many of our new AIS Robins were more than fledgelings.

It was our thought in preparing this first Flight Lines, that it would be interesting to Bulletin readers to learn just how much Robins have done for various groups which have had them going for some time. We asked each Divisional Chairman to give a report detailing Robin activity, both independent and AIS, within the field of interest of his or her division.

I would like to add a personal thank you to each and everyone who helped make this first Bulletin presentation possible by speedy response with material. And an extra vote of thanks to the guidance of John Bartholomew, and my long-suffering Assistant National Editor Mrs. Brent Mott, who kept me organized and did the line drawings for our "masthead"!

We hope all Bulletin readers will select one or more Robin Divisions to join. You'll meet the world's most wonderful people!

PEGGY BURKE GREY,
National Robin Editor

DWARF IRIS DIVISION

WALTER WELCH, *Chairman*

Middlebury, Indiana

Some Dwarf Iris Society News

With the new AIS robin venture making its first introduction to the membership of the AIS, it might be appropriate to make a statement concerning some of the activities and services which are offered in this specialized group of dwarf iris enthusiasts. It is my feeling that our robins are probably one of the most important activities offered to our members and certainly most useful as a gauge of opinion for our governing body. With 14 DIS robins operating, approximately 140 members, one could hardly want a better advisory council which would be representative of the membership interest. Although my personal Directorship of these robins has been a time consuming task, I have considered them of such vital importance for personal contact with the members, that it has been well worth the effort.

In addition to these 14 robins directed from headquarters here, there are several others directed by our Test Garden Supervisors which are more of a localized grouping and which offer our local officers a close association with their local members.

It is a genuine pleasure to enroll a mere beginner in one of our robins and note the increasing interest, the gradual acquirement of technical knowledge, and in a short time see them reach a stage of expertness in this field of learning. Through the discussions and exchange of ideas and information these members soon become competent breeders, and it is from among these trained students that we can find our well qualified DIS judges.

Another of our important services are the DIS Test Gardens. In addition to the Central Test Garden here at Middlebury, Indiana we have branch Test Gardens at Seattle, Washington under the able supervision of Mrs. Leona Mahood; one at Omaha, Nebraska, with Mrs. Lucille Kavan as Supervisor, and one at Whittier, California under the direction of Mrs. Frances Combs.

To present some idea of the scope of these Test Gardens, I can state that here at Middlebury we at present have on display approximately 90 seedlings from numerous breeders over this country and abroad. We grow every variety of dwarf iris known to exist today, around 300 varieties. We have collected them from their wild habitat and from various sources, practically every dwarf species, where all can be seen at one time and place. We have around 50 different forms of *I. pumila* and numerous forms of other species such as *mellita*, *attica*, *pseudo-pumila*, *subbiflora*, *balkana*, *rubromarginata*, *arenaria*, *bloudowii*, and the *chamaeiris* complex. In addition to this there are always 5000 or more seedlings in our field, which comprise a wide variety of species seedlings and hybrids from intercrossing the different species and forms. Here you will find many seedlings representing the very first

of their kind, things which have not yet reached the markets. For example the first pumila-arenaria hybrids of Jay Ackerman; the first white pumila, the first orchid-pink pumila, several new whites which are so rare in dwarfs, new advances in the black range, pinnacles, amoenas, variegatas, browns, blends, reds, true greens, and in various sizes and seasons. A visit to one of our Test Gardens is an education in dwarf iris.

The DIS is not only working to obtain new colors, patterns and forms, but it is looking into the future with scientific experimentation and research. We have an Experimental Committee where certain members volunteer to take one experimental cross and carry it through to completion. We now have 28 members handling such projects. We have started on a program for mapping the genes of *I. attica*, the first seedlings of which will bloom this spring. We have some competent scientists who are working on the analysis of iris pigments and on the nature of the anthocyanin inhibitor. We are studying the homology and relationships of the various differentiated species and their inheritance behavior.

We have already learned an unbelievable amount of knowledge which was heretofore unknown. For example the nature and inheritance of the "spot pattern" which is responsible for our amoenas, variegatas and neglectas; about beard colors and the distinction between blue and purple color factors; regarding the flavone pigment being the sole ingredient for yellow color in the dwarfs, instead of carotene pigment as is found in tall; of dominance and recessiveness in inheritance and several other important findings.

Our Portfolio is an achievement of which we are justly proud. Here we publish our reports of progress in our many departments of endeavor, the latest news and techniques of breeding, and articles for the beginners as well as the most advanced students. We have just recently published our first Dwarf Iris Check List with addition of articles on species, awards, Symposium, chromosome counts, abbreviations and definitions, lists of breeders and notables in our field, with other pertinent matter.

With this brief summary of just a few of our most important achievements, I must remind you that we are young, our great future lies ahead, we have blazed the trail into this field of unrecognized irises. We feel it a great honor as well as a great responsibility.—Walter Welch, Chairman.

Chirps from the Dwarf Robin

Compiled by LYS HOUSLEY

Cora Smith of Palestine, Texas started the ball rolling on a recent flight by asking, "I want each of you to tell me what you do with your surplus iris." Since this is a problem we all must face annually, perhaps you will be interested in the replies.

Cora, herself, started out by saying, "I give and give but still can't keep up with the surplus. Some growers say they compost them; one friend who loves them says she burns them and feels like a murderer! I took Albicans, Mme. Chereau, etc., to the ditch along the fence, and the edge of the woods, just dropping them in clumps. They wave their white pennants at all who pass through the pasture and along the 'branch.' I'm planning to do that with other oldies back of some older narcissus which I have naturalized along the edge of the woods."

Now if all of us lived in the country, what better solution could we find than Cora's? Most of us are not so fortunate as to have such lovely natural surrounding in which to naturalize our "spares," so the replies were varied:

Arthur Blodgett, Waukesha, Wisconsin: "When one grows seedlings, he soon learns to discard ruthlessly or, as time goes on, no room would be left for the next crop of seedlings. My surplus iris are sold and what is left over is composted. They do help to put back into the soil the nourishment they removed."

Helen Marks, Joseph, Oregon: "I have friends or acquaintances who take my surplus. Even strangers call me up and ask for starts! Since I have lots of room, I'll also move them to the back."

Dorothy Miles, Marysville, Washington: "My surplus comes from one good-sized plot of iris that I sell cut flowers from. They are their best around Memorial Day (these are the Talls, though). The colors and plants I don't care for, I compost. We have a lovely woodsy spot, about one-fourth of an acre. There I put my surplus of iris and everything else. I don't have enough dwarfs to discard yet, other than from a border of dark blue ones about 150 feet long and 2 feet wide along the main driveway. We have wonderful ground here and the iris grow beautifully. The weather is ideal and come iris planting time again, I shall have many, many more of the better ones."

Lys Housley, Denver Colorado: "Some I give away. Some I throw away. Some I sell. Some people think this is too, too mercenary of me. The ones I give away are good ones, not just junk I'm trying to get rid of, and they are usually given as birthday or Christmas gifts. The ones I throw away are the things that should be taken out of circulation, not widely disseminated as gifts. The reasons I sell any (and the few I sell are no competition to the professional growers who have an entirely different market) are: 1. I can make a little money to buy new ones, though I have not yet broken even; 2. They are treated better than the gift iris, nine times out of ten. At first I tried giving away all surplus and found that it was fine if you would dig it, bring it and plant it. Otherwise maybe people would bother to come get it, and maybe they wouldn't. After they got it, maybe they would bother to plant it, and maybe they wouldn't. (I should say at this point that I am most grateful to all the Old Hands who gave me starts when I was a beginner, and most irisarians feel the same way. But the majority who

take gift iris and would not think of paying for one are not irisarians and never will be. Many are not even gardeners. You should be able to tell which are which in one conversation with them. I still give to those who really appreciate them, but usually in the form of generous extras with orders as do all growers.) If you sell iris, you are more apt to come in contact with people who care enough about iris to pay for them, keep them labeled, and continue to take good care of them. They are less likely to call you up two years later and say, 'What was the name of that purple iris you gave me?' 'Will you come over and tell me the names of these iris Aunt Effie gave me?' 'I think they're perty, but I can't be bothered to remember their names'; or, 'I finally got them flags planted about six months later, and you know, some of them lived.'"

"I have a little private roadside beautification project going, too. I planted pallida in a spot beside the new Boulder toll road, and it is an improvement over ragweed and russian thistle."

Walter Welch, Middlebury, Indiana: "Speaking of surplus iris, every breeder has a problem there. People think it criminal to throw loads of good seedlings on the compost pile. But in time one learns it is the only thing you can do. You spend days of valuable time saving things for people who make a sucker out of you. I give away probably as much iris as I sell and am generous with the extras so that people always come back each year. But I solved my problem this way. If people buy iris, they appreciate them, and are not just panhandling you because they can get something free. So I give extra things with orders and that solves the problem.

"Art, I see that you agree with me about putting seedlings on the compost pile. It only takes a little experience to learn that this is necessary. Each spring my compost pile is covered with blooms like a big bouquet. The visitors look at this pile and say 'If I had what you have on that pile, I would go home and throw out all my dwarfs.' That makes you feel pretty little. But if one takes, all will take, and the next thing, they want you to mark things in your patch for you to save when you throw away. You just have to make a stand somewhere and be a mean guy. But no serious workers have ever come to my garden and discussed their breeding problems with me that didn't get a load of things to help them in their work."

Lys again: "I have always been afraid to compost iris plants for fear of disease. Apparantly Art and Walter are not afraid of this, so what is good enough for them is good enough for me. I would rather compost them than burn them or put them on the tin can pile for the city to haul away. I have actually heard of people who said they could see no point in buying iris when you can get 'just as good' ones from the city dump. These are the people who will pay \$100 for a pedigreed animal!"

So, for those of us who do not have spare acres to move our surplus to, the majority opinion seems to be in favor of selling the good ones

Introducing for 1957

MARION MARLOWE—(Spanish Peaks X (Cloudless Sky: Helen —McKenzie x Jane Phillips)

By all known present-day standards, this iris has no peer. Perfectly formed, pure white iris are very scarce. Combining the Loomis-Watkins lines, it was only natural that something good would result. All seedlings from this cross, in various shades of blue and white, were quite worthwhile. The most perfect seedling of the cross was admired and selected by Miss Marlowe during a visit to the garden. With symmetry of form, this chaste white iris possesses a magnolia-like quality and has broad blossoms that are perfect in every respect and completely white throughout with the exception of a “touch” of green in the throat. Standards are ruffled, full, domed, and closed; falls are waved, gracefully semi-flared, and wide. The beard is snowy white.

Mid-season, 38”, H.C. ’54 \$20.00

OTHER INTRODUCTIONS

FLIRTATION—(Pink Formal x (Hall’s 40-32 x Pink Sdlg.)) X (Pink Formal x (Hall’s Pink Sdlg. x Pink Formal))

An intense deep pink self with a fiery red beard that is one of the deepest pinks in commerce. Large flowers, excellent substance, smooth hafts, 40” sturdy, and well-branched stalks.

Mid-season, 40”, H.C. ’50; H.M. ’56 \$18.00

JOAN CRAWFORD—(Tosca X (Azure Skies x Great Lakes) x Distance))

A celestial blue self with a silvery cast. Standards are firmly closed and domed; falls semi-flared and attractively rippled. Honeysuckle scented, it has a white-tipped lemon beard.

Mid-season, 40”, H.C. ’52; H.M. ’56 \$18.00

ENCOUNTER—(Bellerive X (Valor x Dauntless) x Inspiration))

A very large flower with golden yellow standards and snowy-white falls, evenly edged and trimmed same color of the standards. Flowers are much larger than similarly colored iris and in addition, are attractively waved.

Mid-season, 38”, H.C. ’52 \$15.00

STARLIFT—(Tosca x Distance)

A heavily ruffled, deep cornflower blue self. Smooth and broad-petaled, the hafts are wide and solidly shaded with blue. It has heavy substance and is an excellent breeder for ruffled iris.

Mid-season, 40”, H.M. ’56 \$10.00

NIGHT PATROL—(The Admiral x Dymia)

Rich, smooth, deep violet-blue self with beard to match. With stiffly flared, rigidly held horizontal falls, this iris is quite different and resembles a black butterfly in flight.

Mid-season, 38”, H.C. ’50; H.M. ’55 \$ 8.00

COMBINATION SETS:

One rhizome each STARLIFT & NIGHT PATROL \$15.00

One rhizome each FLIRTATION & JOAN CRAWFORD \$30.00

One rhizome each FLIRTATION, JOAN CRAWFORD, ENCOUNTER, STARLIFT & NIGHT PATROL \$50.00

CLIFFORD W. BENSON

1201 VERL PLACE SAINT LOUIS 14, MO.

and composting the rest, with a little judicious giving on the side when we are so moved. It is a problem that is always with us, but we are not really going to improve the genus until we learn to destroy all those which are not of either present or historical value. I should add here, that in Denver and probably all places where irisarians can get together, much trading goes on, but that is apt to be of newer varieties, not surplus.

Hybridizing

Most of us in the AIS Dwarf Robin have not been breeding dwarfs long enough to have much progress to report. However, Art Blodgett of Wisconsin writes: "I have used April Morn's pollen on several other dwarfs. Most of the seedlings are fast increasers and prolific bloomers. I am waiting to see what will come in the second generation."

Walter Welch replies, "There are probably many hundreds of April Morn seedlings growing today. I have grown several hundred myself. It was chiefly through April Morn breeding that I learned that blue and purple were separate and individual color factors in pumila. When blue pumila is crossed with blue pumila I got blues and yellows but no purples. When crossing blue pumila with purples, I got purples, blues and yellows. Apparently April Morn has some genes for yellow in its composition. If you could breed this yellow out, it would produce a much purer blue.

"My real test for these independent purple and blue factors came with crossing onto Hanselmayer, which is a lemon yellow. Purple K508 x Hanselmayer gave 12 purples, 11 yellows, no blues. Blue Spot x Hanselmayer gave 7 blues, 1 yellow, 1 white, no purples. Red Amethyst x Hanselmayer gave 7 yellows, 5 purples, no blues. L510 (dark pumila) x Hanselmayer gave 30 blues, 27 yellows, no purples. J508 (reddish amoena) x Hanselmayer: 6 purples, 5 yellows, no blues. L507 (near white pumila) x Hanselmayer: all pale yellows. Blue Spot x H503 (blue pumila): 12 blue neglectas, 4 yellows, no purples. Right down the line.

"April Morn is the only blue pumila which seemed to have a mixture of factors that would throw blues, yellows and purples. For from April Morn x Hanselmayer I had two progenies; one gave 22 blues, 21 yellows, 4 purples, 2 whites."

This should mean something to you in your breeding with April Morn. It apparently does have a minimum of factors for purple, probably one dose of purple. It appears to have some yellow factors, too. These other colors, though in small dosages, do tend to mess up the pure blue color. When we can segregate out a seedling that lacks these other factors, it should give good, clear blue color. Your second generation seedlings may accomplish this.

Again Walter has pointed out the importance of line breeding when working for a particular quality!

MEDIANS GENERAL DIVISION

MRS. F. W. WARBURTON, *Chairman*

East Main St., Westboro, Mass.

"The first new AIS Median robin went out just before Christmas," reports Divisional Director Mrs. John M. Price. "It will be a good one. Among its members are two recently ex-RVP's, one of whom has already sent a meaty list of questions which will provide fuel for discussions for some time! Not that median iris enthusiasts ever run out of fuel!

"In this robin we have eight members divided among five states: Iowa, one; Minnesota, one; New York, three; Oklahoma, two; Oregon, one. This accounting gives New York the edge for area of greatest interest; actually, the interest in medians is spread fairly evenly over eighteen of the iris-growing states, as Bee Warburton's six robins clearly show. There are about forty-five members in these original Median robins, which are primarily for hybridizers. Membership in these is also available through the AIS. Here again, New York has a slight lead, with California coming in second.

The prospect for new robins from the Median group is excellent, largely because it is such a vigorous group that it constantly attracts vigorous new blood."

Median Tidbits

BY BEE WARBURTON

Things are popping in the Median Society. Soon we can no longer say of ourselves that we have everything but irises, for plants have been pouring into the Median Test Garden set up by Earl Roberts at Indianapolis as though people had been hanging onto their small ones just waiting for them to be noticed. Our hybridizers have really been busy, and successful, with the pollen and a long list of our crosses has been sent to Kay Heinig and Fitz Randolph for their appraisal and suggestions for further work. They have suggested the following general types of crosses for breeders interested in the scientific program initiated by Geddes Douglas:

1. 48 chromosome aphylla forms
 - a. Intercrossed
 - b. Crossed with 48 chromosome tall
 - c. Crossed with 48 chromosome I. balkana
 - d. Crosses with 32 chromosome pumila
2. 24 chromosome dwarfs
 - a. Intercross mellita, 24 chromosome balkana, reichenbachii, bosniaca and rubromarginata
 - b. Cross 24 chromosome dwarfs with Table iris
 - c. Cross 24 chromosome dwarfs with diploid tall

Many of these types of crosses will be out of reach of most of us for a while until these species are better distributed; the only ones available

to most of our members this year will be the aphylla form, Thisbe, and perhaps the mellitas. In the meantime, pumila pollen should be in plentiful supply, and the more tall by pumila crosses we produce the better, both for breeding material and for first generation breaks. We need to cross yellow pumilas onto the very dark tall; the blue pumilas on the blended tall seem to give interesting color breaks; and it seems that tangerine beards are beginning to show from back-crosses of Lilliputs to pink tall. We hope to have soon some suggestions for specific crosses to be made in quantity.

Some 42 crosses in our compiled list involve aphylla, which Dr. Randolph considers the most important species to explore. This species has been in short supply and much confused by circulation of hybrids masquerading as the true species, but true collected forms are now coming slowly into use.

Germination of this seed tends to be poor. Here's a report from Earl Roberts:

"aphylla violet x Mattie Gates, 8 of 21; aphylla polonica x Mattie Gates, 4 of 15; pink seedling x aphylla violet, 22 of 27; Pink Formal x Thisbe, 5 of 45; pink seedling x Thisbe, 8 of 43; Green Spot x aphylla violet, 7 of 39."

And one from Edwin Rundlett:

"Daystar x aphylla, 23 seeds, no seedlings; (King High x Venus de Milo) x aphylla, 15 seeds, 6 seedlings; ditto, another attempt, 20 seeds, 3 seedlings; Tom Tit x aphylla, 6 seeds, no seedlings; Warbler x aphylla, 9 seeds, no seedlings."

This aphylla used by Edwin was apparently a hybrid form, and he goes on to say about Gracilis:

"We all know now that this little teaser has but 44 chromosomes, and not 48 as do Thisbe and polonica, two other forms of aphylla. It will set seeds, but these seeds usually fail to germinate."

Wilma Greenlee reports:

"All aphyllas that I have from Europe are purple with a metallic or indelible blue-purple beard, a very bright color. One form of hungarica is a typical plant but much wider foliage, and the foliage gets quite tall, later hiding the seed pods on their low stems. The others are of narrower form; stems are so different from the other dwarfs, the branches fit right down on the rhizome and some rebranch. From hungarica by self, two families had one tiny one, some medium and some larger, the size of the parent. These will not bloom until '57, and the small ones puzzle me, they look so different. Are they runts, or is there that variance in these families? Perhaps hungarica is hybrid even though typical. I do not know that it is 48 chromosomes, but it crosses readily with all 48 chromosome plants. "The ((10942 x pumila) X Thisbe) and ((Sulina x Los Angeles) X aphylla) have the appearance of Lilliputs, nice round cushion clumps. There is some variation. Some have close branches and a tight appearance, some loose

with a more slender stem. There is one white with blue eyes and willowy stems that curve gracefully. It is clean and charming."

Edwin adds a note on the culture of aphylla:

"In passing I want to say that many people lose out with aphylla plantings because they do not understand their habit of dropping their foliage in late summer. If dug at the time most iris rhizomes are dug, they promptly lose all signs of life when planted in their new home."

Work with little Cretica was also a high-rated project. It has been suggested that apparently Cretica lacks the inhibitor that is present in the other pumilas, and if true, this is a fact of great significance, for it could be the means of bringing down the tall bearded patterns into the Lilliputs. Certainly we are due for some surprises when the many seedlings in the works start to bloom. Witness this from Wilma Greenlee of Illinois:

"Now for the (Cretica x Golden Eagle): I would never know Cretica had a thing to do with this family except for the pinkish color and the blue beard on the one seedling. Cretica always gives more stripes, spots, blotchy color distribution, ugly shape, poor substance, ugly plants—about all of the bad traits; but these were pure selfs: clean, smooth, even color, nicely proportioned plants, foliage and flower; stem was short. Golden Eagle is clean, but substance is limp, and to be exact I couldn't see much of either parent. Now the fall bloom on (Cretica x Cherie) X Welch (Lights On x Nana) was nice color, but Oh, the above bad traits! (Cretica x Cherie) had all the bad traits; (Hall pink x Nana) X Cretica had them all, but a more modified effect with a lot of color blendings."

And Helen Doriot of Indiana:

"About the use of Cretica when crossed with pumila: It produces lovely seedlings, but they are all tucked. It is very dominant in color, giving various shades of pinkish purple. All of its seedlings have the same type beard. This is the way Cretica seedlings affect me: when I first see them in bloom, I feel just like rushing home and pollinating everything in sight with its pollen; then, a few days later, I lose interest. The colors begin to fade, the flowers look a little ragged and the beards become straggly. The perianth tube is always nice and long in the Cretica seedlings, giving the flowers good height. The shape of the flowers is rounded and most of the falls are narrow."

Many attempts have been made to self Cretica, without much luck, but here is a success story from Lucille Kavan of Nebraska:

"I believe that the rocks helped me to self Cretica. It is warm and secluded, not a dry rock garden. The rocks keep the roots cool and moist, the top foliage dry."

Selfing the species and species hybrids is a difficult but valuable means of exploring their possibilities. Here's a report from Sarah Reed of West Virginia:

"I feel that I've had beginner's luck this spring in getting three pods from selfing pumila. Knowing that pumila is recognized as being difficult to self, I made my crosses in this way: I very carefully opened the bud that should open the next day and pollinated all three stigmas, then closed the petals back as before. In this way I feel confident that the crosses are true, having the pollen on the stigma's lip before it became dry and being a jump ahead of any insects. I made 14 self crosses on the pumilas in all and got one pod from Sulina with 8 seeds, one from a yellow pumila seedling with 14 seeds, and one from an orange yellow pumila with seven seeds."

And another from Helen McCaughey of Oklahoma:

"On February 22 I had *I. balkana* bloom in the greenhouse. I selfed one of the blooms and was delighted with the big, fat pod. It ripened while I was gone and on my return, I had four seeds in the pod. I had spoken to Dr. Randolph about this, and he asked me to send the seed for embryo culture. It was from one of the collections of his European trip."

We hope to do some experiments with some very interesting suggestions from Bill McGarvey of New York, on getting selfings and other difficult crosses to set. Here is his suggestion:

"Since there is evidence that in some plants the placenta (the area where the ovules are attached) forms a hormone that appears at the surface of the stigma and inhibits pollen germination and pollen tube growth from its own flowers (and perhaps in other cases also), I am going to try to get around this by scraping the stigmatic surface of the bloom from an unrelated plant (one that usually sets a lot of seed), and then apply the scrapings to the stigmatic lip of the bloom that I hope to pollinate. My reasoning is that the hormone transferred will modify the stigmatic surface enough for pollen germination to occur. As a variation I will do the above plus application of naphthalene acetamide preparation. I would like to repeat one caution. When this technique is used it is just as necessary to guard the stigmas of the extract plant before use as it is to guard the stigma of the bloom you plan to pollinate. Failure to do this can result in contamination of your cross."

Here's Dr. McGarvey's report on his first year of trying this technique: "concerning results this year: the most interesting in named plant pollinations was William Mohr selfed from which I obtained two seeds. In this case I used a stigma extract from Golden Eagle and naphthalene acetamide applied to cuts (not deep) on the underside of the haft of each fall about half an inch above the point where the haft joins the tube. What I actually did was to cut away all but three-quarters of an inch of fall and then apply the hormone about a quarter of an inch below the stub end. I have used the hormone on the petal, sepal and on the edge of the style, with some success and some failures in each way, and I do feel that best results are obtained

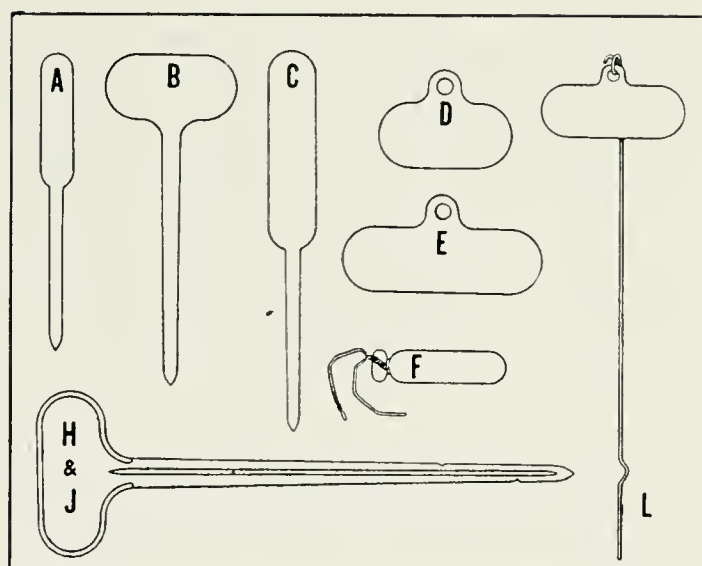
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and it remains clear and plain even if covered with soil over winter. We have made the test and we know this to be true. The writing can be removed with scouring powder and the label can be used over and over. Remains neat and clean and requires no painting. One of the things we like best is the saving in time required to prepare labels at planting time.

The tie-on tags are popular with those who wish to fashion their own steel stakes from heavy wire. They are most satisfactory and economical for hybridizing records because the writing always remains readable and the tags can be cleaned and used year after year.



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F-2" Notched Tag75	1.25	5.00	9.00
H-2½" x 8" Tee Stake	3.00	5.00	21.00	40.00
J-3" x 12" Tee Stake	5.00	9.00	37.50	70.00
L-18" Galvanized Spring Steel Stake	4.00	7.00	30.00	57.50

Dealers and Garden Clubs write for Wholesale Prices.

Gable Iris Gardens

2543—38th AVENUE, SOUTH

MINNEAPOLIS 6, MINN.

when the hormone point is cut away after the pod begins to form. This year I had almost twice as many takes when the hormone was applied at the base of the fall as when applied in other ways, but since it was applied more times in that way I am not sure that this is the best method. Since I have selfed William Mohr for a number of years without success before, the result pleases me. The difference in technique this time was the stigma extract, but, of course, I don't know my success was the result of this, or happy chance.

I have had good luck (meaning one or two seeds) this year in selfing and otherwise pollinating some of my own seedlings including some that I could not get to take before. In one case involving a seedling from (Tobacco Road x William Mohr) on which I placed pollen from Capitola, plus stigma extract, there were 19 seeds as the result. This is the only case involving what could be called difficult crosses that resulted in many seeds."

Bill uses a preparation of naphthalene acetamide in lanolin, one gram in 3½ ounces of lanolin, which is prepared by heating the lanolin until it darkens, after the naphthalene acetamide has been stirred in. The preparation must be stored in the refrigerator and the amount to be used brought up to room temperature before use. Whether or not anybody is willing to fuss with this hormone preparation, the other method is so simple that it is hard to imagine an easier technique. Here's hoping you all have fun trying it, and let us know how you make out.

INTERMEDIATE IRIS DIVISION

MRS. R. E. GREENLEE, *Chairman*

Rt. 3, Chrisman, Illinois

At present there are three Intermediate Division robins in progress, and everyone interested in this type of iris is cordially invited to get in touch with Wilma to speed another one on its way. The opportunities for development of new material in this field are unlimited. Wilma explains:

"Intermediate iris are branched, early iris. Their season is between the dwarfs and the tall, size 10 to 24 inches. So far there are few on the market except for the chamaeiris type. I can think of but two others, Cloud Fluff and Blue Asterisk."

These two are Wilma's own introductions, the first of her many years study and work with this much-neglected, much misunderstood class.

"The following are Intermediates," Wilma continues, "Golden Bow, Red Orchid, Alaska, Andelutian Blue, Black Hawk, Susie, Eleanor Roosevelt. Until lately few have been working for the new type Intermediates from new dwarf species x tall. Paul Cook, C. D. Jonas, and in the past couple of years Tell Muhlestein, Earl Roberts, Bee Warburton, Dr. L. F. Randolph and Geddes Douglas have expressed interest in them. Interest seems to be on the increase and many more breeders are planning on working with them."

ARIL IRIS DIVISION

H. VALMAR SLAMOVA, *Chairman*

P. O. Box 606, Bellflower, California

The Aril Round Robin took off on a rather belated flight just before the holidays. Enrollment had been a bit slow, due not to lack of enthusiasm of devotees but to the formation of The Aril Society. This Society, going on two years of age, has attracted many members, and quite a percentage have joined one of its several Robins, thus there were few interested members left "nestless."

The Robin has made exceptionally good time in spite of any restrictions on the length of "roosting" time, and should be well into its second flight as this is being read.

It is, of course, too early to formulate any ideas of its accomplishments. The introduction of personalities and several subjects will eventually lead to opinions expressed, perhaps arguments, and certainly an opportunity to talk our favorite subject.

The virus which supposedly affects all iris lovers takes a particularly virulent form with "Arilians" and they become dedicated to some phase of culture or hybridization and we think that such a singleness of purpose will bring some surprising results.

For example, several members are working upon a method of semi-embryo culture in a simplified form. Each is developing ideas of his individual inspiration. We all recognize the fact that embryo culture performed in the scientific manner has no equal, but it runs into considerable expense for those who find themselves unequipped with either apparatus or technique. Thus, the search for a simplified method—"Do It Yourself" method—could bring a considerable impetus to this phase of culture.

One hybridizer has done extensive research into soil requirements. He has invested time and money in analyses of chemical and physical properties of the soil and actual importation of soils and chemical conditioners. This same man has been working with the old Foster hybrids, with the attainment of specific results in mind.

Each garden is, in a sense, a "test" garden for by this means we ascertain the reactions of the Arils and Aril breeds to both soil and climatic conditions.

Lest confusion linger in the minds of some, let us make clear the territory covered by Aril Robins. It, like The Aril Society, includes not only the *Oncocyclus* and *Regelia* species but their hybrids and the hybrids with any other species. The Mohrs and introductions of Mr. C. G. White, as well as a host of others, are included within this jurisdiction which gives a wide scope.

Here is a field, the surface of which has been scarcely scratched. The horizons are broad, far, ever expanding and new. A card to the proper officer will bring information on enrollment in an Aril Robin. May we have the pleasure of welcoming you in the near future?

TABLE IRIS DIVISION (Miniature Tall Bearded)

EDWIN RUNDLETT, *Chairman*

1 Fairview Pl., Staten Island 14, N. Y.

An Introduction to the Miniature Tall Bearded Robins

There are three established Table Iris Robins under the direction of Lucille Kavan, Omaha, Nebraska; Edwin Rundlett, Staten Island, New York; and Jean Witt, Seattle, Washington which are regional in scope. A fourth one has recently gotten under way under the direction of Polly Anderson of La Canada, California on a cross-country flight. In addition to this there is a co-ordinating robin, known as "The Inner Circle," which includes the robin directors and "Grandma Robin" Alice White. Alice is also director of the Table Iris Test Garden Robin which flies an interesting route between Ben Hager of Modesto, California; Mary Williamson of Bluffton, Indiana; and Hazel Grapes of Big Springs, Nebraska, all of whom conduct Test Gardens for Table Iris. Total membership is 31 persons. Everyone interested in learning more about Table Iris is invited to join a robin and participate in some lively discussion and a field wide open for achievement.

An Arranger's Delight

In answer to the question: "How do you use Miniature Tall Bearded (Table Iris) in arrangements," these prize winning combinations were reported to Divisional Editor Jean Witt:

Crescent Deru of Ogden, Utah used "Lemon seedlings in various color intensities, with chives and *Dictamnus alba*." Also her arrangement of "Spring Idyll, milk white shading into orchid pink, with *Dictamnus*, rhubarb leaves, accented with lemon iris" was a show stopper.

"Pal-tec with Zebra leaves and variegated myrtle in a white seashell," says Doris Christensen of Ojai, California. Two other prize winners for Doris were:

"Two For Tea, orchid pink, with *Pentstemon californica azurea*," and "Precious Gem, a rose plicata, with purple and yellow *Linaria*."

A Winning Seedling

A Table Iris seedling exhibited by Grace Carlson, Nebraska, in her local iris show last May won a Certificate of Commendation and is commanding attention as a new comer in this class. It is a dainty ruffled light lavender with a tangerine beard, on a slender stem about 14" tall; parentage is unknown.

Problem: Mosaic Virus

Dr. Irene Van de Water, New York State writes:

"It is my firm conviction that all the older varieties of iris may in time get so many doses of virus that they become anemic and may even stop blooming eventually. This is well illustrated by the oncos, especially William Mohr. Lloyd Austin advertises two William Mohrs, the more expensive one being 'bigger and better.' Undoubtedly this better one is one that is free of the virus. The dwarfs are also very susceptible to

Brentwood Gardens

Proudly Introduces for 1957

TWO NEW VARIETIES FROM ROBERT CARNEY

NASHOBA. (Carney '57) Katherine Fay X Azure Skies TB32-M-La-W1. This new introduction from popular RVP Bob Carney is a beautifully ruffled white of great distinction. The immaculate petals have no markings whatsoever, and the snow white beard leaves the haft unmarred. Nashoba is viable both ways, setting seed without difficulty.\$25.00

LUSCIOUS. (Carney '57) (Saluskin X Pink Lace) X Gay Orchid. TB32-E-Y1. This early blooming introduction is a blending of creamy tan and peach pink. The segments are characterized by extreme smoothness and even color. The stalk is well branched. Tangerine beard.\$20.00

These irises were seen in western gardens in 1956 and will be featured in the Carney gardens at the annual meeting in Memphis, April, 1957.

Brentwood Gardens

3902 HILLSBORO ROAD • NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

Brentwood Gardens & Fairmount Gardens CO-INTRODUCE

OLYMPIC STAR—(Douglas '57) M.L. This is a sister seedling of Queen's Taste that came from amoena breeding and charmed many visitors in Lowell and at Nashville. Lovely in color and form with highly domed standards of palest blended lavender and semi-flaring falls of very deep, bright, maroon with no haft markings. The prominent *white* beard is an added attraction in the delightful color contrast of the flower. The lightly ruffled blooms of firm texture are carried on tall well branched stalks. This most unusual and fascinating iris, sired by the giant Olympian, has been named most appropriately, Olympic Star. (Extravaganza X Wabash) X Olympian. 38".\$15.00

CALEDONIA—(Douglas '57) M.L. Crisp white flowers with exceptionally fine branching that drew the attention of judges at the Canadian and Californian meetings not only for its form and purity of color, but for the foliage with clean, narrow, erect leaves, so that the result is a neat, pleasing clump even after it has ceased flowering. The flowers have exceptionally fine texture with beautiful quality in the individual blooms.

Late Snow X Spanish Peaks. H.C., AIS 1956. 38"\$20.00

BRENTWOOD GARDENS
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FAIRMOUNT GARDENS
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1957 Introductions

of

GORDON W. PLOUGH:

Alice Lemen

Butterscotch Kiss

Caribou Trail

Chloe Inez

Cuba Libre

Crinkled Sunset

First Flight

Pretty Gay

Riviera

Williwaw

and of

MRS. RALPH S. NELSON:

Call Me Madam

Hot Mustard

Monkeyshine

Viking

Six of these are presented in full color in the new 1957 issue of our Free Color Catalog. It is sent to all A. I. S. members in the U. S. If you didn't get one and are interested in ordering some of our fine large Washington grown rhizomes, write to:

Eden Road Iris Garden

P. O. BOX 117

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

Over 650 varieties listed, including our four 1956 winners of the H. M. award: Casino, Gay Paree, Truly Fair, and Witch Doctor.

the mosaic virus. In them the foliage is streaked and yellowish and the flower colors are muddy or streaked. No doubt many losses attributed to winter temperatures or heaving or drought are fundamentally due to the weakening effects of the virus.

"This iris rhizome is more or less comparable to the potato as a storage organ. It is well known that many older varieties of potatoes have 'run out' due to the presence of some of the many distinct kinds of virus diseases that affect potatoes. The same may be true of irises.

"It is obvious that new varieties must be continually introduced to replace the older ones. But even more important is the need to find truly resistant varieties and to introduce this characteristic into a new line of iris which will be resistant to viruses.

"As to my *mellita*, I attribute its fine work to the fact that it is a husky green plant with no sign of mosaic on the leaves. Whether this plant is resistant or has merely escaped infection must be determined by experiments and observations in the future."

No Greenhouse?

"Have you tried freezer bags or the plastic bags vegetables come in to retain humidity?" asks Doris Christensen, California. "I just slip the 'seed bed,' can or clay pot, into a plastic bag, which makes an individual greenhouse for each batch of seed. They are very easy to handle and can be ventilated to suit your need."

BORDER IRIS DIVISION

MRS. BERT BRICKELL, *Chairman*

Flowerhill Farm, Saffordville, Kansas

The term "Border Iris" will be new to many readers but it does not refer to a new breed of iris. Rather, it enables us to list as a group a number of varieties that have been sort of homeless up to now. Included will be the tetraploids that grow no taller than 28 inches as a rule. There are diploids, too, that will qualify as we gather and complete reports.

Agnes Whiting, Mapleton, Iowa, has frequently introduced Border Iris. Early ones are *Priscilla*, white, and *Copper Frills*. *Gay Companion*, red, is one of her earlier ones that I would like to locate. More recently she has introduced *Jewell*, chrome yellow; *Wax Candles*, white; and *Floretta*, a pinkish orchid.

Luella Noyd, Wenatchee, Washington, seems to have come up with something special in her *Valiant Ola*, introduced a year ago.

Luzon Crosby, Orem, Utah, has retained a favorite cream for six years without naming it, but her *Little Sweetheart*, a ruffled white, was introduced in 1956. Now Luzon is watching several of its children that bloomed for the first time last year.

Short Song, a lavender blue, is the work of Les Petersen, Salt Lake City, Utah. His neighbor, Margaret Albright, has introduced two sisters: *Lemon Drop*, yellow, and *Yum-Yum*, a pinkish blend.

In the midwest, Father David R. Kinish, O. S. B. of St. Benedict's

at Atchison, Kansas, has registered Blue Border whose name gives its color as well as type.

Over at Nixa, Missouri, George Rees has worked for several years with Table and Border types and we have some of his iris testing at Flowerhill.

In Indiana, Mary Williamson has recently introduced of Paul Cook's Border iris, Ingenue and Seventh Heaven, both pinks.

In the east, Kenneth Smith gave us Pink Ruffles which has never been appreciated as much as it deserves. This diploid is an ideal Border iris and a clump by steps or in a mixed border is always a favorite.

A group of old-timers, all diploids, includes Columbine, Rhages, Spark, Apache and Caprice. These make medium tall clumps of lovely blossoms each spring and their popularity is coming back as iris growers go "antique-ing." It is an interesting field for the grower as well as the breeder. All who love this class of iris are invited to hop aboard the Border Iris Robin Flights.—Bonabeth Brickell, Division Chairman.

TALL BEARDED IRIS DIVISION

CLIFFORD BENSON, *Chairman*

1201 Verl Pl., St. Louis 14, Missouri

Robins are really moving into action in the Tall Bearded Division, and Cliff reports about nine of them flying. "Many of our Robins not only travel the United States," he reports, "but Australia, New Zealand and England as well. Most are travelling by air, and we are attempting to get all overseas flights on the airlines instead of the steamers. Before long we will be flooding quotes of interest into the Bulletin."

Divisional Director Dorothy Palmer notes that the interest is really white-hot and she has started five flocks winging their way hither and yon.

And from Divisional Editor Laura Sue Roennfeldt the first Robin quote:

From James Mason of Chicago, Illinois, "We learned that some irises like Elmohr will live through Chicago winter weather but will be more likely to bloom if covered with excelsior, marsh hay or bushel baskets. The buds are more hardy that way. A bushel basket over a clump needs a weight to hold it down until about April 1st."

INTERNATIONAL ROBIN DIVISION

MRS. JOHN M. PRICE, *Chairman*

South Mountain Rd., New City, New York

Robins Around the World

Only a dream's-eye view of the International Division can be presented now. This is a long term project; most of the plans are still in a fluid state, and we intend to keep them so until more of the inevitable problems of round-the-world correspondence are worked out.

One robin, involving Australia, England, New Zealand and the

United States is already in flight. Ideally, each robin will consist of two members from each of four countries, one of them being the United States. Our biggest job, we think, will be to find enough foreign correspondents. Our goal is to obtain at least one correspondent, or robin member, from each country, state or area where irises are grown.

There are any number of reasons for taking part in this person-to-person program. A South African folksong with the refrain:

My one wish is that I may
Wander the world til I die. . . .

may express one of the motives. Even if we are not frustrated wanderers, we can still stimulate our imaginations by extending our iris friendships, and thus our horizons, world-wide. A more practical motive is the exchange of seeds and pollen. The possibilities are endless, and should benefit any iris lover anywhere who has ever succumbed to the lure of pollen-daubing.

In addition, there is the more serious function of furthering the sum total of man's knowledge of the quirks and idiosyncrasies of the Genus Iris.

In the World's Far Corners

Three of our robin members live in the Hutt river valley, along the banks of the Waiwhetu (starry waters) stream, on the North Island of New Zealand. As of January 11, they were still making crosses!

One of them reports: "Ruby Glow has a nice seed pod crossed with Lady Mohr. Ruby Glow is a good doer with me. Starts flowering with the dwarfs and is the last to flower with the TBs." This member also has a seedling from Distinction x pseudacorus, which failed to flower this season.

Another member reports having over 500 pods, mostly TB. Some of the interesting hybrids noted are: Helen McGregor x Artemis; Melody Lane x Teucros; Tectorum album x Pagan Princess, and also x Chivalry. Also chrysofor x missouriensis. Also Lavendar Dawn on Garnet Glow, and Blazon on Utah Cream. Some of the dwarfs just coming into bloom in this member's garden are from seed planted six months ago!

And from Merry England

In England, one of our members, faced with moving her family and 1050 seedlings to Cornwall, put all her pumila pollen, which she had received from the United States, on White City in a neighbor's garden. Now the neighbor has sent the seeds: from yellow dwarf, 13 seeds; Carpathia, 26; (Carpathia x Sulina), 21; Sulina, 34; variegata, 21.

Also from England, another robin writer says: "Just by chance, I raised quite an attractive little table iris, which flowered for the first time this year, from (Mary Shore x Prairie Sunset) x Gypsy Rose. It was about 12 inches high, with all its parts about the right scale. Flowers were rather like its pollen parent, but more flaring. Lately the fans

have grown to almost normal size." She also raised "Five dwarfs from Cretica x purple dwarf which were all so like Cretica I couldn't tell the difference."

What fun it all is! All you Transatlantic and Transpacific iris lovers who would like to make friends in other countries, please write me. If you enjoy writing and receiving letters, join a robin. The loading ramp of our International flight is waiting for you to climb aboard!

REMONTANT IRIS DIVISION

EDWIN RUNDLETT, *Chairman*

1 Fairview Pl., Staten Island 14, N. Y.

Remontant Facts and Fancies

NONA B MOTT, Divisional Editor

The principal fancy, or possibly more apt, the goal, of all remontant enthusiasts is the creation of iris of the best of form, and in all colors and heights, which will bloom repeatedly throughout the year. Before this fancy becomes fact there are years of work ahead, innumerable problems to be solved and questions to be answered.

Apparently the first controversial issue to arise was whether remontancy is pure hybrid vigor or an inherited trait. In comparing pros and cons it has emerged as an established belief that the reblooming tendency is definitely inherited. It is also believed that several different characteristics are involved.

A seemingly sound idea comes from Marjorie Anthes, California, on this subject. She reasons that the speed with which an iris can produce a bloomstalk and its temperature requirements at blooming time are the two main points governing remontancy. Also, that these factors are inherited independently, thus making it possible to obtain seedlings that will rebloom more than either parent.

Edwin Rundlett, New York, and Dr. G. Percy Brown, Massachusetts, both speaking from experience, quote lines of pedigrees in which it becomes evident that the use of certain known remontants has strengthened the reblooming trend of the resulting offspring.

Questions and Suggestions for Thought and Investigation

Questions: 1) In growing remontants could better results be secured by resetting each spring immediately after bloom than by dividing once in two or three years? 2) How many noticed that a remontant seedling is first to show increase in seedling beds? 3) Could it be possible that in shifting remontant iris from one state to another we are not giving them an adequate length of time for acclimation before becoming discouraged with their reblooming performance?

Suggestions: 1) Concentrate upon really tall sorts; not only because the average person likes them taller than they usually are, but in order to avoid working with intermediate types that are sterile or nearly so. 2) If intermediate remontants are wanted, try crossing tall bearded

with chamaeiris varieties. Here hybrid vigor is undoubtedly a factor, and there are not too many good ones of moderate height. 3) Strive to fill the need for true blue tall bearded remontants, as well as other pure colors, rather than blends. Why not plicatas, too?

In the field of the propagation of remontant iris Dr. Brown is one of our senior members. He has worked consistently on this before and through the years since 1932 when Autumn Elf, the first of his famous reblooming iris, was introduced. There followed in order given, the well known and dependable August Waves, September Sparkler, Autumn Twilight, October Shadows, Barre Beauty, Fall Velvet, Harvest Blue, Green Dragon, Autumn Afternoon, and Autumn Snowdrift. His newest introductions (1956) are Fall Primrose, Autumn Bronze, and Summer Surprise.

Looking into the future a bit we see his 1957 presentations. They are to be August Indian from Potawatomi x October Shadows; September Contrast, a cross of October Shadows x Fairday; and September Pastel from Fall Fairy x October Shadows.

Doc Percy lists his choice of his best remontants to date in this order: 1) Autumn Snowdrift, 2) Fall Primrose, 3) Autumn Afternoon. Earliest to bloom of these is Fall Primrose, last of September; other two, middle of October.

Bloom Season Dates for Remontants

This covers localities of the United States from New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, to Northern and Southern California via Indiana and Arizona. Of course, this table is not definitely conclusive as each of us does not have all listed varieties, but some of the older ones which are well distributed may be counted on to tell a true story of just how and when they will perform.

July: Ben Hager, Modesto, California lists Autumn Twilight, Sure Fire, Gibson Girl, Bountiful Blue, Priority and Fall Velvet. And from Arizona: Sangreal, August Waves, Lancaster and China Maid.

August: From California: Menominee, Potowatomi, Nappanee, Autumn Sunset, Ultra, Autumn Delight, Encore, Far South, Eleanor Roosevelt, Lugano, and Sangreal. Arizona reports Billet-Doux, Two for Tea, Autumn King, Autumn King, Jr., Red Gleam, and Spotless. New Jersey had Liet. de Chavenac and Autumn Twilight.

September: From Crescent City, California: Sangreal; and from Modesto: Two for Tea, August Waves, Autumn Flame, Autumn Queen, Woodmont Vanguard, Martie Everest and Polar King. Also all the above mentioned for August for this locality still bloomed except Gibson Girl. From Massachusetts: Fall Primrose. Arizona had Brown Turban, Joseph's Mantle, Rameses, Rubeo, September Sparkler, Fall Beauty, Sultan's Robe, Custard, and, at times Lady Mohr.

October: From Earl Roberts, Indiana: Fall Primrose, Sure Fire, Autumn Twilight and Polar King; also a Zurbrigg seedling which came

from Sure Fire. California had October Shadows, Buckthorn Brown, Lady Moon, Mt. Timp, Moon Goddess, Radiant and Autumn Haze. Arizona reported San Pasqual, Tournament Queen and Crib-Mac. From Massachusetts there were Autumn Snowdrift and Autumn Afternoon.

Bob Beardsley, Indiana, gives this list as regular rebloomers for him: August Waves, Eleanor Roosevelt, Equinox, Sure Fire, Laura Hutcheson, Bountiful Blue, Sangreal, Southland, Liet. de Chavenac, Autumn Elf, Autumn Queen, Frost Queen, Ultra and his own new October Gold.

Dr. Brown's promising seedlings have already been mentioned. Others from Edwin Rundlett which bloomed this fall involve crosses of Double Date, his own creation, and progeny of (Missouri x Great Lakes) X (Sally Ann), with October Shadows, Ola Kala and Sky Song.

We are all looking forward to the distribution of these originations to be used in making our fancies become facts.

HYBRIDIZING DIVISION

MRS. C. W. VALLETTE, *Chairman*

Box 158, Declo, Idaho

Five Robins are already underway in the Hybridizing Division under the new AIS Robin Program. One will in time become a Director's Robin as everyone in it has volunteered to become a Robin Director. It is through this Robin that I will be able to keep in personal touch with all the other Robins, to answer questions and to supply material. So many people made requests for a Robin on red iris that the Red Special was started almost at once and another one is about to take off. Not a single request came in for any other color! Others already in progress are in Advanced, Average and Beginning Hybridizing, and more in all these groups will soon be ready to take off.

Besides these AIS Robins, I direct nine independent Iris Hybridizing groups. Excerpts from these Robins have made up the Robin's Roost since its first appearance in the Bulletin some years ago.

Those interested in participating in Robins in the Hybridizing Division may get in touch with their Regional Robin Director or apply directly to me. The Hybridizing Division will have groups for advanced, average and beginning interests, as well as special flights for any color you might wish to concentrate on. Applicants should specify which group they would like to join.—Wilma Vallette

Some Notes from the Robin's Roost

ON PARENTS AND PROGENIES

"A heavy ruffled pink from (Pink Formal x Overture) X Twilight gave blooms whose form, etc. indicate that the cross was true, but no pinks at all, and no tangerine beards, out of 40 seedlings. Why? Also got two greenish things from Katherine Fay x Capitola, with the greenest buds I ever saw, and a small paper-thin greenish one from Mt. Washington." (Mrs. John D. Freeman, Arizona).

"I had a whole batch of pinks from Shannopin, used with shell pinks; none were any good, but it was interesting to learn that Shannopin could give pinks." (Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, California).

Chet Tompkins notes: "Don't give up sibbing and selfing among amoenas and near-amoenas, even if it's hard to do. Henry Sass and I often manage to do it this way; when everything else fails: Take the pollen into the house when it has fluffed out, lay on paper, and keep it overnight. By morning it is completely dry. Then pollinate all 3 stamens of flowers opened by hand an hour or so before they would open naturally. You'll nearly always get takes if the variety will set seed at all."

More Hints for Pollinating

Sigfrid Lindholm of Illinois suggests: "If you can't get out to make your crosses as soon as the dew is off the stigmas in the morning, take out a perfume atomizer filled with water, and give the stigmas a little whiff of it before applying pollen. It won't work if the stigma has begun to dry up in earnest, but if it is still in good condition, and only the secretion too dry for pollen to be able to grow, this provides enough moisture to give it a start."

Alexia Gerberg of Washington notes: "I find I can often get takes by stripping off both standards and falls so the styles don't get twisted up in them and damp, as the flower folds, so the pollen has a longer time to grow. With flowers having abortive stamens, I've been able to get some good pollen by removing the stamens when the flower opened, placing them in a small glass container with a tiny drop of water to keep the air humid. Instead of drying out as they usually do, the undeveloped pollen cells seemed to have time enough to mature, and in a day or so when I'd open the container, there was often a little fluffed pollen, which would give takes. This has worked with Mexico, Pretender, Snow Flurry, Style Plus, Voodoo and others that I'd never had pollen from before."

Time to Put On the Seed Bag

"I have about 3000 buckram bags with drawstrings at the top which I've used for years," says Chet Tompkins of Oregon. "No need to wait until the pods are ripe; I usually pick them while still green and put them tip-first into the bags, with the tags, and string them up on wires in the garage. The pods finish ripening, and spill into the bags, and it's easy to shake out what seeds don't come out by themselves. It's all done in one operation with no fooling around at all."

John Ohl of Kansas tells another way: "I use old Bull Durham sacks to slip over newly formed pods, to protect them from the sting of the verbena moth. Tie them firmly, but not too tightly, beneath the pod, and they may be left on until the pod ripens with no danger of shattering. After picking, the pod and seed may be left right inside until planting time, since the air can get into the bags and the pods won't cook in

the hot sun, or rot because of too much moisture inside. Just cheese-cloth or net bags are good enough to prevent shattering, but they are no protection against the verbenia moth, as it can sting between the meshes."

Some Cultural Hints

"In using ashes, remember there is a world of difference between them in lye content. Oak, black walnut, and most hardwoods have much more than coniferous ashes. Ashes should be used sparingly, and it is well to experiment beforehand; best use them with compost or even rich soil, and it is just as important to have plenty of moisture. Using ashes during winter rains here works out just fine, and they seem to slow up those horrible persistent acid-loving weeds! Also, oncos seem to thrive in them, possibly due to their need for lime and potash." (Mrs. Ella Heide).

H. Senior Fothergill of England reports: "I find that a light dusting of bordeaux mixture just after Christmas staves off botrytis rot. A good-sized 'puffer' will blow a cloud of it, or more if there is a breeze, so that one does not have to walk over the iris bed to apply it. Snow or rain wash it into the soil. Repetition after 14 days is part of the secret, I believe; but do not use bordeaux too often in areas with limey soil, as the copper in it combines with the lime to lock up available organic iron."

A hint on the nematode problem comes forth from Glen Neumayer of Kansas: "Authorities on Nematodes have found that certain plants are more attractive to the little monsters than others. The common African Marigold is one of their favorites, but for some reason, once they start on it, they do not multiply, but seem to die off, as the marigold roots seem in some way to prevent or inhibit reproduction. I'm going to plant marigolds among my iris and see what happens!"

SPECIES AND NATIVES DIVISION

B. LEROY DAVIDSON, *Chairman*

905 Western Ave., Seattle, Washington

"In the Species and Natives Division of Robins, there are four AIS robins flying with a total of 36 members, plus one independent affiliate with fifteen members. Of these, three, including the affiliate, were in existence prior to the AIS decision to sponsor the Robin plan, and two are new. One of these new ones is dealing exclusively with the Evansia Irises and is International in scope, promising to add much valuable information to the literature of these irises. In the species discussions we are getting some excellent writing on collection trips, both private and organized group trips, which will pin-point some of the good collecting areas. There is a seed-box making the rounds with every one of these species and natives robins.

Test Garden

"The Northwest Test Garden for the Western American Irises was established in the fall of 1955 at Seattle, Washington, to afford to the people of the northwest the opportunity for a study of the Californicae and Longipetalae Irises, their culture, propagation, breeding and selection. Here at the present time are about 65 clones of the Californicae and 75 of the Longipetalae, 60 of the latter being of the species, *I. missouriensis*, collected from the twelve western states, and the remaining 15 being collected *I. longipetala*, including an albino form. There are also about 25 representatives of the Apogon species, both American and Eurasian, for study and breeding. Several thousands of seed have been planted, from hand-pollinated crosses, and to increase the numbers of the species forms. Mail directed to the Test Garden should be addressed to 905 Western Avenue, Seattle 4, Washington."—Roy Davidson.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY ROUND ROBIN PROGRAM

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Hubert Fischer

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Division Editor, Mr. Walter Welch, Middlebury, Ind.

LILLIPUT DIVISION

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Division Director
Division Editor, Mrs. F. W. Warburton, East Main St., Westboro, Mass.



I. Missouriensis, grown from seed collected at Pullman, Washington. The standards are orchid, the falls white, veined with a somewhat darker orchid. The stems are only slightly taller than the leaves, and there are two to three flowers to a stalk. Picture submitted by Mrs. J. A. Witt, Seattle, Wash.

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Division Editor, Mrs. J. A. Witt, 16516 25th N.E., Seattle, Wash.

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Division Editor, Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt, 7426 Lynn Ave., University City 14, Mo.

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GRESHAM, OREGON

Our Members Write . . .

Dear Editor:

Some noise in the corridor of the hospital awakened me and I thought "Earl Evans, in an oxygen tent with heart trouble! But, if you pass away it will not make much of a dent in the Iris Society." Then my thoughts turned to Paul Cook, still in robust health and keen mentally, but almost exactly my age, 66. What a calamity it would be if he were taken away leaving no records of his iris breeding. To me he is the greatest living hybridizer of tall bearded iris in the world.

A person who makes a cross hoping to get a blue iris, and instead gets one with white S. and blue F. is lucky, but not necessarily a great breeder. However, a man, who can take the color of a little species iris and by breeding get that color on a T.B. iris is a real breeder. Then wanting a tangerine beard on the flower, he said, "I have 48 seeds of a new cross toward this goal. If they all grow and bloom, 12 of them should have the tangerine beard." In due time 11 plants from that cross actually did have tangerine beards. Such a man is a scientific breeder, a real genius, namely—Paul Cook. I know the policy of the AIS is not to mention personalities but only the flower. I hope in this case the Editor will overlook the rule so that this letter may be published and many members will join me in urging Paul to make available to the members of the Iris Society this vast store of knowledge he has accumulated in either book form or articles published in the Bulletin of the American Iris Society.

Sincerely,
EARL E. EVANS
R.R. #1, Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Feb. 10th, 1957

FROM THE ROBINS ON WESTERN NATIVE IRIS

Iris tenax along with its variety *gormanii* and the admixtures of the two

where they intermingle may display as many variations in color as *Iris douglasiana*; from white and white lightly pencilled with blue or purple, cream, cream with brown, buff, biscuit, straw and primuline yellow, buff-pink, blush, rose, magenta-rose, orchid, lilac, silver-blue, red-purple, blue-purple, violet-blue and black-purple; many of the pastels with a "flash-mark" of iridescent brilliance, like an inverted "V" on the blade of the falls.—MARVIN BLACK.

In the coast range of southern Oregon *I. tenax* merges with *I. chrysophylla*, not *I. bracteata* as I incorrectly reported in the bulletin of the AIS; this *I. chrysophylla* having many of the characters of *I. bracteata* as observed by Foster (Cytotaxonomic Survey of the North American Species of Iris), and particularly conspicuous because of its big red bracteate cauline leaves.—MARVIN BLACK.

All the species of the Californicae and the Longipetalae alike seem to prefer transplanting in earliest spring when the tissues are full of moisture and the top-growth yet inactive, for it is then that the new roots are beginning to push out; and it is quite futile to attempt transplanting for purposes of increase at any other time, except perhaps in fall if long and deep watering is afforded before-hand so that the tissues will be quite bursting with a supply of water to carry them over the ordeal. For collectors, it is possible to bring clons in from the wild at any time if proper care is taken to remove a lot of soil along with the plant so to not disturb the feeding roots, watering sufficiently immediately to prevent wilting, replanting as soon as possible, providing shade from hot sun and protection from drying winds for a period of time.

The planting at the Northwest Test Garden for the Western Native Iris near Seattle now consists of several representative collected clons of each of the major species of the Californicae and a total of sixty Longipetalae, including fifty collected *I. missouriensis* and ten

I. longipetala. There is a total of about fifty collected plants representing the Californicae, plus some sixteen registered cultivars, and several others being observed and compared pending registration, notable among them the white *I. tenax* collections, and making a total of over eighty plants. While this is not a large number considering the amounts that could be easily gathered, it does represent a cross section of the Series for purposes of study. In addition about three thousand seeds have been planted from thirty-five separate seed-lots and several thousand seeds have been distributed among both members and non-members, many overseas. Of great interest in the planting are the outcrosses to members of the Sibericae of Asia, which seem to be the closest relatives of our western irises, Margot Holmes from Amos Perry in England, a cross between *I. douglasiana* and *I. chrysographes*, winner of the first Dykes Memorial Medal ever to be awarded, in England, and Longsib also from Perry, a cross of *I. longipetala* x *I. sibirica*. These are of the same nature as the beautiful and unusual

hybrids being obtained by Dr. Lenz from crosses of Caesar's Brother x *I. douglasiana* and *I. munzii*.—ROY DAVIDSON.
SPEND FIFTEEN CENTS,
MR. SCOTT

If Mr. Scott will buy a packet of Castor bean seeds, start the plants in a flat or pot, then place them in strategic and effective spots for both mole areas and landscape effect, he can say goodbye to moles. (Bulletin No. 141, Moles and Gophers, W. F. Scott.) I have no knowledge of gophers, but believe they would dislike the beans.—HARRIET C. KAHLERT, 891 9th St., Carlsyle, Ill.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING

CLARA SMITH REBER, Penna.

*Fingertips begin to show,
Barely peeping from the snow;
Colors borrowed from the dawn
Soon will march across my lawn;
With splendor at her fingertips,
Beauty on her dew-kissed lips,
My Iris holds her colors high,—
Reflections of an April sky!*

1957 INTRODUCTIONS

LEMON FLUFF

(Chantilly x 46-2F: (Hall 42-10 x SQ 72)) x (Gold Ruffles x Chantilly)

If you like lacy iris, you'll love LEMON FLUFF. Lacy domed standards are Reed Yellow (M&P). Oyster white falls heavily laced Chrome Yellow (M&P). Clean two-inch wide haft enhanced by orange-yellow beard. All these attributes, plus heavy substance and good branching make this a MUST for connoisseurs of fine iris. Proven parent for "lacy" seedlings.

Midseason—36". Scarce this year.....Net \$20.00

SALEM LASS

(Wish Again x Pretty Pansy)

As pert and trim as a Quaker Lass. Deep red-violet self (Loganberry, M&P). Thin white edging around both standards and falls. Clean white area around lemon-yellow beard enhances the beauty of this flower. Domed, closed standards and semi-flaring falls. Excellent form and substance. Good branching. Different than any iris I know. Good reports wherever tested.

Midseason—36".....\$15.00

COMBINATION PRICE (one each of above) \$30.00

MARVIN G. OLSON

1605 Salem Hills Drive • Rock Hill 19, Mo.



Officials of New Mexico Iris Society l. to r. Mrs. William O'Neill, Secretary of regional organization, Dr. E. F. Casterter, Pres., Eugene Sundt, RVP, Mrs. Earl S. Mount, Jr. and Mrs. E. D. Pressey directors of NMIS.

photo by bell

CARCO-X FOR SOFT ROT



One treatment dries up Soft Rot over night. But why wait until Soft Rot attacks your rhizomes? Use Carco-X and prevent Soft Rot. Clean up your iris garden early in spring. Remove dead leaves and drench iris clumps with the solution, saturating the soil surrounding the rhizomes. It costs so little to keep your iris healthy. One quart of Carco-X liquid makes 50 gallons of solution. Easy to mix and easy to use.



POST PAID PRICES IN U.S.A.

1/2 Pint \$1.65	1 Quart \$3.50
1 Pint \$2.25	1 Gallon \$9.90

Gable Iris Gardens

2543 38th Avenue, South

Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Announcing

A COLOR SLIDE CONTEST

A color slide contest is hereby announced for the 1957 season. This will be a competition for the best 2 x 2 colored slides submitted by members of the Society. The following set of rules has been formulated:

1. Entries must be by members of the AIS and are to be 2 x 2 colored slides. Slides do not have to be mounted or bound in any way.
2. The following information will be printed or typed on each slide: Name or sdlg. number of iris and breeder. In the case of general garden views, the name of the owner and location will be given. For shots of iris personages, give names of individuals appearing in the slides. The contestant must have his or her name on each entry.
3. Judges will be as follows:
 - a. Chairman of the Slides Committee, Mr. Don Waters, 303 Clinton Street, Elmore, Ohio.
 - b. Mr. John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove St., Milton 86, Mass.
 - c. Mrs. Ray C. Palmer, 122 E. Drake, Webster Groves 19, Mo.
 - d. Mr. Albert G. Lauck, 5142 Harvest Lane, Toledo 13, Ohio.
4. All entries become the property of The American Iris Society and none will be returned.
5. Prizes will be IRIS RHIZOMES as follows: 1st prize, \$100.00; 2d prize, \$75.00; 3d Prize, \$50.00 and 3 prizes of \$25.00 each.
6. Contest closes July 15, 1957.
7. Slides should be mailed to: The American Iris Society, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., Saint Louis 10, Mo.

Winners of this slides contest will be announced in the October Bulletin, and where possible black-and-white reproductions of the winning slides will be published also.

ANNUAL MEETING—AIS—1957

APRIL-24-25-26-27

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE—REGISTRATION \$17.00

CONTACT

FRANK I. RICKETTS—792 HALE RD.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

HOTEL PEABODY—149 UNION ST.

The Haven Iris Are Making Their Debut

PURPLE HAVEN—my favorite purple iris for the garden—it is a complete self. See pages 46, 47, 56 etc. in October Bulletin.

AZURE HAVEN—light blue, blue beard, large ruffled flowers—very prolific and floriferous. Early midseason. See page 55, October Bulletin.

STEEL HAVEN—Very large steel blue flowers that are well balanced but quite different and distinctive. Blue beard. See page 55, October Bulletin.

BLUE HAVEN—Very large, ruffled, Chivalry-blue aristocrat. Late bloomer.

GOLD-HAVEN—Gold self, including beard, except for white area in the falls. Shaped like Ranger—very floriferous.

WHITE HAVEN—Very large round white with blue beard. Exotic iris. Stock very limited.

MISS-B-HAVEN—changelingchild of Memphis Belle and Pink Formal. Large flowers. See page 56, October Bulletin for Mrs. West's comments.

ROSE HAVEN—large rosecolored iris with golden suffusion and markings.

HEATHER HAVEN—Mohr hybrid. Very floriferous and nearest thing to a pink mohr I've seen.

MOHR HAVEN—glorified BluMohr. The standards and falls are perfectly balanced. Good doer.

VIOLET HAVEN—Clear Violet, midseason. See pages 56 and 59 in October Bulletin.

VIOLET HAVEN and **STEEL HAVEN** will be \$25.00 each and the others \$20.00 each.

GLOW HAVEN—very soft orange self—even to stamens—wide petaled, slightly ruffled (Mission Bells X Fascination)\$10.00

Leo and Serlena Reynolds

4284 Auburn Road

(WHITEHAVEN) Memphis 16, Tennessee

Visitors to the 1957 AIS Convention in Memphis are cordially invited to visit the several iris gardens in Nashville. There will be a few iris open before the convention dates, assuming that the season is normal (which it seldom is) but the better time is immediately after the convention dates. Peak bloom in Nashville is usually around May seventh, a week or more later than it is in Memphis. A visit to the Wills Garden alone, would amply repay one for the time and trouble involved.

The Editor

Murray Introductions 1957

CLASSIC YELLOW (Golden Ruffles x Dark Chocolate) x (Glittering Gold). Among all the fine yellows I have produced, this one tops them all. An extremely smooth deep yellow self. The flowers are huge, wide of parts with very heavy substance. Standards are firmly closed. Falls have just the right flare and slightly waved. Orange-yellow beard. Clean—no markings of any kind. Height 44", with excellent branching. H. C. 1956 Net \$20.00

FIERY GLEAM (Glittering Gold) x (Melitza x Buffawn). This is a very large bi-tone red. Rosy-red closed standards. Smooth bright ruby-red broad falls, supporting a deep yellow caterpillar like beard—the largest I have ever seen. This bright heavy beard against the red background of falls makes this iris stand out like a beacon from any distance in the garden. Clean haft—no markings whatsoever. Height 40" with very good branching and many flowers. I have produced fine seedlings out of this iris crossed with reds and pinks. The pollen parent of Glittering Gold has red and pink in its ancestry. A fairly good stock permits the modest price. \$18.00

ANGEL GLOW (Snow Flurry) x (Chivalry x Snow Flurry). With this parentage need more be said! Flowers are very large, full, wide-petaled and nicely ruffled. Heavy substance. Domed standards. Falls smooth, wide, clean and flaring. Yellow beard. Height 38". This is a distinctive pure, cool, white iris. H.C. 1956 \$12.50

COLOR MAGIC (Golden Russet x Tobacco Road) x (Desert Tan). The color is hard to describe. No other iris compares with it in color. A huge self with very heavy substance. Closed standards; wide flaring falls. No haft markings of any kind. Color may be best described as a blending of buff, tan, green and cream. Petals bordered with an edge of light brown. Gold-bronze beard. Height 42", with low branching. Net \$10.00

Other Murray originations: Glittering Gold; Dark Chocolate; Pretty Pink; Gold Cup; Desert Tan; Bokhara Brown; Spring Witchery; Greenback and others.

GEORGE MURRAY

20520 JUANITA AVE., COVINA, CALIFORNIA

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL DEALERS

As you no doubt know the office of the Secretary has been moved to St. Louis. This means that all records of the Society are now in that city and your Editor has scant opportunity for checking names, dates, honors, etc. of iris introductions mentioned in copy for the Bulletin. A copy of your catalog will aid us greatly in this respect. Please put THE BULLETIN, 3902 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville 12, Tenn., on your mailing list.

Geddes Douglas, Editor

1956 REGISTRATION REPORT

MRS. GEORGE D. (FERN) ROBINSON, *Registrar*

IMPORTANT: Beginning January 1, 1957, all remittances for fees and requests for registration blanks must be sent to Mrs. Walter Colquitt, 487 Albany Street, Shreveport, La., as Registrar.

OFFICIAL IRIS COLOR CLASSIFICATION, 1949 REVISION

	COLOR PATTERN				
<i>Predominant and governing color</i>	<i>Selfs</i>	<i>Plicatas</i>	<i>Bitones</i>	<i>Bicolors</i>	<i>Blends</i>
White	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5
Violet	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
Blue	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
Green	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Yellow	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Orange	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5
Red	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
Black (Niger)	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, etc., to 1955 REGISTRATION REPORT

- GOLDEN BOY (Beardsley). Is not a remontant.
- JUNE MOON (McKee). Parentage is Golden Hawk x Moontide.
- JOAN CAULFIELD (Ohl, John). Sdlg. 49-50. TB 38-42", midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. pale cream yellow, Falls only slightly deeper. Beard, bright yellow. Sdlg.: ((Ormohr x Pink Marvel) x Glory) X Flurry Mohr. Registration commenced in 1955, but held up pending receipt of permission of name which was lost in mails; registration not completed until 12-26-56.
- SUN LAKES (Suiter, Mrs. Glen). TB 42", late midseason. B1P. Pale blue self. Blue Champagne x Sylvia Murray. Registration completed in 1951, signed by Robert E. Allen April 11, 1951, but never included in his registration report.
- SUNNYSIDE UP (Buss). Due to printer's error this appears in 1955 report as SUNNYSIDE. That name already taken.

1957 REGISTRANTS AND THEIR REGISTRATIONS

- ACKERMAN, Jay C., 3535 Waverly Hills Road, Lansing 17, Michigan.
PUMA ALPHA, PUMAR BETA.
- ALBRECHT, June M., 1037 Maple Ave., Yuba City, Calif.
ORCHID FINALE.
- ALBRIGHT, Margaret Y., 2101 E. 4500 So., Salt Lake City 17, Utah.
VENETIAN PINK.
- ANLEY, Mrs. Gwendolyn, England.
- EVELYN COOPFR, INDIAN SARI, PENELOPE JANE, WHITE WYCH.

ARNY, Chas. W., Jr., P.O. Box 511, S.L.I., Lafayette, La.
 BUTTER BRICKEL, CHARJOY, LOUISA ARNY.

AUSTIN, Lloyd, Placerville, Calif.
 AUTUMN ORCHID, BLUE SURPRISE, BRIGHT FUCHSIA, DECORATED BLUE
 BEARD, FLAMING GOLD, GOLD OF OPHIR, JUDEAN BRONZE, JUDEAN
 CHARMER, OLIVE ORCHID, PINK MOHR, PINK SYMPHONY, REAL HAR-
 MONY, RED WHITE AND BLUE, ROSE DELIGHT, TANGERINE SNOW.

BABSON, Sanford L., R. 2, Box 564, Visalia, Calif.
 RATTAN.

BAKER, O. T., 7650 West 4th Ave., Denver 15, Colo.
 WAYWARD WIND.

BARKER, M. J., 458 California St., Newtonville 60, Mass.
 KELPIE, RUTILANT.

BARTHOLOMEW, Mrs. John (Hazel), 35 Pine Grove St., Milton, Mass.
 BLUE PARASOL, DISTANT SNOW, FIRST PROM.

BEAUMONT, Mrs. Robert S., Highland Ave., Oakdale, Pa.
 LADY BEAUMONT.

BECHERER, Jos. C., 4809 Hamburg Ave., St. Louis 23, Mo.
 LEGAL TENDER, LOTOWANA.

BECHERER, George, 4809 Hamburg Ave., St. Louis 23, Mo.
 WINDY HILL.

BEATTIE, Ronald J., R. 3, Box 535, Canby, Ore.
 BRIGHT STARLIGHT, QUADRILLE, SCALAWAG.

BEARDSLEY, R. P., Hamilton, Indiana.
 MAJOR MARSH, MINETTE, OCTOBER GOLD.

BELLMER, Mrs. Elizabeth, 200 Elmwood Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J.
 GAY LYNN, GRANNY SHERMAN.

BENBOW, Rev. Dudley E. and Mrs. Mary L. M., England.
 MISS MATTY, ONE FINE DAY, VIOLETTA.

BENSON, Z. G., 2211 Denver, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 CIBOLA, SUITS ME, TEX-TAN.

BRANCH, Charles E., Piper City, Ill.
 CENTER AISLE, JUST MUSIC.

BRIDGMAN, Leonard, England.
 ARK ROYAL, VISCOUNT.

BRIZENDINE, Roy, 2214 Maryland Ave., Topeka, Kans.
 MILLIONAIRE, WHITE HEIRESS.

BROOKS, Mrs. Mac., R.2, Box 202, Ava, Mo.
 LITTLE GIRL, MEXICAN ROCKET.

BROWN, G. Percy, Broad St., Barre, Mass. (winter), Westport, Mass.
 (summer).
 AUGUST INDIAN, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, SEPTEMBER PASTEL.

BROWN, Rex P., 14920 Highway 99, Lynnwood, Wash.
 COPPER GIANT, DANCING DOLL, PEACH DELIGHT.

BROWN, Mrs. Rex P. (Alta), 14920 Highway 99, Lynnwood, Wash.
 LITTLE CHARMER, PLUM GLORY, SEA O'BLUE.

BROWN, Mrs. Tom M. (Opal), R. 4, Box 145, Walla Walla, Wash.
 GAY PRINCESS, HEARTHGLOW, STATESMAN, SWISS CHARM.

BRUMMITT, L. W., England.
 BANBURY CROSS, WOOD PIGEON.

BURCH, J. E., Box 35, Raytown, Mo.
 CONNIE KNIGHT, GRACE SMITH, HERBIE KNIGHT, LOU LEWALLEN, SUE MONTGOMERY.

BURNS, Harvey R., 1142 Lincoln St., Milton, Pa.
 COLOR GALORE, PATTY BURNS, SANDRA BURNS.

BURTON, A. J., c/o Okla. Gas & Elec. Co., Enid, Okla.
 COLONNADE, LADIES CHOICE, REVIVAL.

BUSS, Walter, R. 1, Vincennes, Ind.
 CARESSA, DARKEST HOUR, GRACELINE, PEARL BLUE.

CASSEBEER, F. W., Strawtown Rd., West Nyack, N.Y.
 BERMUDA SEA, PLUSHBOTTOM, SPLENDORED THING, STRAWTOWN.

CHOWNING, Frank E., 2110 Country Club Lane, Little Rock, Ark.
 GOLDEN HERITAGE.

CHRISTENSON, Miss Ethel, R. 3, Marcus, Iowa.
 WINNIE MAE.

CLEAVES, Mrs. Edith S., 1154 Delmar Ave., San Jose 25, Calif.
 CLARUTH.

CLEVENGER, Lewis, Kirksville, Mo.
 DOROTHY BEATTY, MOOD MAUVE.

CONGER, Sidney L., 607 So. Hazel, Arcadia, La.
 ACADIAN, CAPTAIN BILL, EMILY KIMBROUGH, FRESH FRILLS, NOBLESQUE, SEGREGATION.

COOK, Paul H., R. 4, Bluffton, Ind.
 HOOGPUM BLUE, HOOGPUM PURPLE, KISS ME KATE, MELODRAMA, TOLL GATE, WHOLE CLOTH.

COPPEDGE, G. W., 5826 Corbin Ave., Tarzana, Calif.
 DARK CHARM MAGIC HALO, WOODLAND SPRITE.

CORLISS, Philip G., P.O. Box 68, Somerton, Ariz.
 BLUE TOUCH, BUCEPHALUS, GOLD GLORY, GRAY TREASURE, LADY BURTON, MARIE HUNTER, PORCELAIN PINK, SILVER BUTTERFLY, WHITE BALLET, WHITE BRANCH.

COWARD, Jimmie D., 608 North Rogers, Waxahachie, Tex.
 EASTER RUFFLES.

CRAIG, Ivan, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
 ROSEWINE, ANKARA.

CRAIG, Kenyon, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
 AMBUSH, HUSH.

CRAIG, Timmy, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
 DONNA.

CRAIG, Tom, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.

ABSYNTHIE, LOIS CRAIG, RUTH COUFFER, VENGEANCE.

CRANDALL, Fred R., 6402 33d Ave., So., Seattle 8, Wash.

COLORAMA, MOONLIGHT BAY, MOUNTAIN MAGIC, VALLI HI.

CROSBY, Mrs. Luzon, 306 W. 400 South, Orem, Utah.

FROSTED LACE, GLACIER MOHR, LA NEGRA FLOR, UINTAH.

DALING, Merle, Box 744, Waterville, Wash.

DAVY CROCKETT, FOREVER DARLING.

DAVIDSON, B. LeRoy, Colton, Wash.

MISS BLUEJAY, MISS PEACOCK, MISS PINK DOVE, MISS WHITE CANARY,
MISS PURPLE FINCH, NOMA.

DeFOREST, Fred, R. 3, Canby, Ore.

AZALEA TINT, BEAUDETTE, BRIGHT FUTURE, CANBY SUNSET, COME
SPRING, CORAL KING, ELYSIAN GOLD, LULA MARGUERITE, MOON FANTASY,
NEXT O' KIN, NIGHT N' DAY, SNOW FIRE, TONALEA.

DeFUSSI, Donald, 6925 Whitaker Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

FRANK CHANCE.

DEMARS, Gustave J., 207 W. 3d Ave., Ada, Minnesota.

LULA MAY.

DENNIS, Mrs. Zeh (Dorothy) Jr., 11 Meadow Rd., Chatham, N.Y.

DALE DENNIS (temporarily withdrawn for count but reinstated May 12,
1956; originally registered and effective June 30, 1955.)

DONAHUE, Gerald J., 134 So. Cuyler Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

DONNA HUE.

DORIOT, Mrs. Merrill (Helen), P.O. Box 442, Goshen, Ind.

ALLAH, BLUE FROST.

DORMON, Miss Caroline, Saline, La.

GAY AFFAIR, LADY STORM, ROSE BELLS.

DOUGLASS, Mrs. Daisy E., 121 Alvarado Ave., Los Altos, Calif.

SHADOW BROOK.

DOUGLAS, Geddes, 3902 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville 12, Tenn.

BALI HAI, CALEDONIA.

DREWETT, A. W., England.

HIS DELIGHT, LIGHT A CANDLE, PERADVENTURE.

DUBES, Geo. W., 2128 Isabella, Sioux City, Iowa.

GOLDEN CASCADE, GOLDEN SPLENDOR.

ETHERIDGE, Mrs. J. B., 515 Exeter Rd., San Antonio 9, Tex.

BLUE BLUSH.

FARINHOLT, Mrs. F. G. (Camilla), Highbank, White Stone, Va.

HIGHBANK HONEY.

FASS, Peter J., Clay Pitts Rd., Greenlawn, L.I., N.Y.

BRIGHT SECRET, CHOCK FULL, ELEGANT MISS, GAY VELVET, GREEN
FASHION, WEDDING RING.

FAUGHT, Miss Eva E., 809 W. Main St., Carbondale, Ill.

WHITE CHALICE.

FLETCHER, H. C., England.

GILSTON GRAIL, GILSTON GUITAR.

FLORY, Wilmer B., 1533 Meadlawn Ave., Logansport, Ind.

CHIEF LOGAN.

FOTHERGILL, H. Senior, England.

AERIEL, IL PENNEROSO, IMMORTAL HOUR, MADGE BISHOP, SEA BREAKER,
SEASCAPE, SKY RIDER.

FRAIM, Mrs. Irving W. (Leola B.), 99 Claremont St., Waltham 54, Mass.

RUM PARFAIT.

GALYON, Frank B., 1841 Melrose Ave., Knoxville 16, Tenn.

FIRE CHIEF, LITTLE SUNSET, MIDNIGHT MAHOGANY.

GATTY, Joseph, 225 Griffith St., Jersey City 7, N.J.

FLIRT, SAINT JUDE.

GAULTER, Larry, 271 Farrelley Dr., San Leandro, Calif.

BASIN STREET, FLEUR D'BLANC.

GIBSON, J. M., 219 California St., Porterville, Calif.

BLUE SPINEL, COPPER HALO, FLASHING GEM, LUCY LEE.

GORDON, Mrs. Pearl L., Box 51, Arbuckle, Calif.

GREEN FLURRY.

GRAHAM, Helen, El Dorado, Kansas, for originator Henry E. Sass. Selector is co-owner of stock and venture.

ROMAN GOLD, DUTCH DOLL.

GRANGER, Marvin A., P.O. Box 838, Lake Charles, La.

CREOLE CAN-CAN.

GRAPES, Mrs. Hazel, Big Springs, Nebr.

KING O' THE HILLS, KING O' THE ROCKS, PRAIRIE BELLE.

GRAPES, Mrs. Vivian, Big Springs, Nebr.

LITTLE PUP, ROSY CARPET, STARFROST, TARA, WEST WIND.

GREENE, Mrs. Howard Bixby (Noma L.), 840 Arcadia Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

CORN SILK, DREAM WEAVER, GENERAL WENTWORTH, IMPERIAL FAN.

GREENLEE, Mrs. R. E. (Wilma), R. 3, Chrisman, Ill.

FUCHSIA ROSE, GRAPE SPOT, NOVEMBER, RED OVERLAY, SMOOTHY.

GRINTER, J. H., 737 South Main St., Independence, Mo.

BLUE GROTTTO.

HAFNER, Mrs. Jacob C. (Lois G.), P.O. Box 346, Clackamas, Ore.

IRENE GEROW.

HALL, C. C., England.

RUBRIC.

HALL, David F., 809 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

BLUSH PINK, FROST AND FLAME, GOLDEN GARLAND, LYNN HALL, PINK
CHIMES, SNOW FLAKES.

HAMACHER, Mrs. Lavinea, 19131 Spencer Ave., Detroit 34, Mich.

APRICOT SPLENDOR, BREAK OF DAY, WEDDING FRILLS.

HAMBLEN, Mrs. J. R. (Melba), 2778 W. 5600 So., Roy, Utah.
 GAY ADVENTURE, PRETTY CAROL, VALIMAR, VIOLET FIRE.

HARPER, C. Allen, 890 F St., Gashland, Mo.
 AH, WILDERNESS; GOLDEN THRONE.

HARRELL, Mrs. Ivan (Mabel), 2154 Gaylord Drive, Dallas 27, Tex.
 GOLDEN CHARM.

HARRELL, Mrs. John (Mildred), 1108 Liberty, Aurora, Ill.
 CALICO, COUNTRY FAIR, FIRE LADY, FIRST DATE, HI THERE, KABUKI,
 MOVIE STAR, SUMMER BREEZE, TOMBOY.

HARRIS, Fisher, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 GREAT SALT LAKE.

HAYS, Mrs. Gertrude, 405 East Ash, Dodge City, Kans.
 TRUDIE HAY.

HEIN, Mrs. Erwin W. (Audrey), R. 2, Box 622, Redlands, Calif.
 ADELIA FRENCH.

HEISER, Mrs. Nellie, 205 Stephens Dr., Bakersfield, Calif.
 ICY BLUE RUFFLES, KERN GOLD.

HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. J. C., 170 So. 1st E., Preston, Idaho.
 RUFFLES AND BOWS.

HINKLE, Mrs. W. J. (Georgia Murphey), Scottsboro, R.R. 4, Marion, Ill.
 CURL'D CLOUD, DEMETRIA, SYMPHONY.

HIPP, Harry L., Calhoun, La.
 DR. KATHERINE FOSTER.

HOOKER, L. W., 117 Greenfield, Lombard, Ill.
 BIG BROWN PENNY, WHITE SPIRALS, YELLOW WHIRLIGIG.

HOPSON, Russell, 9083 Duarte Rd., San Gabriel, Calif.
 CINNA MAC, HI SPOT.

HUSTLER, John, 79 Rose St., Metuchen, N. J.
 MISS METUCHEN.

HUTCHISON, P., England.
 CUCKOO'S CUP, ELLESMERE, FRESHWATER.

HUNT, Mrs. Joseph L., 7802 So. 21, Tacoma, Wash.
 LAVENDER DREAM, LINETTE.

HYRE, Marguerite D., 81 Sweetbriar Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.
 EMPRESS.

KALLENBACH, Miss Viola, R. 1, Box 204, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
 APRICOT QUEEN, PINK CHAMELEON, RUFFLES AND FRILLS, SEA RHYTHM.

KAVAN, Mrs. Lucille J., 2310 South 49th St., Omaha 6, Nebr.
 EVERSWEET.

KENDALL, Inez, R. 1, Boise, Idaho.
 HI-FI.

KENT, George, Deerness, Pretoria, So. Africa.
 REEF, STRAWBERRY ICE, VIOLET WONDER.

KERR, H. E., Box 7, Tehama, Calif.
 GRACE B., ISHII, LASSEN PEAK, TEHAMA.

KITTON, M. E., 18 Malmaison Way, Park Langley, Beckenham, Kent, England.

BLUECAPE, SNOWFALL.

KLEINSORGE, R. E., Silverton, Ore.

EVELYN BYE, HARVEST SPLENDOR, NUEVO LAREDO, PRINCE OF MONACO.

KLOSTER, Mrs. Bert, R. 1, Box 80, Clarkston, Wash.

BARBARA LOUISE.

KNOPF, Mrs. Maynard C. (M. Ellen), 651 Dry Creek Rd., Campbell, Calif.

ANINE, LACY BLUEBONNET, PLUM LOVELY, TULA MOA.

KOSTER, Peter C. M., 1655 N. Mt. Carmel, Wichita 12, Kans.

LIGHT FROST.

LAPHAM, E. G., 1003 Strong Ave., Elkhart, Ind.

CHEERLEADER, EXPLOSION, FORWARD MARCH.

LAUCK, Albert G., 5142 Harvest Lane, Toledo 13, Ohio.

CONTRALTO.

LINCOLN, Mrs. J. F. (Edith L.), selector, for originator, Jasper F. Lincoln, deceased; 1200 Lake Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

PRINCESA.

LINSE, Jack G., 1421 N. 16th Ave., Yakima, Wash.

HOT TODDY, MELODY WATERS, WITH LOVE.

LONG, B. R., England.

BEAUTY'S ORNAMENT, BURNISHED DOVE, CHERRY ORCHARD, GLOWING ISLE, GRACILE, LANTHORNE, SCEPTERED ISLE, SUNSET ISLE.

LONG, Everett C., Box 19, Boulder, Colo., introducer for originator, Dr. P. A. Loomis, Colorado Springs, Colo. Stock assigned to introducer.

ASPENGLOW.

LUIHN, Walt, 748 Cherry Way, Hayward, Calif.

MOHRNING HAZE.

LYON, David Wm., 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

CHANGING TIDE, HAPPY MEMORY, HARVEST HOLIDAY, LADY ELSIE, PATRICIAN BEAUTY, PERSIAN SARI, SERENE DUSK.

MacMILLAN, W. B., 211 N. Washington, Abbeville, La.

NATIVE KING, SUSAN CURRY.

MADSEN, G. W., 367 North 900 East, Provo, Utah.

CUTIE PIE, PINK POMP.

MARX, Walter, Box 38, Boring, Ore.

CALICO MAID, CONGO DRUMS, FOG LIGHT, GEISHA DANCE, GIFT OF HEAVEN, GOOD OMEN, ISLAND PARADISE, LADIES DAY, LEMON FROST, MYSTIC BUDDHA, PASTEL PRINCESS, POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE, SIGNAL FLARE, SILKEN PARASOL, TEDDY BEAR.

MARX, Mrs. Walter (Louise), P.O. Box 38, Boring, Ore.

BELLE OF THE BALL, BLUE BREAKER, EMBOSSED, FAIRY CHARM, HALL OF MARBLE, NIGHTSHADE, PINK TRIUMPH, SEVEN SEAS, TIDAL WAVES.

MAXWELL, Alexander, 2307 Butterfield Rd., Yakima, Wash. introducer,
for originator, Merle Daling.

NONPAREIL.

MEEDS, Nelson T., 8701 Bladensburg Rd., Silver Springs, Md.

FAIRY WONDERLAND.

MILLER, M. F. R., Rosebank, 48 The Drive, Sevenoaks, England.

KENTISH MAID.

MILLICE, Glenn S., P.O. Box 405, Battle Creek, Iowa.

HARVEST SUN RHAPSODY IN BLUE.

MITSCH, Grant E., Canby, Ore.

GOLDEN BLAZE.

MOORE, Mrs. Jas. Dolphin (Orline B.), 512 N. Foothills Rd., Ojai, Calif.

LEMON CRISP.

MORRIS, Sir Cedric, England.

BENTON EVORA, BENTON NIGEL.

MOTTER, Mrs. Robert (Zelma), 377 N. Atlanta Rd., Smyrna, Ga.

MARY LEE MOTTER.

MUHLESTEIN, Tell, 691 E. 8 N., Provo, Utah.

CREAM AND TANGERINE, DR. WANLASS, GRAY MOHR, ODDFELLOW, PINK
PAPA.

MURAWSKA, A. L., 8740 Ridge St., River Grove, Ill.

SHOW PIECE.

MURRAY, George, 20520 Juanita Ave., Covina, Calif.

NOMA GREENE, ANGEL GLOW, CLASSIC YELLOW, ONEMOHR.

McCORD, Forrest, 2111 Reserve St., Muncie, Ind.

MERRILYN LEE.

McCORMICK, Robt. H., 1996 Chatfield Rd., Columbus 21, Ohio.

SPRING HARVEST.

McDOUALL, Mrs. Kenneth (Jessie), R. 3, Walla Walla, Wash.

BALLET QUEEN.

McELFRESH, Mrs. Doris, Box 335, Spearfish, S. Dak.

MARSHAL BERNADOTTE, PACTOLA.

McWILLIAM, Mrs. A. O., England.

GREEN MOSS, WHEAL ENYS.

NELSON, Mrs. Ralph S. (Jeannette W.), 906 Foster Ave., Coeur d'Alene,
Idaho.

CALL ME MADAM, DUKE OF BURGUNDY, HOT MUSTARD, VIKING.

NESMITH, Mrs. Thomas (Elizabeth N.), 166 Fairmount St., Lowell,
Mass.

GOLDEN DRAGON, MAGIC CRYSTAL.

NOEL, Mrs. Charles Frank, 3936 Euclid, Kansas City, Mo.

CHARLES FRANK NOEL.

NOYD, Mrs. Walter E. (Luella), 1501 Fifth St., Wenatchee, Wash.

CENTER GLOW, LACY ORCHID, LAKE CHELAN, LEMON MERINGUE, ROY-
ALTY VELVET, SEVENTEEN, STRIPED BUTTERFLY, SUN FESTIVAL.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. C. C., 1216 Bellevue St., Greensboro, S.C.

BREATH O'KILLARNEY, GREENSBORO GIRL.

OHL, John, 4001 E. 31st So., Wichita 18, Kans., selector, for originator,
Henry E. Sass. Selector now co-owner of stock and venture.

TROPICANA.

OLIVE Murrell and P. HUTCHISON, England.

CHERRY RIPE, DANCING SUNLIGHT (Orpington Nurseries introducer for
Henry E. Sass, originator).

PAQUET, Mrs. Nannie J., R. 1, Box 319, McLeansville, N.C.

BELLAMERE.

PATRICK, W. T., 717 North G St., Muskogee, Okla., selector and intro-
ducer for originator, Mrs. Ethel Draper.

MRS. ETHEL DRAPER.

PATTISON, Mrs. Douglas (Ida Mary), 304 Narcissus Ave., Corona del
Mar, Calif.

GOLDEN LANCER.

PEARSON, Neil, 501 W. Pottowatomie, Tecumseh, Mich.

TECUMSEH GOLD.

PICKARD, Mrs. Jesse L. (Cora May), Tooth-Acres, Benton, Ill.

BLUE DEW, TAILOR-MADE.

PLOUGH, Gordon W., P.O. Box 117, Wenatchee, Wash.

ALICE LEMEN, CARIBOU TRAIL, CHLOE INEZ, CLOUD PARADE, CRINKLED
SUNSET, CUBA LIBRE, FIRST FLIGHT, RIVIERA, WILLIWAW.

POTTER, K. C., England.

MIDHURST LEMICE.

PRICE, Mrs. R. Moore (E. Freedley), R. 1, New Hope, Pa.

CORAL BOUQUET, LILIGEST, SHIRRED VELVET.

QUADROS, Carl A., 1749 Bell St., Sacramento 21, Calif.

BROWN ENSEMBLE.

TAFFEY BROWN, as selector, for originator, Wm. Chandler, R. 4, Walla
Walla, Wash.

RAPP, Mrs. K. E., Highland Park, Glasgow, Ky.

JOAN'S CHOICE.

RECKAMP, Brother Charles, S. V. D., Mission Gardens, Techny, Ill.

ENCHANTED PINK, FATHER RIGNEY, FRILLY FRINGES.

REDMON, Mary Jane, R. 2, Box 75, Irving, Tex.

W. G. WOLF, WHITE SUNSHINE.

REES, George N., R. 1, Nixa, Mo.

HELEN GENE, LINDA KAY JONES.

REINHARDT, Mrs. Mathilda A. R. 6, Box 660, Waukesha, Wis.

RUFFLED HEIRESS.

REYNOLDS, Mrs. Leo (Serlena) 4284 Auburn Rd., Memphis 17, Tenn.

AZURE-HAVEN, GOLD-HAVEN, HEATHER-HEAVEN, MISS B. HAVEN, MOHR-
HAVEN, STEEL-HAVEN, WHITE-HAVEN.

RIDDLE, Matthew C., 2557 S.W. Vista Ave., Portland 1, Ore.
 AMBERLIGHT, AZUL, BANDERA, BLUE GLACIER, COPPER CORONET, FRILLS,
 GOLDEN TRIM, RALLY GIRL, ROYAL VIOLET.

RIGGS, Harry W., 211 N. Grinnell St., Jackson, Mich.
 LINDA KAY, SHERRY ANN.

ROACH, Mrs. Geo. M. (Lura B.), Sr., 2942 Tyburn St., Los Angeles 39,
 Calif.
 BURNT CORK, REAL GEORGE.

ROBERTS, Earl R., 2308 Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis 18, Ind.
 BARIUM GOLD, BROWNETT, MARION HAMILTON, ROSE ORCHID.

ROBINSON, Mrs. George D. (Fern), 167 E. Hamilton Lane, Battle
 Creek, Mich.
 EASTER BUNNY, HINDUSTAN, LITTLE SISTER, LOLLIPOP, MAGIC SPELL,
 PATRIOT, SNOW CASTLE, VOLUNTEER, ZANZIBAR.

RUSSELL, F. D., 2524 Shirley Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
 TALL TEXAN.

RUTHERFORD, Mrs. R. R., 716 E. Marvin Ave., Waxahachie, Tex.
 CURLY-Q, GENTLE BREEZE, OCEAN WAVE, PINK FLUFF.

SASS, Henry E., R. 1, Benson Sta., Omaha 4, Nebr.
 DANCING RIPPLES, DOTTED SWISS, GOLDEN ZEBRA, MUSTARD STICK, MY
 HAPPINESS, REVEL, WINTER IMP.

SAVAGE, Mrs. V. (Rosyl), 411 Prairie Rd., Comstock, Mich.
 ENDOWMENT, ENGAGEMENT, ISLE ROYALE, OPALS OF OPHIR.

SCARBOROUGH, Mrs. W. W., 1430 Elmwood Blvd., Dallas 24, Tex.
 MODERN ART.

SCHARFF, Jake H., 1174 Fountain Court, Memphis, Tenn.
 INDIAN BAY.

SCHMELZER, Mrs. Hazel E., 731 Edgewood, Walla Walla, Wash.
 DREAM MAGIC, HAZEL E., ORCHID ISLE, PARTY TIME, PRECIOUS CARGO.

SCHOONOVER, J. L., 404 So. Fifth St., Humboldt, Kans.
 OLA IVA.

SCHORTMAN, W. B., Porterville, Calif. (1221 W. Putnam Ave.).
 DARK SPRINGTIME, GOLDEN DAWN, PRIDE OF SYRACUSE.

SCHREINER, Bernard, R. 2, Box 327, Salem, Ore.
 CRINKLED RIBBON.

SCHREINER, Robert, R. 2, Box 327, Salem, Ore.
 ANTHEM, CRINKLED BEAUTY, CRINKLED GEM, CRINKLED GLORY, HARD
 TO TOP, OLYMPIC TORCH, PAPER DOLL, RUSTICANA, TOP FAVORITE.

SCOTT, W. F., Jr., 3 Sassafras Lane, Ferguson 21, Mo.
 DOWN BOY, CAPTAIN JOHNNIE.

SHINKLE, Mrs. Herbert S. (Berniece), R. 1, Box 355, Clayton, Ohio.
 APRICOT DANDY, PEPPERMINT STICK.

SHOOP, George A., 2009 N.E. Liberty, Portland 11, Ore.
 SPANISH WHIM.

SIMON, Guy, 18 W. Tucker Ave., Shelby, Ohio.
 GOLD MARGINS.

SMITH, Kenneth D., Benedict Rd., Dongan Hills, Staten I. 4, N.Y.

BOUND BROOK, PERSONALITY PLUS.

SNYDER, W. S., 3822 Fourth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

CONCLUSION, KAMIV.

SOPER, Eva. L., England.

ENCHANTER'S VIOLET.

SUITER, Mrs. Melvina, R. 5, Caldwell, Idaho.

AMBER ROSE, APRICOT SHEEN, DUSTI-PINK, LILAC FRILLS, PEGGY, SKY
HOSTESS, SNOW BREEZE, SWEET ALICE LEE, WHITE FRILLS.

THARP, Mrs. Mary F., 445 No. 7th St., Payette, Ida.

BEST WISHES, GREEN GABLES, LILLIAN WILSON.

THORNETT, E. E. C., England.

CHARITY.

TILL, Henry S., Jr., 6041 Maxwell Ave., Affton 23, Mo.

MERRY LYNN.

TOMPKINS, C. W., R. 3, Box 440, Canby, Ore.

DARK HALO, DEEP DEVOTION, DOWN BEAT, EVERYTHING NICE, FOLK
SONG, FRIENDLY DAYS, FROSTY FRILLS, HONEY AND SPICE, PLEASANT
HOURS, TIMES SQUARE.

TULLER, Erwin, 17415 N.W. Walker Rd., Beaverton, Ore.

ADINA, BLACK PLUM, KEITH ERWIN, LUANN KAY.

VALLETTE, Mrs. Wilma L., Box 158, Declo, Idaho.

CREAMGLO, CRINOLINE BELLE, WHITE JADE.

VARNER, D. Steve, Monticello, Ill.

KISMET, PINK DOMINO.

VORIS, Chas. Wm., R. 2, Watsontown, Pa.

DARK TOWN, FOREST MAID, MOUNT OF OLIVES, MY FAIR LADY, MY SONG.

WALKER, Marion R., 5210 E. Telephone Rd., Ventura, Calif.

DRIFTWOOD, GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY, HAPPY VISIT, VIOLET VEIL.

BLUE NIGHTSHADE, ORANGE DELIGHT, SUNLIT SEA, as selector, for Nies-
Walker.

WALLACE, M. D., 417 So. State, Orem, Utah.

BLUE DOLPHIN, BLUE ENCHANTMENT (as selector-introducer for origi-
nator, Elmina Madsen, 141 E. Center St., Springville, Utah. Selector
owns stock.

BLUE TOWER, CLARA WALLACE, ENCHANTED LACE, MISS UTAH, YELLOW
LACE.

WATKINS, Edward, 3 Highland St., Concord, N.H.

CORSAGE.

WATKINS, Ed and Art, 3 Highland St., Concord, N.H.

INVERNESS, RUTH MERRY.

WEED, Mrs. Edna, 7675 S.W. 170th Ave., Beaverton, Ore.

HAPPY, MARTI-SUE.

DONALYN (as selector, for originator Jones).

WELCH, Walter, Middlebury, Ind.

BRICKY, BRIGHT SPRING, FASHION LADY, HULLABALU, MORNING LIGHT,
SPRING JOY.

WELLS, Julian, 7025 Willow Ave., Rialto, Calif.

BLOOMIN' LOVE, CONQUEROR, RED TANGO.

WEYLAND, Mrs. Fred, 807 Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City 5, Utah.

LOLITA, MOON SHINE, ORANGE ALLURE, PINK VANITY, RAYETTE, ROSETTE, VICKI.

WHITE, Clarence G., W. Sunset Drive, Redlands, Calif.

KALIFA KABUL, SAYYED YARMUK.

WILLS, Jesse E., 1201 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville 5, Tenn.

CHICAMAUGA, DRUM BEAT, ELLEN BUCKNER, PINK SHADOWS, SNOW TRACERY, STAR CAPTAIN.

WINDHAM, Aubrey P., R. 2, Box 406, Alexandria, Va.

MARY KATHERINE WINDHAM.

WOLFF, Mrs. B. L. (Myrtle), 1606 N. Washington, Lexington, Nebr.

BECAUSE, MAID OF HONOR, MOGEN DAVID, PERFECT LOVE, WEDDING GOWN.

ZICKLER, Edward A., 5445 Manker St., Indianapolis 27, Ind.

LITTLE BEAVER, LONE RANGER, PANCHO, PINK TINT, RED RYDER, SIDE-SHOW, STYLE SHOW, TRULY PINK.

1956 REGISTRATIONS

ABSYNTHE (Craig, Tom). TB-Onco, 36", early. Y3. Bitone: Absinth yellow, splashed khaki (M&P); Falls burnt Yellowstone and khaki. Variegata sdlg. of complex pedigree x Joppa Parrot. 4-6-56.

ACADIAN (Conger). Apogon Louisiana, 24", midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. light rose splashed violet-rose (M&P); Falls deeper rose red splashed violet rose. Caroginia x Rose of Abbeville. 6-15-56.

ADELIA FRENCH (Hein). Sdlg. Z-1. TB 48", midseason. W1. White self, opening blue-white. Snow Flurry x Golden Ruffles. 9-5-56.

ADINA (Tuller). Sdlg. 2 S, R. TB 48", midseason-late. W1. White self, infused with pink; yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Mrs. Stella Stedman. 10-5-56.

AERIEL (Fothergill). Sdlg. 6/2. TB 40", early. Bl. Cobalt blue self. Jane Phillips x Dorothy King. 9-10-56.

AH, WILDERNESS (Harper). Sdlg. 7-8-52. TB 31", late midseason. RV1. Red-violet self (M&P 42-8-C) nearest Purple Heather. Beard pale yellow. And Thou x Southern Pacific. 8-28-56.

ALICE LEMEN (Plough). Sdlg. 51-61-3. TB 31", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Empire Yellow (Wilson 603-1), Falls white, hafts Empire Yellow 603. (Gold Ruffles x Cherie) X Twenty Grand. 6-18-56.

ALLAH (Doriot). I.B. (tall x *pumila*); chamaeiris dwarf season, 15¼". BV 3. Bitone: Stds. blue-lavender, edges flushed deeper; Falls blue-lavender border, spot pattern of brown, purple, yellow and lavender, appearing parrot green. Snow Flurry x Welch K 505 *pumila*. 11-17-56. Sdlg. A 23-55.

AMBERLIGHT (Riddle). Sdlg. F 4 A. TB 35", early. Y1. Golden-tan self. Cascade Splendor x Bryce Canyon. 6-5-56.

- AMBER ROSE (Suiter). TB 32", midseason. RY1. Smoky rose-beige self. Apricot Glory x Salmon Sheen. 7-15-56.
- AMBUSH (Craig, Kenyon). TB 36", midseason. R5. Blended reds, near Java Brown and horse chestnut. Molten x Craig Sdlg.: (Savage x Mexican Magic). 4-6-56.
- ANGEL GLOW (Murray). Sdlg. 140-49. TB 38", midseason. W1. White self, no reticulations, yellow beard. Snow Flurry X (Chivalry x Snow Flurry). 11-1-56.
- ANINE (Knopf). Sdlg. 18-96. TB-Onco, 32", early. V1. Amethyst violet self (Wilson 351), white haft veined delicately same as rest of flower; beard tipped white. Snow Flurry x Ib Mac (true). 4-21-56.
- ANKARA (Craig, Ivan). TB 34", midseason. RV2. Fancy plicata: S. wineberry or darker, Falls Rubient stippled over cream. Brushed effect. Joseph's Mantle x Gene Wild. 4-6-56.
- ANTHEM (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 351-1. TB 40", midseason. RV4. Bicolor: Fuchsia purple shot rose. Sdlg. G334B: (Gypsy Rose x Auburn) X Savage. 7-5-56.
- APRICOT DANDY (Shinkle). Sdlg. BPF 54. TB 38", midseason to late. OY1. Apricot self, clean haft. Pink Formal x Pink Formal. 1-27-56.
- Apricot Queen—1939 Check List says reg. Wayman, 1934, not introduced. Obsolete, released.
- APRICOT QUEEN (Kallenbach). Sdlg. 54-6. TB 42", midseason-early. YO1. Apricot self, pink tints in Stds. Tangerine beard. Pink Formal Sdlg. x Courtier. 9-5-56.
- APRICOT SHEEN (Suiter). TB 36", early midseason. YO1. Apricot self, deeper hafts. Apricot Glory x Salmon Sheen. 11-4-56.
- APRICOT SPLENDOR (Hamacher). Sdlg. S-40-02. TB 36", midseason. YO1. Deep apricot self, deep orange beard. Happy Birthday x Apricot Glory. 8-10-56.
- ARK ROYAL (Bridgman). TB 32", midseason. YO1. Apricot yellow self, orange beard. (Pink Formal x Courtier) X (Muhlestein 47-72A x Pink Formal). 9-15-56.
- ASPENGLOW (Long for Loomis). TB 36", late. OY1. Saffron Yellow self (Wilson 7). DeForest sdlg. 45-46 x Loomis yellow sdlg. 2-17-56. Stock assigned to introducer by originator, Dr. P. A. Loomis, Colo. Springs, Colo.
- AUGUST INDIAN (Brown, G. Percy). Sdlg. 56-10. Int. bearded, 22", June and Aug. and Sept. (remontant). Y4. Bicolor (variegata): Stds. ecru, Falls red-purple, brown veins at base of Falls which are edged brown. Autumn Twilight x Pottawatomi. 12-12-56.
- AUTUMN ORCHID (Austin). Sdlg. AW-Ob-31. TB 34", spring and rebloom late autumn. RV1. Bright rosy-violet self, yellow beard. Christensen Sdlg.: (Elmohr Sdlg. x King High) X self. 12-10-55 for 1956.
- AZALEA TINT (DeForest). Sdlg. 52-6. TB 36", midseason. R1L. Light rose pink self. Sdlg.: (Carabella x Pink Sensation) X Cloudcap. 4-20-56.

- AZUL (Riddle). Sdlg. G 24A. TB 46'', midseason. G1L. French Blue self (Wilson 43/2). Snow Flurry x Chivalry. 6-24-56.
- AZURE-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 51S. TB 40'', early midseason. B1L. Light blue self, lighter area at hafts, beard same as hafts. John Pierce sdlg.: (Snow Flurry x Chivalry) X Azure Skies. 5-10-56.
- BALI HAI (Douglas, G.). Sdlg. 1422. TB 36'', midseason. V5. Blend: Stds. muted lavender blend, Falls same, brown haft. Tangerine beard. (Fantasy x Pagan Princess) X Sdlg.: (Pagan Princess x unknown). 6-30-56.
- BALLET QUEEN (McDouall). Sdlg. 52-10. TB 36'', midseason. B1M.D. Medium dark blue self. Chivalry x Sylvia Murray. 1-10-56.
- BANBURY CROSS (Brummitt). TB 40'', midseason. V1. Spectrum violet self, blue beard. Snow Flurry x Arabi Pasha. 7-11-56.
- BANDERA (Riddle). Sdlg. E 22 A. TB 29'', midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Lemon Yellow (Wilson 4/2), Falls Brick Red (016/1), margin like Stds. (Buckskin x Nightingale) X Rocket. 6-24-56.
- BARBARA LOUISE (Kloster). Sdlg. 50-10. Int. bearded, 24'', midseason-late. Y2. Plicata, fancy; Stds. yellow ground, red markings; Falls red on white ground. Unknown. 5-29-56.
- BARIUM GOLD (Roberts). Sdlg. C3DC. Dwarf bearded, 3'', late pumila season. Y3. Bitone: Stds. Barium Yellow (Wilson), Falls Lemon Yellow, olive green spot; orange-gold beard. Carpathia x unknown. 6-5-56.
- BASIN STREET (Gaulter). Sdlg. G56-1. TB 38'', midseason. R1D. Deep red self ('red-black'). Storm Warning x Sable Night. 6-6-56.
- BEAUDETTE (DeForest). TB 36'', midseason. OY5. Blend of apricot tones, creamy, pinkish hue; pinkish-tangerine beard. Colors of both parents. Frances Kent x Melody Lane. 11-15-56.
- BEAUTY'S ORNAMENT (B. R. Long). TB 42'', mid to late. VB1. Mauve blue self. Classic Blue x sister sdlg. of Armiger. 7-11-56.
- BECAUSE (Wolff). Sdlg. 54-10-2. TB 38'', midseason. VB1. Violet-blue self. Chivalry X (Buechley's Giant x Golden Spike). 7-15-56.
- BELLAMERE (Paquet). Sdlg. 5105F. TB 36'', early to midseason. V1L. Palest violet self (Mauvette, Wilson 537-1) blending to slightly darker edge (Heliotrope 636/2); yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Golden Eagle. 5-16-56.
- BELLE OF THE BALL (Marx, Louise). A. Japanese, 48'', early to midseason. W4. Bicolor: white bordered foxglove red. Aka Fukurin x Miyuki-Guruma. 12-16-56.
- BENTON EVORA (Morris). TB 42'', midseason. RV1. Orchid purple self (Wilson 31/1). Two sdlgs. 7-11-56.
- BENTON NIGEL (Morris). TB 36'', midseason. BV4. Blue-purple bicolor. Two sdlgs. 7-11-56.
- BERMUDA SEA (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 646. TB 33'', midseason. B1D. Dark

- blue self, white patch at base of beard. Sdlg. 202: (Tappan x Douglas 41-10) X Sdlg. 301: (Tappan x Sea Blue). 7-25-56.
- Best Wishes Mary Tharp, reg. 1942, never introduced.
- BEST WISHES (Tharp). TB 38", midseason. R1L. Self, creamy flesh with pink undertone. Tangerine beard. Fox sdlg.: (Daybreak x Midwest Gem) X Apricot Glory. 6-26-56.
- Name transferred from former sdlg. never introduced.
- BIG BROWN PENNY (Hooker). Sdlg. 55-55. TB 40", late. Y1. Penny-brown self, deep yellow-orange throat and beard. (Ola Kala x Chantilly) X Mary Randall. 9-10-56.
- Black Plume (Wash., 1937). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- BLACK PLUME (Tuller). Sdlg. 25-54. TB 34", midseason, BV1. Deep blue-violet self. Sdlg. 9 S.R.: ((Deep Velvet x Sable) x Storm King) X Black Forest. 10-5-56.
- BLOOMIN' LOVE (Wells). Sdlg. 55-15. TB 40", midseason. Y2. Plicata, cream and rose pink. (Joseph's Mantle x novelty sib) X Heatherlands. 3-3-56.
- BLUE BLUSH (Etheridge). TB 30", early and repeats late. V3. Bitone: Stds. light violet, Falls medium red violet edged lighter; pink patch in Falls. Tangerine beard. Melitza x Golden Eagle. 8-28-56.
- BLUE BREAKER (Marx, Louise). TB 36", late. W2. Plicata, white and deep violet-blue; light blue beard. Marx plicata sdlg. x Blue Shimmer. 12-16-56.
- BLUECAPE (Kitton). I *sibirica*, 42", midseason. B1D. Dark blue self, some haft reticulations. A Gatineau sdlg. 11-20-56.
- BLUE DEW (Pickard). Sdlg. 51-12A. TB 36", late midseason. B1P. Pale baby-ribbon blue self. Snow Flurry x Chivalry. 6-29-56.
- BLUE DOLPHIN (Wallace). Sdlg. 5506. IB (TB-Onco), 25", extra early. BV1. Blue violet self, medium tone; blue beard. Snow Flurry x Capitola. 2-20-56.
- BLUE ENCHANTMENT (Wallace). Sdlg. 55-1. TB 38", midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Snow Flurry x Great Lakes. 2-1-56. Reg. for originator, Elmina Madsen.
- BLUE FROST (Doriot). Sdlg. 6-55. DB 5", early pumila season. B1P. Pale blue self, white beard. Unknown. 11-17-56.
- BLUE GLACIER (Riddle). Sdlg. E8B. TB 42", midseason. B1M. Medium blue self (Lobelia, Wilson 41/2). Lady Boscawen x Great Lakes. 6-24-56.
- BLUE GROTTTO (Grinter). Sdlg. 51-51. TB 36", midseason. B1. Gentian blue self, blue beard; thin wash of white near haft. Unknown. 9-5-56.
- BLUE NIGHTSHADE (Walker for Nies-Walker). Sdlg. S-21-55.A. *spuria*, 50", early-midseason. BV1. Strong bluish-violet self, moderately deep yellow signal, heavily veined brown blending to strong violet in fall center. Color Guard x Dutch Defiance sdlg. 5-29-56.

- BLUE PARASOL (Bartholomew). Sdlg. 53-13A. TB 38", midseason. B1L. Azure blue self, bright yellow hafts; beard yellow tipped white. (White sdlg. x sib Bay State) X Chivalry. 9-30-56.
- BLUE SPINEL (Gibson). Sdlg. 22-2A. TB 36", midseason. B1. Deep Spinel blue self. Sierra Skies x Danube Wave. 8-4-56.
- BLUE SURPRISE (Austin). Sdlg. 22A. TB 36", early mid to mid-late. B1L. Light bright blue self, flash of white around cream beard.
- BLUE TOUCH (Corliss). Sdlg. 56XS1. A. *spuria*, 50", early *spuria* season. W1. White self, faint blue tint usually visible only in early morning or late afternoon. Saugatuck x Two Opals. 12-31-56.
- BLUE TOWER (Wallace). Sdlg. 54-2. TB 32", early. W1. Blue-white self, blue-black beard. Sdlg.: ((Gudrun x Matterhorn) x self) X Sdlg.: 48-109: (Blended Beauty x Inspiration). 2-20-56.
- BLUSH PINK (D. Hall). Sdlg. 55-36. TB 36", midseason. R1L. Baby ribbon pink self. May Hall x 53-26, 9-25-56.
- BOUND BROOK (K. Smith). Sdlg. 54-43. TB 38", mid. B1P. Pale blue self. Valley Mist x Lady Ilse. 11-21-55 for 1956.
- BREAK OF DAY (Hamacher). Sdlg. S-40-02. TB 33", midseason. R1L. Delicate pink self, tangerine beard. Happy Birthday x Apricot Glory. 8-7-56.
- BREATH O'KILLARNEY Sdlg. 51-4. TB 36", early mid. YG1L. Light yellow-green self (Sap Green, Wilson 62/3). Green Pastures X O'Brien Sdlg. 48-13: (Sweet Alibi x Easter Morn). 6-14-56.
- BRICKY (Welch). Sdlg. M-539. DB 8", early. R1L. Brick-red self, falls very slightly darker. G-568: ((Sonny x Burchfield) x Tony) X I. *arenaria*. 11-1-56.
- BRIGHT FUCHSIA (Austin). Sdlg. TP-42. TB 40", mid-late. VR1. Bright fuchsia self; bright tangerine beard. Cherie x Pink Formal. 10-6-56.
- BRIGHT FUTURE (DeForest). Sdlg. 53-10. TB 40", midseason. W3. Bicolor: Stds. white, Falls medium deep yellow. Cloudcap sdlg. 51-4 x Cloudcap Sdlg. 51-14. 7-5-55 for 1956.
- BRIGHT SECRET (Fass). Sdlg. 55-5-1. TB 36", midseason. O1. Orange self. Sdlg. 53-11 x Cascade Splendor. 8-12-56.
- BRIGHT SPRING (Welch). Sdlg. L-551. DB 6", early. W4. Bicolor: Stds. white, Falls bright yellow narrowly edged white. White beard. Bouquet x H-501: (Cook 1546 x Carpathia). 11-1-56.
- BRIGHT STARLIGHT (Beattie). Sdlg. 55-64. TB 40", midseason. Y1L. Self: Stds. creamy lemon, Falls same paling to white around beard, blending of gold at haft. B 50-62-1: (Blue Shimmer x Ariane) X Mattie Gates. 12-20-56.
- BROWN ENSEMBLE (Quadros). Sdlg. 51-7. TB 36", midseason. Y1D. Rich brown self, yellow beard tipped bluish; darker brown at haft. Casa Morena x Tobacco Road. 1-10-56.
- BROWNETT (Roberts). Sdlg. A-501. DB 4½", early to very late pumila

- season. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Barium Yellow (Wilson), Falls velvety brown, wide yellow border; white beard. Carpathia x unknown. 6-5-56.
- BUCEPHALUS (Corliss). Sdlg. 56X12. A. *spuria*, 60", early spuria season. Y1. Dark brown self. Black Point x Corliss sdlg. 12-28-56.
- BURNISHED DOVE (B.R. Long). TB 38", midseason late. BV5. Blend: Stds. bluish mauve suffused copper; Falls magenta, brownish shadings. Two sdlgs. 7-11-56.
- BURNT CORK (Roach). Sdlg. 543A. TB 33", early midseason. B1D. Dark blue self; baby-blue beard. Cahokia x Gulf Stream. 5-29-56.
- BUTTER BRICKEL (Arny). A. Louisiana, 24", midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. Burnt Yellow Stone (M&P), Falls Chinese Gold shading to Yellow Stone. Peggy Mac x unknown. 6-6-56.
- CALEDONIA (G. Douglas). Sdlg. 1109A. TB 40", late. W1. White self, pale lemon beard. Late Snow x Spanish Peaks. 6-30-56.
- Calico. (Black 1931). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- CALICO (Harrell, M.). Sdlg. 5137. TB 35", midseason. Y2. Plicata: Stds. yellow, Falls white banded with yellow dots. Tiffany x Sdlg. 4732. 9-24-56.
- CALICO MAID (Marx, W.). Sdlg. 56-158. A. Japanese, 36", late. Bicolor: White ground marbled Canterbury blue and violet (Wild Aster); double. Marbled sdlg. x Nishiki-Gi. 1-27-56.
- CALL ME MADAM (Nelson, Jeannette). Sdlg. 54-48-1. TB 42", midseason to late. VR1. Red-violet self (Magenta Rose, Wilson 027/2), slightly shaded toward haft; tangerine beard. Pagan Princess x Mary Randall. 6-29-56.
- CANBY SUNSET (DeForest). TB 36", midseason. OY1. Apricot-buff self, near self beard. Two pink sdlgs. 4-20-56.
- CAPTAIN BILL (Conger). A. Louisiana, 36", midseason. R3. Red bitone: Stds. Corinthian Red (M&P 5-J-2), splashed and reticulated deeper; Falls Mauverose (7-E-5), veined darker. Caroginia x Rose of Abbeville. 5-8-56.
- CAPTAIN JOHNNIE (Shaffer). Sdlg. 51-23. TB 36, late to very late. RV1. Self of Claret Cup (M&P), shoulders Vassar Tan, beard chinese Gold. Mexican Magic x Mulberry Rose. 8-29-56.
- CARESSA (Buss). Sdlg. 49-206-2. TB 38", midseason. B1ML. Medium light blue self, lighter area around beard. Chivalry x Spanish Peaks. 2-20-56.
- CARIBOU TRAIL (Plough). Sdlg. 51-129-3. TB 32", midseason to late. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. rich medium golden brown; Falls same, bright violet glaze below beard. (Cascade Splendor x Honeyflow) X Twenty Grand. 6-18-56.
- CENTER AISLE (Branch). Sdlg. 55-69. TB 38", early midseason. W1. White self, beard light lemon yellow. First Affection X (((Winter Carnival x Azure Skies) x White Sentry) x ((Great Lakes x Winter Carnival) x sister sdlg.)). 7-5-56.

- CENTER GLOW (Noyd). Sdlg. N4-3. TB 32", midseason-late. Y1P. Light cream self, haft peach apricot; tangerine beard. Pink Hauve Mohr X (Midwest Gem x New Horizon). 7-7-56.
- CHANGING TIDE (D. W. Lyon). Sdlg. 52-48-4. TB 36", midseason to late. YG3L. Greenish-toned with blue flush on falls. (D60-50-1; Char-Maize x M101-47-1) X unknown. 8-15-56.
- Charity (Burgess 1932). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- CHARITY (Thornett). TB 36", midseason. W1. Stds. cold blue-white; Falls same, faintly tinged green. Jane Phillips x Desert Song. 9-10-56.
- CHARJOY (Army). A Louisiana, 36", midseason to late. RV1D. Raisin purple self (M&P), yellow-green line crest. Peggy Mac X (Nelson sdlg. x Swamp Giant). 6-6-56.
- CHARLES FRANK NOEL (Noel). IB 27", midseason. Y2. Plicata: Stds. variegated rose and gold, Falls white ground, blue edging. Wasatch x Tiffany. 9-10-56.
- CHEERLEADER (Lapham). Sdlg. 15-56. TB 36", late. R3. Bitone: Stds. rosy Morro red (M&P), Falls Maroon Red (M&P). Effect rich rosy red near self. Bright yellow beard. Cook Sdlg. 7850 x Defiance. 9-21-56.
- CHERRY ORCHARD (B. R. Long). TB 36", late. VR1P. Palest lavender pink self. Airy Shell x sdlg. 7-11-56.
- CHERRY RIPE (O. Murrell and P. Hutchison). Sdlg. C 44. TB", midseason. R1. Bright cherry red self. (Hester Prynne x Radiant) X Technicolor. 11-20-56.
- CHICAMAUGA (Wills). Sdlg. 35-52. TB 32", early midseason. R-3. Bitone: Stds. red flushed copper; Falls copper red. Gold beard. Rocket X (Piute x (Hermitage x Hernani)) x (Prairie Sunset x Red Bonnett). 6-10-56.
- CHIEF LOGAN (Flory). Sdlg. 2 IT, 26", midseason. YO1. Henna-copper self, no haft marks. Copper Rose x Bryce Canyon. 3-3-56.
- CHLOE INEZ (Plough). Sdlg. 50-52-5. TB 35", early to mid. V2. Plicata: Stds. amethyst violet (Wilson 35/1), Falls same with white haft, throat, styles. Fancy type Aladdin's Wish x Pretty Pansy. 6-18-56.
- CHOCK FULL (Fass). Sdlg. 51-05. TB 36", midseason. V1. Violet self, lighter tone in center of each fall. (46-9 x Winter Carnival) X Cloud Castle. 1-10-56.
- CIBOLA (Z. G. Benson). Sdlg. 1-12-9. TB 32", midseason. O3. Bitone: Stds. Orange (M&P 12-L-9). Falls Yellow (11-L-6), yellow beard. Sunset Blaze x Melodist. 5-28-56.
- CINNA MAC (Hopson). Sdlg. O-52-21. IB (TB-Onco), 24", midseason. V4. Bicolor: Stds. light lavender, infused gold; Falls soft warm gold overlaid cinnamon extending out of center of flower. (Tiffany x White Ruffles) X Ib-Mac. 5-10-56.
- CLARA WALLACE (Wallace). Sdlg. 55-182-1. TB 32", midseason. V1. Violet self, white area in falls. (Sdlg. 48-76: (Gudrun x Matterhorn)

- x self) X (Sdlg. 48-105): Loomis white sdlg. x (Spindrift x Remembrance). 2-1-56.
- CLARUTH (Cleaves). Sdlg. 90-53. TB 46", mid-late. V3. Bitone: Stds. Roman Purple Violet (M&P 44-K-10), Falls Grapejuice (44). Snow Flurry x unknown. 7-1-56.
- CLASSIC YELLOW (Murray). Sdlg. 267-51. TB 42-44," midseason. Y1M. Medium yellow self, orange yellow beard. (Golden Ruffles x Dark Chocolate) X Glittering Gold. 11-1-56.
- CLOUD PARADE (Plough). Sdlg. 51-49-1. TB 36", midseason. Clear medium pink self, tangerine red beard. Cloudcap X (Gilt Edge x Hit Parade). 1-26-56.
- COLONNADE (Burton). Sdlg. 54-3. TB 38", midseason. W1. White self, white beard. Snow Flurry x Crystal Beauty. 2-24-56.
- COLORAMA (Crandall). TB 40", midseason. V5. Blend: Stds. lavender, Falls blended tan and chartreuse. Style arms purple. Pink Formal x Capitola. 7-8-56.
- COLOR GALORE (Harvey R. Burns). Sdlg. 53-71. TB 36", midseason to late. W2. Plicata, white and burgundy; 1/2" horn at end of beard. Confetti x Joseph's Mantle. 12-12-56.
- COME SPRING (DeForest). *A. douglasiana*, 16", early. VB1. Lavender-blue self with deeper 'thumbprint.' two sdlgs. 4-20-56.
- CONCLUSION (Snyder). Sdlg. U-51. TB 38", midseason. Y1D. Dark brown self. Sdlg. 1R-48 x XY-45. 10-1-56.
- CONGO DRUMS (Marx, Walter). *A. sibirica*, 36", late. RV1D. Very deep purple self. Caesar's Brother x unknown. 1-27-56.
- CONNIE KNIGHT (Burch). Sdlg. 56-Y-1. TB 36", late midseason. Y3. Bitone: Primrose yellow (Wilson 601/1), lower Falls shaded Primrose Yellow (601/3). Prospector x Lady Boscawen. 7-15-56.
- CONQUEROR (Wells). Sdlg. 54-2. TB 40", early to midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. deep red, Falls deep 'coal' red. (((China Maid x Tiffany) x Molten) x (Rich Raiment x Savage) X ((China Maid x Tiffany) x Rodired). 3-3-56.
- CONTRALTO (Lauck). TB 30", midseason to late. Y1. Rich copper tan self, violet wash in falls; orange beard. Tea Rose x Rainbow Room. 10-8-56.
- COPPER CORONET (Riddle). Sdlg. G 9 G. TB 40", midseason. RO1. Garnet Brown self (Wilson 00918/3), yellow haft marks. Sunset Blaze x Cascade Splendor. 6-24-56.
- COPPER GIANT (Rex P. Brown). Sdlg. 1178-7. TB 40", early to late. RO1. Self, brightest copper brown. Prairie Sunset x Pretty Quadroon. 10-15-56.
- COPPER HALO (Gibson). Sdlg. 38-2AA. TB 34", midseason to late. Y2. Plicata: Stds. Orange copper on cream, Falls cream-white patch in center, edged copper. Travertine Rose x Sdlg. 1441 (from seedling crosses). 8-4-56.

- CORAL BOUQUET (Price). Sdlg. N-5-6. TB 38", midseason late. O3. Bitone: Stds. Chinese Coral (Wilson 614/2); Falls one tone deeper, center of flower and beard 614/1. Sdlg.: L-2-3:(Conchell Pink x Chantilly) X Pink Formal. 6-26-56.
- CORAL KING (DeForest). Sdlg. 54-10. TB 38", midseason. R1L. Coral-flesh self, coral beard. Carabella x Hall pink sdlg., no number. 4-30-56.
- CORN SILK (Greene). Sdlg. 5591-13. TB 36", midseason. Y1. Clear yellow self, yellow beard; shoulders dotted brown, haft feathered. Tiffanja x Gold Ruffles. 11-8-56.
- CORSAGE (Edw. Watkins). Sdlg. 44-16. TB 24-30", midseason. W4. Bicolor: Stds. one yellow, two white (sometimes reversed); Falls white ground, splashed bright yellow. ((Katherine Larmon x Ola Kala) x sister) x ((Katherine Larmon x Ola Kala) x sister). 6-23-56.
- COUNTRY FAIR (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 5100. TB 37", midseason. V2. Stds. brown-purple; Falls white, dotted brown-purple in wide band. Orange beard. Tiffany x Sdlg. 4732: (Orloff x Siegfried). 9-24-56.
- CREAM AND TANGERINE (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 51-131. TB 36", midseason-late. OY1L. Light peach-yellow self, tangerine beard. 48-73D: (Gold Ruffles x Chantilly) X Pink Fulfillment. 2-10-56.
- CREAMGLO (Vallette). TB 38", midseason. Y1. Self: Cream, with butter-yellow glow at haft and heart. Chantilly x Muhl. 47-62D: (Gold Ruffles x (Alice Harding x Type Dore)). 7-5-56.
- CREOLE CAN-CAN (Granger). A. Louisiana, 36-45", midseason. B1. Blue self; has 6 or more falls and no standards, with no two blooms identical. Unknown; collected Cameron Parish. 7-15-56.
- CRINKLED BEAUTY (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 616D. TB 38", midseason. R1L. Rose self. (Sdlg. F 315B x Etude) X Crinkled Ribbon. 7-5-56.
- CRINKLED GEM (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 637-4. TB 36", midseason. W1. White self, crinkled edge. (Schreiner sdlg. F 315 x New Snow) X Hall crinkled white sdlg. 7-5-56.
- CRINKLED GLORY (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 638-15. TB 36", midseason. Y1L. Cream self, crinkled edges. (Schreiner Sdlg. F 315 x Spanish Peaks) X Hall Crinkled white sdlg. 7-5-56.
- CRINKLED RIBBON (B. F. Schreiner). Sdlg. I 521-A. TB 36", midseason. Y5. Blend of topaz and rose, heavily crinkled. Rose Splendor x Pathfinder. 2-22-56.
- CRINKLED SUNSET (Plough). Sdlg. 51-65-9. TB 32", midseason to late. V5L. Blend: Stds. lavender and buff, Falls violet, pink and buff. Yellow beard. Quest x Cliffdell. 6-18-56.
- CRINOLINE BELL (Vallette). Sdlg. 55-7. TB 34-36", midseason. OY1L. Pastel apricot self. Paler sib to Salmon Fuchsia x Sweet Girl Graduate 7-5-56.
- CUBA LIBRE (Plough). Sdlg. 50-51-1. TB 35", early to midseason. V2. 'Fancy' plicata: Stds. Pansy Violet (Wilson 033/1); Falls plum purple

- (934/3), clean yellow shoulders and throat. Aladdin's Wish x Cuban Carnival. 6-18-56.
- CUCKOO'S CUP (Hutchison). Sdlg. D 86. TB 36", midseason. G4. Bicolor: Stds. silvery green, Falls palest silvery blue. Pale Primrose x Jane Phillips. 11-20-56.
- CURL'D CLOUD (Hinkle). Sdlg. G-12-4. TB 36", mid to late. Y3L. Bitone: Stds. cream white, green midrib; Falls greenish-white. Self beard shading to yellow. Hinkle E-27-1: (Cahokia sdlg. x First Affection) X Hinkle E-29-1: (New Snow sdlg. x Faught 19H). 5-29-56. Transferred from 1953 registration, not introduced.
- CURLY-Q (Rutherford). Sdlg. 56-50. TB 36", midseason. Y1. Yellow self. Two seedlings from flamingo pinks. 5-24-56.
- CUTIE PIE (Madsen). Sdlg. 6-50-53A. TB 36", late. VB1. Wisteria blue self. Ruffled Gem x Chantilly. 3-5-56.
- DALE DENNIS (Dennis). Sdlg. M 559. DB 7-10", (stem branched; each branch part perianth) mid-dwarf season. W-2. Plicata, white with orchid markings and crests. Mariposa Mia x Cretica. Originally registered 6-30-55; temporarily withdrawn but reinstated 5-12-56; effective 6-30-55.
- DANCING DOLL (Rex Brown). B 58-2. TB 42", midseason to late. YO1. Golden-apricot self, bright orange beard. Heritage x Temple Bells. 10-15-55.
- DANCING RIPPLES (Sass). Sdlg. 53-412. TB 36", midseason. W2. White and blue plicata. 4 generations of Maid of Astolat x blue and white plicata, with Lake Huron and Blue Shimmer, X Porcelain Blue. 4-20-56.
- DANCING SUNLIGHT (Orpington for Sass). Sdlg. 50/370. TB 32", midseason. Y2. Buttercup yellow plicata. Unknown. 8-10-56.
- DARK CHARM (Coppedge). Sdlg. L 49-3. TB 36", early midseason. Y5. Blend, Walnut Brown overlaid Garnet (Wilson 00918/3), beard deep Indian Yellow; style arms lemon yellow tipped brown. Parentage lost. 8-15-56.
- DARKEST HOUR (Buss). Sdlg. 53-64-2. TB 36", midseason. RV1D. Very dark red-violet self. Dark Mood x Ebony Isle. 2-20-56.
- DARK HALO (Tompkins). TB 38", early to late. W2. Plicata, ivory-white and black-purple. (Starkist sib. x Sass 50-96) X (Different Starkist sib. x Sass 50-96). 1-23-56.
- DARK SPRINGTIME (Schortman). Sdlg. 468. TB 38", mid to late. VB3. Bitone: Two tones of violet-blue; beard yellow to white at tip. (Sable x Destiny) X Chivalry. 6-24-56.
- DARK TOWN (Voris). Sdlg. WWBF5330. TB 34-36", midseason. RV1. Purple self, deep blue beard. Black Forest x White Wedgewood. 7-25-56.
- DAVY CROCKETT (Daling). Sdlg. 54-1. TB 38", early to midseason. R1. Red self, yellow beard. (Ebony Ecgo x Solid Mahogany) X (Lockwood x Arab Chief). 3-10-56.

- DECORATED BLUE BEARD (Austin). *Regelia*, 20", early midseason. RO1. Pinkish buff self, Stds. margined russet-brown; light blue beard. Selection from variable imports of species I. *Stolonifera*. 10-6-56.
- DEEP DEVOTION (Tompkins). TB 40", mid-late. VR1L. Orchid-pink self, pale (Bengal Rose with orange-pink beard). Cotton Candy x Apricot Supreme. 1-23-56.
- DEMETRIA (Hinkle). Sdlg. F-6-4. TB 34-36", midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, faint hint of lavender in falls. Zara x Regina Maria. 5-14-56.
- DISTANT SNOW (Bartholomew). Sdlg. 53-1A. TB 40", midseason. W1. Cool white self. (Snow Flurry x Great Lakes) blue sdlg. X Snosheen. 9-30-56.
- DONALYN (Weed for Jones). TB 38", midseason. OY1. Bright apricot self. (Dogrose x Melitza) X Floradora. 4-30-56.
- DONNA (Timmy Craig). TB 36", midseason. O1. Cinnamon self. War Dance x Golden Perch. 4-6-56.
- DONNA HUE (Donahue). Sdlg. 52-OL. TB 38", midseason. R1L. Flamingo pink self, tangerine beard. Unknown. 4-30-56.
- DOROTHY BEATTY (Clevenger). Sdlg. 50-50. TB 33", midseason. V3L. Bitone: Stds. light mauve edged golden brown, Falls deeper mauve, same edge. Unknown. 7-18-56.
- DOTTED SWISS (Sass). Sdlg. 52-110. TB 36", early midseason. W2. White ground plicata, marked blue. 4 generations of blue and white plicata breeding X 5 generations of (Quivera x Wambliska) with yellow plicata, Jake and Flora Zenor added. 4-20-56.
- DOWN BEAT (Tompkins). TB 39", early-late midseason. V1D. Very deep self of true violet, bronze-gold beard. (Campanula x Gulf Stream) X Columbia. 1-23-56.
- DOWN BOY (Scott). Sdlg. 56-13. TB 30", midseason. R1L. Clean pink self; Falls edged darker, center nearly white. Intense crimson beard. June Bride x (Dreamgirl x Birchbark). 7-27-56.
- DREAM MAGIC (Schmelzer). Sdlg. 2 H 55. TB 38", midseason-late. R1L. Rose-pink self in effect, cocoa edging on falls. Dreamcastle x Arlene Wood. 5-29-56.
- DREAM WEAVER (Greene). Sdlg. 824-16. TB 36", midseason. Y2. 'Fancy' plicata, all over pattern of gold and brown; deep yellow beard, gold haft, light signal patch. Rich Raiment x Tiffanja. 11-8-56.
- DRIFTWOOD (Walker). Sdlg. S-29-55. *A. spuria*, 54", midseason. Oyl. Chocolate brown, with golden yellow flush at base of Stds. and yellow glow radiating from a central deep yellow stripe on falls which replaces the beard. Grace Perry Nies X Nies Sdlg. 51-S-25: (Color Guard x Cherokee Chief). 5-15-56.
- DR. KATHERINE FOSTER (Hipp). Sdlg. 5423. TB 36", midseason. R1L. Rose pink self, deep tangerine beard. Cloud Cap x Mission Garden sdlg. of unknown parentage. 6-25-56.

- DRUM BEAT (Wills). Sdlg. 20-52. TB 32", midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. rose-red flushed copper; Falls rose-red, brown at haft; gold beard. ((Hermitage x Hernani) x (Marvelous x Jerry)) X Well Content. 6-10-56.
- DR. WANLASS (Muhlestein). TB 32", midseason-late. V1M. Medium violet self. Chantilly x Chivalry. 2-10-56.
- DUKE OF BURGUNDY (Jeanette Nelson). Sdlg. 55-106-1. TB 48", midseason to late. RV1D. Dark burgundy self, wide brown beard. Gene Wild x Black Hills. 6-29-56.
- DUSTI-PINK (Suiter). TB 34", late midseason. VR1L. Dusty mauve pink self, matching beard. Spring Cheer x Salmon Sheen. 11-4-56.
- DUTCH DOLL (Graham for Sass). TB 30-36", midseason. W2. White and bright medium blue plicata. Not known. 12-26-56. Sdlg. #6-19.
- EASTER BUNNY (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. I-3. IB (Lilliput) 18", late dwarf season. W1. White self, beard white to bright orange. Blooms well above foliage. Snow Flurry x Cook 1546. 8-18-56.
- EASTER RUFFLES (Coward). Sdlg. 93-1. TB 36", early to midseason. W1. White self, very light yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Sable. 5-28-56.
- ELEGANT MISS (Fass.) Sdlg. 52-01. TB 36", midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. very light yellow, Falls a little deeper. (46-16 x Tobacco Road) X Spindrift. 1-10-56.
- ELLEN BUCKNER (Wills). Sdlg. 76-53. TB 36", midseason to late. R1. Rose self (Wilson 022/2), hafts light brown; deep gold beard. (Red Amber x (Prairie Sunset x Lancaster)) X Rose Splendor. 6-10-56.
- ELLESMERE (Hutchison). I. *sibirica*, 32", midseason. B1. Vivid Royal Blue self. Caesar x Eric the Red. 11-20-56.
- ELYSIAN GOLD (DeForest). TB 38-40", midseason. Y1. Self of Sulphur Yellow (Ridgway). Cloudcap x sdlg. of Blue Shimmer. 11-29-55 for 1956.
- EMILY KIMBROUGH (Conger). A. Louisiana, 30-36", midseason. RV3. Violet bitone: Stds. deep red-violet (M&P 44I12), edged lighter; Falls same, signal patch greenish-yellow (18H-2), short linear line slightly deeper. Violet Ray x sdlg. of unknown parentage. 5-8-56.
- EMBOSSSED (Marx, Louise). A. Japanese 42-48", midseason. W4. Bicolor: White, veined deep pansy blue; tufted center deep royal purple tipped white. Nishiki-Yama x Osamaru-Mivo. 12-16-56.
- EMPRESS (Hyre). Sdlg. 1. TB 38-40", midseason. VR1. Deep orchid or raspberry self, yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Moonlight Madonna. 11-1-56.
- ENCHANTED LACE (Wallace). Sdlg. 55-64-2. TB 36", late. R5L. Light rose blend. Centennial Queen x Chantilly. 2-1-56.
- ENCHANTED PINK (Bro. Charles Reckamp). Sdlg. 52-12. TB 38", midseason R1L. Pink self. Pink Sdlg. 50-33 x Pink Sdlg. 50-15. 3-29-56.
- ENCHANTER'S VIOLET (Soper). TB 32", midseason. V1. Clear violet self, bright blue beard. Welkin x Magnificat. 9-15-56.

- ENDOWMENT (Savage). Sdlg. S.E.9. TB 36", early midseason. Y4L. Bicolor: Stds. pale lemon yellow, Falls warm white edged pale lemon. Mama x Tranquil Moon. 7-15-56.
- ENGAGEMENT (Savage). Sdlg. SD 31. TB 40, midseason. W1. White self, white beard. Parma Violet x Sdlg. SB4: (Snow Flurry x Great Lakes). 7-15-56.
- EVELYN BYE (Kleinsorge). Sdlg. 434. TB 36", early. Y5L. Pastel blend: Stds. tan and lavender, Falls pale violet edged same as Stds. Sdlg. 420 (Cascade Splendor sdlg.) x Lovelight. 1-23-56.
- EVELYN COOPER (Anley). TB 30", midseason. B1P. Pale blue self. Mirette x Elizabeth of England. 9-10-56.
- EVERSWEET (Kavan for Sass sdlg.). Sdlg. T 52-1. IB (table) 18-20"; midseason. VB1L. Lavender-blue self, some markings on hafts. Unknown; found in Henry Sass's seedling patch and released by him to registrant. 3-3-56.
- EVERYTHING NICE (Tompkins). TB 37", midseason late. Y4D. Rich dark copper brown with blue blaze at tip of beard. Rio Valley X (Technicolor x Twilight Sky). 1-23-56.
- EXPLOSION (Lapham). Sdlg. 8-56. TB 36", midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. bright red copper, slight purple tint; Falls bright red copper. Ylem X (Town Talk x First Mate). 9-21-56.
- FAIRY CHARM (Marx, Louise). DB 5", early to midseason. B3. Bitone: Stds. lavender blue, Falls Veronica blue (M&P). Unknown. 12-16-56.
- FAIRY WONDERLAND (Meeds). Sdlg. 5601. TB 36", mid-late. B4L. Bicolor: Stds. Light Flax Blue (Wilson 642/3), Falls Magnolia Purple (030/1), light brown overlay, banded same as Stds. Brown patch side of haft, cobalt violet below orange beard. Golden Rajah X Sdlg. 53A: (Morocco Rose x Golden Russet). 6-28-56.
- FASHION LADY (Welch). Sdlg. N-543. DB 8", early. Y1. Medium yellow self, orange beard. Baria x Orange Glint. 11-1-56.
- FATHER RIGNEY (Bro. Charles Reckamp). Sdlg. 53-09. TB 42", midseason. V1. Violet self, dark brown blotch high on shoulders of falls. Violet Sdlg. 51-43 x Fay Sdlg. 51-6. 3-29-56.
- Fire Chief (D. Hall). Name released to Frank B. Galyon, the seedling never having been introduced.
- FIRE CHIEF (Galyon). Sdlg. GN-1. TB 36", late midseason. Y4 Bicolor (variegata): Stds. deep yellow; Falls bright brownish red, hairline margin of yellow. Clean haft. Gypsy x Louise Blake. 12-5-56.
- FIRE LADY (Mildred Harrell). TB 32", late midseason. Y2. Plicata, gold ground, deep red markings covering both Stds. and Falls. Firecracker x Lady Naomi. 6-26-56.
- FIRST DATE (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 5410. TB 38", midseason. Y5. Fancy blend: Stds. cream flushed lavender pink; Falls cream, dotted and striped lavender pink. Sdlg. 51-9: (Mme. Louis Aureau x Mulberry Rose) X Mulberry Rose. 9-24-56.

- FIRST FLIGHT (Plough). Sdlg. 5-65-21. TB 33'', midseason. V1. Bishop's Violet self (Wilson 34/3), yellow beard. Quest x Cliffdell. 6-18-56.
- FIRST PROM (Bartholomew). Sdlg. 54-22A. TB 36'', midseason. V1. Lavender self, no venation, beard yellow tipped white. Cool white sdlg. (parentage lost) x Cloud Castle. 9-30-56.
- FLAMING GOLD (Austin). Sdlg. TY-40. TB 42'', midseason-late to late. Y3. Yellow bitone: Stds. creamy yellow, Falls light yellow, deeper hafts, orange-tangerine beard. Cloudcap x Hi-Time. 8-25-56.
- FLASHING GEM (Gibson). Sdlg. 41-2D. TB 36'', midseason. Y2 Plicata, yellow with violet markings. Sdlg. 224A x Sdlg. 19-9C: (145A x Firecracker). 8-4-56.
- FLEUR D'BLANC (Gaulter). Sdlg. G54-2. TB 36'', midseason. W1. White self. Snosheen x Miles blue sdlg. 6-6-56.
- FLIRT (Gatty). Sdlg. DA-56. TB 36'', midseason. W1. White self, blue-white in tone. Snow Flurry x Elmohr. 7-20-56.
- FOG LIGHT (Marx, Walter). Sdlg. 206C. TB 42'', midseason. Y4. Reverse bicolor: Stds. sulphur yellow, Falls white except for deep yellow beard and haft. Unknown. 1-27-56.
- FOLK SONG (Tompkins). TB 39'', midseason-late. O1L. Very deep pink self, red beard, with slight infusion of gold or apricot. Apricot Supreme x Muhlestein #49-21-50. 1-23-56.
- FOREST MAID (Voris). Sdlg. CCBF5330. TB 36-38'', midseason to late. B1. Navy blue self, including beard. Black Forest x Cloud Castle. 7-25-56.
- FOREVER DARLING (Daling). Sdlg. 54-4. TB 36'', midseason. R4L. Bicolor: Stds. and Falls near Rhodamine Pink, with gold border. Beard yellow. My Darling x Maytime. 3-10-56.
- FORWARD MARCH (Lapham). Sdlg. 4-55. TB 36'', midseason. R1. Brilliant red self (Bordeaux, M&P), orange beard. Dress Rehearsal x Defiance. 9-21-56.
- FRANK CHANCE (DeFussi). Sdlg. D-600. TB 38'', midseason. VB1M. Medium violet-blue self, no haft markings. White Peacock x Alicia. 8-20-56.
- FRESH FRILLS (Conger). Sdlg. 'Delta.' A. Louisiana, 36'', midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. light rose (M&P 52-B-4) and violet-red (M&P 55-A-9); Falls same with triangular patch surrounded by light cream zone. Bayou Glory x Caroginia. 6-15-56.
- FRESHWATER (Hutchison). Sdlg. C/11. TB 36'', late. B1P. Ice blue self. Cotillion x Jane Phillips. 9-10-56.
- FRIENDLY DAYS (Tompkins). TB 40'', midseason-late. V1L. Light orchid-lilac self. Chansonette X (Katherine Fay x Ave Maria). 1-23-56.
- FRILLS (Riddle). Sdlg. G 25 A. TB 46'', midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Barium Yellow (Wilson 503/2), Falls edged same, center is bluish white. Snow Flurry x Cascade Splendor. 6-24-56.

- FRILLY FRINGES (Bro. Charles Reckamp). Sdlg. 53-49. TB 38'', mid-season, Y3L. Bitone: Cream with light yellow haft. Blue Sdlg. 47-45 x Pink Sdlg. 50-09. 3-29-56.
- FROST AND FLAME (D. Hall). Sdlg. 54-01. TB 36'', early. W1. White self, red beard. Sdlg. 52-41 x Sdlg. 52-02. 9-3-56.
- FROSTED LACE (Crosby). Sdlg. C-55-4C. TB 36'', midseason-late. W1. White self. ((46-204 x 46-2F) x Song of Songs) X Pink Enchantment. 10-1-56.
- FROSTY FRILLS (Tompkins). TB 38-40'', early to late. W1. Creamy-white self, gilt touches at throat and on edge. (Escapade x Chantilly) X Clara B. 1-23-56.
- FUCHSIA ROSE (Greenlee). DB 3'', early. VR 3. Bitone: Stds. Fuchsia, Falls deeper tone, giving rose effect. Blondie x Cretica. 2-2-56.
- GAY ADVENTURE (Hamblen). Sdlg. 55-27D. TB 34'', early to late. BV1. Grayed-blue-violet self. (Helen McGregor x Radiation) X Palomino. 7-26-56.
- GAY AFFAIR (Dormon). A. Louisiana hybrid, 24'', midseason. R1. Begonia rose self (M&P), flat form, pale yellow rays past middle of segments. Unknown. 7-3-56.
- GAY LYNN (Bellmer). Sdlg. 51P. TB 36'', midseason. W1. White self, taintly flushed pale pink; pink-orange beard. Betty Jane X (New Horizon x Pink Formal) sdlg. 7-1-56.
- GAY PRINCESS (Opal Brown). Sdlg. 6-B-2. TB 34'', midseason. Y1L. Lemon yellow self. Hall Pink Sdlg. x Altar Light. 1-20-56.
- GAY VELVET (Fass). Sdlg. 55-10-1. TB 36'', midseason. RV1D. Dark velvety red-purple self. Sdlg. 53-6-B x Sable. 8-12-56.
- GEISHA DANCE (Walter Marx). A. Japanese, 36'', midseason. W5. Blend: White ground, marbled red-violet (Wild Aster M&P), and light blue (Gentian); white center, narrow white border. Single. Selection from Rigoletto series. 1-27-56.
- GENERAL WENTWORTH (Greene). Sdlg. 3591-17. TB 42-46'', mid-season. B1D. Dark blue self. Missouri x Blue Rhythm. 11-8-56.
- GENTLE BREEZE (Rutherford). Sdlg. 56-87A. TB 34'', midseason. W1. White self. Snow Florry x Cloud Castle. 6-15-56. Name transferred from earlier registration whose name was changed to Ocean Wave, as more fitting.
- GIFT OF HEAVEN (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 56-10. A. Japanese, 30'', mid-season, W4. Bicolor: Stds. white bordered red-purple; Falls white bordered same. Single. Selection from Butterfly series. 1-27-56.
- GILSTON GRAIL (Fletcher). TB 36'', midseason. Y1. Golden yellow self. Whispers x Limelight. 9-10-56.
- GILSTON GUITAR (Fletcher). TB 38'', midseason. RV1D. Reddish purple-black self. Blue Rhythm x Sable. 9-10-56.
- GLACIER MOHR (Crosby). Sdlg. C-55-1. BV1L. Light blue-grey self. Purissima x Capitola. 10-1-56.

- GLOWING ISLE (B. R. Long). TB 32'', midseason. R5. Blend: Stds. lacquer red suffused orange; Falls lacquer red. Isle sdlg. x Candescent. 7-11-56.
- GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY (Walker). Sdlg. 15-55. TB 34'', early-midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. deep Canary Yellow, Falls white evenly edged Canary Yellow. Harvester x Mitchell Sdlg. 4-7. 5-29-56.
- GOLDEN BLAZE (Mitsch). TB 32'', midseason. Y1. Buff-gold, tan venation. Hermit Thrush x Inca Chief. 1-8-56.
- GOLDEN CASCADE (Dubes). Sdlg. 51-7-7. TB 34'', midseason. Y1D. Deep yellow self. Ola Kala x Cascade Splendor. 8-30-56.
- GOLDEN CHARM (Mabel Harrell). Sdlg. 4-56. TB 34'', early midseason. Y1. Medium yellow self, light brown haft marks. Berkeley Gold x unidentified yellow iris. 8-20-56.
- Golden Dawn (Wayman 1931). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- GOLDEN DAWN (Schortman). Sdlg. 448C. TB 34'', mid to late. Y3 Yellow bitone, slight brown at haft. Gold Ruffles x Golden Ruffles Sdlg. 6-24-56.
- GOLDEN DRAGON (Nesmith). Sdlg. 49-9-B. TB 39'', midseason. Y1. Bright yellow self (Indian Yellow, Wilson 6); beard same. Sdlg. 47-53b: (45-63A x Ola Kala) X Moontide. 12-15-56.
- GOLDEN GARLAND (D. Hall). Sdlg. 53-33. TB 35'', midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. golden, Falls cream edged gold. Sdlg. 50-33 x Palomino. 9-3-56.
- GOLDEN HERITAGE (Chowning). A. Louisiana hybrid, 36'', midseason. OY1. Orange yellow self. Two unnamed sdls. 2-17-56.
- GOLDEN LANCER (Pattison). TB 36'', midseason. W4. Bicolor: Stds. white heavily shaded deep golden yellow; Falls white bordered golden yellow; heavy golden velvety yellow on hafts. Misty Gold x unknown, probably Spun Gold. 12-29-56.
- GOLDEN SPLENDOR (Dubes). Sdlg. 51-7-11. TB 36'', midseason. Y1. Yellow self. Ola Kala x Cascade Splendor. 8-30-56.
- GOLDEN THRONE (Harper). Sdlg. 8-5-52. TB 33'', midseason. W4. Bicolor: Stds. upper two-thirds white, lower third gold; Falls, upper half gold, lower half white. White beard. The Capitol x Gudrun. 8-28-56.
- GOLDEN TRIM (Riddle). Sdlg. G 11 A. TB 35'', midseason. Y3. Bitone: Yellow (Wilson Aureolin 3/3), with large lighter blaze in Falls, flushed pale lavender. Sunset Blaze x Goldbeater. 6-5-56.
- GOLDEN ZEBRA (Sass). Sdlg. 51-106. TB 34'', midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. very deep yellow, near orange; Falls deep yellow heavily striped brown. Sdlg.: 48-175: (Tobacco Road x 43-40) X Russett Wing Sdlg. 4-20-56.
- GOLD GLORY (Corliss). Sdlg. 55S4. A. *spuria*, 56'', early midseason. Y3.

- Bitone: Stds. Chinese Yellow (Wilson 606); Falls same edged Light Chrome Yellow (Wilson 605). Larksong x Sdlg. 2-1-56.
- GOLD-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 175S. TB 40-43", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Medium golden yellow with large white area in falls. Beard same as Stds. Jonquil x The Capitol. 12-12-56. Name transferred from earlier registered seedling 5-28-56.
- GOLD MARGINS (Simon). Sdlg. 6048. TB 28", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. yellow, Falls white edged with 1/4" same yellow. Beard, haft and center yellow. Sdlg.: (Jean Cayeux x unknown) X Rameses selfed. 8-7-56.
- GOLD OF OPHIR (Austin). Sdlg. Ob-41. TB 40", mid to late Y4. Stds. deep yellow, Falls bright yellow heavily washed reddish orange. Eupogocyclus hybrid x tall bearded (names lost in fire). 12-10-55 for 1956.
- GOOD OMEN (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 56-151. A. Japanese, 36", midseason, Deep wine self (near Imperial, M&P); double. Selection from Carmen series. 1-27-56.
- GRACE B. (Kerr). Sdlg. 1246. TB 36", midseason. O4. Bicolor: Stds. deep orange, Falls same splashed red; orange beard. Golden Ruffles X Sdlg. 146: (Orloff x Prince of Orange x Ola Kala). 6-19-56.
- GRACELINE (Buss). Sdlg. 50-221-2. TB 42", midseason. V1. Campanula violet self (Wilson 37), blue beard. Spanish Peaks x Vista Veronica. 2-20-56.
- GRACIE SMITH (Burch). Sdlg. 56-W-1. TB 36", late midseason. W1. White self, trace of pale yellow at haft; beard pale yellow. White Goddess x Winter Carnival. 7-15-56.
- GRACILE (B. R. Long). TB 42", midseason late. V5L. Blend: Stds. Pearl slightly suffused yellow; Falls lavender blue edged yellow. Sdls. from None So Pretty, Ivory Gate, Mary Shore, Serenity. 7-11-56.
- GRANNY SHERMAN (Bellmer). Sdlg. 49 J. TB 40", early midseason. B1L. Light blue self, yellow beard tipped white, white area around beard. Sdlg.: (Missouri x Great Lakes) X Gloriole. 7-1-56.
- GRAPE SPOT (Greenlee). DB 8", early. (F₂ tall x pumila). OY4. Bicolor: Stds. pale buff, Falls same with purple spot (Heliotrope) spot. (Tall sdlg. 10942 x pumila) X self.
- GRAY MOHR (Muhlestein for Paul). Sdlg. 49-3. TB (TB-Onco) 36", early-mid. Y1. Grayed chartreuse, Falls flecked olive. William Mohr X #18: (Alta California x King Midas). 2-13-56.
- GRAY TREASURE (Corliss). Sdlg. 56S12. A. *spuria*, 46", midseason *spuria* season. BG3. Bitone: Stds. Sung Green (Wilson 658/1), Falls Leek Green (858/2). Dove-gray self. Blue sdlg. x. brown sdlg. 12-28-56.
- GREAT SALT LAKE (Harris). Sdlg. 55-27. TB 36", midseason. B1L. Clear light sky blue self, no markings. (White sdlg. x Spanish Peaks) X Sierra Skies. 5-29-56.

- GREEN FASHION (Fass). Sdlg. 54-30. TB 34'', midseason. G1. Medium olive-green self. (Tobacco Road x Copper Rose) X Desert Song 1-10-56.
- GREEN FLURRY (Gordon). TB 42'', early to late. W1. White self, green reverse on falls. Buds green. Snow Flurry x unknown. 6-29-56.
- GREEN GABLES (Tharp). TB 40'', late. GY1. Chartreuse self, clear, brushed olive at haft, with few reticulations each side of green beard. Island Treasure x Green Glow. 6-16-56.
- GREEN MOSS (McWilliam). TB 36'', midseason. Y5. Blend, olive green. Beotie x Watermeads. 7-11-56.
- GREENSBORO GIRL (O'Brien). Sdlg. 51-5. TB 32'', early midseason. W2. Plicata, white heavily overlaid Hyacinth Blue (Wilson 40). Blue Shimmer x Purple Royal. 6-14-56.
- HALL OF MARBLE (Louise Marx). A Japanese, 36-42'', midseason to late. W4. Bicolor: Off-white (near pale blue) marbled Royal Purple shading to violet on outer area; styles white stippled violet. Unknown x Nishiki-gi. 12-16-56.
- HAPPY (Weed). TB 38'', midseason. W2. White-ground plicata, stds. heavily shaded red-purple; falls same. Lady Naomi x Copper Pink. 3-27-56.
- HAPPY MEMORY (Lyon). Sdlg. 493-51-13. TB 42'', midseason. W2. Plicata, white ground banded and sprayed pansy violet (Wilson 033/1); beard white, tipped violet. Lovelace x New Hope. 8-15-56.
- HAPPY VISIT (Walker). Sdlg. 40-56. TB 40'', midseason. V3. Bitone: Std. medium bluish-violet; Falls strong violet, beard blue tipped yellow. Gale Storm x President Pilkington. 5-29-56.
- HARD TO TOP (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 712. TB 36'', midseason. W2. Plicata: Std. red-violet, Falls same with small white area in heart. Port Wine x Bazaar. 7-5-56.
- HARVEST HOLIDAY (Lyon). Sdlg. 617-51-1. TB 38'', early midseason. Y3. Bitone: Std. Buttercup yellow (Wilson 5/1) shaded golden brown; Falls Buttercup shaded lighter; beard saffron yellow tipped violet. (D315-48-2: Char-Maize x Cherie) X Twilight Sky. 8-15-56.
- HARVEST SPLENDOR (Kleinsorge). Sdlg. 442. TB 32'', midseason. Y5. Blended bicolor: Std. light golden brown suffused lavender; Falls bright gold, gold beard. Sdlg. 422: (#409 x New Horizon) X Sdlg. 373-B: (Cascade Splendor x Daybreak). 2-20-56.
- HARVEST SUN (Millice). Sdlg. 53-19. TB 34'', midseason. OR1. Orange-red self, some striations on falls. Harvest Moon x Matula. 7-20-56.
- HAZEL E. (Schmelzer). Sdlg. 18 H 55. TB 36'', midseason. R1L. Baby-ribbon pink; outer beard pink and tangerine inside. Pink Sensation x Pink Bouquet. 5-29-56.
- HEARTHGLOW (Opal Brown). Sdlg. 14-C-13. TB 36'', midseason. R4L. Bicolor: Std. rose, Falls rose blending to gold in center. (Pretty Quadroon x Chantilly) X Mary Randall. 1-20-56.

- HEATHER-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 59EB. TB hybrid 42", late midseason. RV1L. Light pink-violet self, onco form bloom. Snow Flurry x Capitola. 5-28-56.
- HELEN GENE (Rees). TB 34", midseason. OR3. Bitone: Stds. deep seashell pink, Falls deeper, with tan lines; tangerine beard. Pink Cameo x Geddes Douglas pink sdlg. 707-c. 6-11-56.
- HERBIE KNIGHT (Burch). Sdlg. 56-PLI. TB 33", early midseason. V2. Plicata: Stds. violet, Falls violet around white center. Minnie Colquitt x Mary Beem. 7-15-56.
- HI-FI (Kendall). Sdlg. 55-1. TB 40", midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Snow Flurry x Buechley's Giant. 8-22-56.
- HIGHBANK HONEY (Farinholt). TB 36-38", midseason. Y1P. Pale greenish yellow, color of white clover honey; beard heavy brown, brown veining at haft. Arctic by old purple and blue bicolor, name unknown. 6-20-56.
- HINDUSTAN (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. 111. DB 7", early mid dwarf season. V1D. Deep violet self, vivid blue beard and bright blue marks at haft. Unknown. 10-10-56.
- HIS DELIGHT (Drewett). TB 36", midseason. OY3. Bitone: S. Honey Bronze; Falls Honey Peach flushed Petunia. (Loomis V 20 x Hi Time) X Apricot Glory. 9-10-56.
- HI SPOT (Hopson). Sdlg. 51-5-Tb-2. TB 36", midseason. Y5. Blend: Pink flushed beige, with soft yellow glow from center of flower and beard. Pink Matron x Tobacco Road. 5-10-56.
- HI THERE (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 4923. TB 32", early midseason. W2. Plicata: Stds. white heavily flushed vivid rose; Falls white flushed vivid rose purple, with stripes; yellow beard. Balmung x Mme. Louis Aureau. 9-24-56.
- HONEY AND SPICE (Tompkins). TB 36", midseason to late. Y2M. Honey-yellow ground plicata, cinnamon brown allover speckling. (Sib to Rendezvous X (Balmung x Tiffanja)). 1-23-56.
- HOOGPUM BLUE (Cook). DB (interspecies hybrid) 10", early dwarf season. BV1. Soft Blue Violet (Ridgway) self, creamy white beard. *Hoogiana* x blue *pumila*. 11-15-56.
- HOOGPUM PURPLE (Cook). DB (interspecies hybrid) 12", early dwarf season. RV1. Mulberry purple (Ridgway) self, light yellow beard, bluish at outer end. *Hoogiana* x *pumila*. 11-15-56.
- HOT MUSTARD (Nelson). Sdlg. 54-71-4. TB 42", midseason to late. Y3. Bitone: Stds. Sulphur Yellow, Falls deep Sulphur Yellow. Gaylord x Pinnacle. 6-29-56.
- HOT TODDY (Linse). TB 33", midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. chrome yellow, Falls green yellow-ochre, center splashed ruby red; beard yellow. B.W.-1:(Butterfly Wings x ?) X Pineapple Sherbet. 7-15-56.
- HULLABALU (Welch). Sdlg. M-542. DB 7", early. B5. Blend: Stds. clear medium blue; Falls blend of purple and yellow; beard yellow,

- tipped white. G-572:((Fiancee x Fairy) x self)) X H-506:(Sulinax Cook 1546). 11-1-56.
- HUSH (Kenyon Craig). TB 40'', early and repeat. Y4. Bicolor: Straw yellow with oyster white area at center. White Ruffles x Craig Sdlg. 4-6-56.
- ICY BLUE RUFFLES (Heiser) Sdlg. 7. TB 34'', midseason. B1P. Icy blue self, golden beard. Snow Flurry x Cloud Castle. 9-1-56.
- IL PENSEROSO (Fothergill). Sdlg. 6/A. TB 36'', mid-late. Y1D. Brown self. Brownland x Veda Brice. 9-10-56.
- IMMORTAL HOUR (Fothergill). Sdlg. L/142. Tall bearded, 38'', mid-late. W1. Pure white self. Helen McKenzie x Dorothy King. 9-10-56.
- IMPERIAL FAN (Greene). Sdlg. 82-3-16. TB (hybrid), 36'', midseason. V2. 'Fancy' plicata in amethyst tones, golden haft and beard, deep blue signal patch. Intricately onco-veined. Sheriffa x Patrice. 11-8-56.
- INDIAN BAY (Scharff). Sdlg. 52-28-74. TB 36'', early midseason. R1. Brownish red self. Cordovan X ((Firecracker x ?) x Ola Kala). 9-27-56.
- INDIAN SARI (Anley). IB 26'', mid-season. OY1. Apricot-orange self, tangerine beard. Apricot Sdlg. 4/49 x Angela Borgia. 9-10-56.
- INVERNESS (Ed and Art Watkins). Sdlg. 51-49. TB 36-40'', midseason to late. W1. White self, beard white. Helen McKenzie x Major Eff. 7-15-56.
- IRENE GEROW (Hafner). Sdlg. 7-52. TB 38-40'', midseason. R1. Clear ruby red self. Wabash x unknown. 10-2-56. Name transferred from 1955 registration, not introduced.
- ISHII (Kerr). Sdlg. 54-4D. Oncocyclus, 26'', early. RV5. Blend of reddish plum, veined and dotted red; velvet black signal patch; beard mustard yellow. Sdlg. 53-44 B: (Gatesii x Susiana) X Atropurpurea. 6-19-56.
- ISLAND PARADISE (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 55-502. A. Japanese, 42'', early. Bicolor: Red-purple (near Amaranth) surrounding white center; double. Miyuki-Guruma x Choseiden. 1-27-56.
- ISLE ROYAL (Savage). Sdlg. S.C.5. TB 34-36'', midseason. VB1. Violet-blue self, beard same. Chivalry x Sdlg. S.A.5:(Great Lakes x Sable). 7-15-56.
- JOAN'S CHOICE (Rapp). Sdlg. 3. IB 24'', early midseason. W2. Blended plicata: Stds. blend of pink, buff and lilac; Falls white center, edges and plicata stitching of pale gray. Minnie Colquitt x China Maid.
- JUDEAN BRONZE (Austin). Sdlg. Bz-41-0. Oncocyclus, 12'', very early. RO. Mahogany-bronze self with large black signal, broad golden-yellow beard. Haynei x Auranitica (both Oncocyclus). 10-6-56.
- JUDEAN CHARMER (Austin). Sdlg. 188-O-Bz. Oncocyclus 10'', very early. RV4. Bicolor: Stds. bright rosy orchid, network fine violet veins. Falls pinkish buff, veined maroon, black signal, bronze-black beard. Pure Onco hybrid (parentage lost in fire). 10-6-56.

- JUST MUSIC (Branch). Sdlg. 54 119. TB 34", midseason-late. OR1L. Strawberry Pink Self (M&P 1-H-10); red beard. Sdlg. 5132: ((Harriet Thoreau x Hall 4539) x Hall 4913) X Sdlg. 5212:(Chantilly x Hall 4913). 7-5-56.
- KABUKI (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 5146. TB 32", late midseason. RV2. Plicata: Stds. very dark red purple; Falls yellow striped and dotted dark red-purple. Orange brown beard. Firecracker x Lady Naomi. 9-24-56.
- KALIFA KABUL (White). Sdlg. 33B'54. TB-Onco, 33", midseason. Y5. Blended chartreuse, Indian Buff, Absinthe yellow splashed grayed purple. Unknown. 4-5-56.
- KAMIV (Snyder). Sdlg. T-51. TB 30", midseason. W5L. Blend: Stds. white and light cream in mottled effect; Falls lined cream; beard cream. Mexico x Frost Glint. 1-21-56.
- KEITH ERWIN (Tuller). Sdlg. 8 S.R. TB 38", early midseason. V5. Blend, heliotrope to mauve, brown haft marks, deep gold beard. Sable X (Bright Melody x Edna Hicks). 10-5-56.
- KELPIE (Barker). TB 38", midseason. R1L. Clear pink self, slight pink-tan at hafts; pink beard. Bonny x Lapham C-24:(Bonny x Fore-runner). 6-21-56.
- KENTISH MAID (Miller). Sdlg. B5/3. TB 44", midseason. Y1P. Cream self, pale yellow at haft. Desert Song x Great Lakes. 9-10-56.
- KERN GOLD (Heiser). Sdlg. 14. TB 28", midseason. Y1D. True medium brown self, shading rich gold at lower base. Style arms and beard rich gold. Tobacco Road x Cascade Splendor. 9-1-56.
- KING O'THE HILLS (Hazel Grapes). Sdlg. 54-26. DB 5", extra early. Y4. Bicolor (variegata): Stds. clear medium yellow, Falls red-brown, wide border same as Stds. Beard light yellow. Sulina x Nana. 2-10-56.
- KING O'THE ROCKS (Hazel Grapes). Sdlg. 56-3. DB 4½", extra early. V1L. Light lavender self, violet blotch at end of white beard. Sulina x unknown. 8-10-56.
- KISMET (Reg. G. P. Baker). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Declared obsolete, released.
- KISMET (Varner). Sdlg. 54-28-A. TB 33", early midseason. R1. Red self with metallic sheen, blue blaze. Inspiration x Garden Glory. 10-3-56.
- KISS ME KATE (Cook). Sdlg. KMK. IT 20", midseason. O4. Bicolor: Sea-foam Green with narrow margin of Wistaria Violet and beard of Lemon Chrome (Ridgway. (TB blue sdlg. 11152 x Progenitor)) X (Progenitor x Shining Waters). 5-26-56.
- LACY BLUEBONNET (Knopf). Sdlg. 1801. TB 38", mid to very late. BV1. Blue violet self (Wilson 38/1), white throat in Stds. Chantilly x Chivalry. 12-26-56.
- LACY ORCHID (Noyd). Sdlg. N3-10. TB 30", mid season. VR1L. Pink-orchid self, tangerine beard; rosy tan at haft. (Prairie Sunset x Cigarette) X Pink Sensation. 7-15-56.

- LADIES CHOICE (Burton). Sdlg. 52-2. TB 40'', midseason. V1L. Light violet self, white area around pale yellow beard. Pink Opal x unknown. 2-24-56.
- LADIES DAY (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 300. TB 42'', midseason. Pure white self. Snow Flurry x Sky Chief. 1-27-56.
- LADY BEAUMONT (Beaumont). TB 28'', late. RV1. Purple self. Blue Velvet x Missouri. 10-1-56.
- LADY BURTON (Corliss). Sdlg. 56S4. A. *spuria*, 30'', early midseason *spuria* season. V4. Bicolor: Stds. gray, close to Pastel Lilac (Wilson 437); Falls Havana Brown. Golden Agate x Two Opals. 9-7-56.
- LADY ELSIE (Lyon). Sdlg. 53-41-23. TB 38'', midseason. RV3. Bitone: Stds. Amethyst Violet shaded lighter; Falls plum purple, shaded darker in center (royal purple); beard antique gold tipped amethyst violet at base. Kol Nidre x #643-51-1:(Char-Maize x Elmohr). 8-15-56. Name transferred from 1953 registration, not introduced.
- LADY STORM (Dormon). A. Louisiana hybrid, 36'', midseason. R3. Deep crimson bitone, long bright yellow signal. Cherry Bounce x Upstart. 7-3-56.
- LA NEGRA FLOR (Crosby). Sdlg. C-55-3. TB 36'', early-midseason. V1D. Dark purple self. (Storm King x Solid Mahogany) X Sable Night. 10-1-56.
- LANTHORNE (Long, B.R.) TB 42'', midseason. Y3. Bitone: Stds. cream shaded greenish yellow; Falls cream; conspicuous blue-gray beard. Two sdlg. 7-11-56.
- LASSEN PEAK (Kerr). Sdlg. 53-48A. Regeliacyclus hybrid, 25'', early. B5. Blend: Stds. light blue to white, purple veining; Falls brown, gray, veined dark brown; black signal patch. Susiana x Eunice. 7-15-56.
- LAKE CHELAN (Noyd). Sdlg. N5-36. TB 30'', midseason-late. B1D. Deep blue self, lighter area at haft; blue beard. ((Plough's W1 cream x Treasure Island) x Gloriole) X Chivalry. 7-15-56.
- LAVENDER DREAM (Hunt). Sdlg. 51-5A. TB 36'', midseason to late. V1. Lavender self, gold veining at haft. Chantilly x Ruth. 9-4-56.
- LEGAL TENDER (Becherer). TB 36'', midseason-late. Y1. Yellow self. Treasure Island x yellow sdlg. 7-5-56.
- LEMON CRISP (Moore). TB 36-40'', early midseason. Y1L. Pale lemon yellow self. Snow Flurry x Floramel. 6-1-56.
- LEMON FROST (Walter Marx). DB (hybrid, dwarf-regeliocyclus), 6'', mid-dwarf season. Y1L. Light lemon yellow self. Yellow dwarf x Regeliocyclus Luna. 1-27-56.
- LEMON MERINGUE (Noyd). Sdlg. N5-102. TB 29'', midseason-late. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. lemon yellow, large white area below beard; Falls edged same as Stds. (Midwest Gem x New Horizon) X Song of Songs. 7-15-56.
- LIGHT A CANDLE (Drewett). TB 40'', midseason to late. Y1. Strong yellow self, small white blaze. Fort Knox x Rocket. 9-10-56.

- LIGHT FROST (Koster). Sdlg. 50-19. TB 42", midseason-late. B1P. Pale blue self, with light frosty sparkling sheen. Blue Rhythm x Chivalry. 3-19-56.
- LILAC FRILLS (Suiter). TB 34", midseason. V1. Lilac self, yellow beard. Chantilly x Rose Frills. 7-15-56.
- LILIGEST (Price). Sdlg. M-4-7. TB 38", midseason. W1. White self, beard yellow, cream tip, haft edged light yellow. Chantilly x Cherie. 7-5-56.
- LILLIAN WILSON (Tharp). TB 44", late. VB1L. Lavender-blue self, wide white beard. Tharp Sdlg.: (Shining Waters x Sweet Alibi) X Tharp Sdlg.: (Ice Maiden x Gloriele). 6-16-56.
- LINDA KAY (Riggs). Sdlg. 1-A-3. TB 30", midseason. W1. White self, dash of yellow and veining at haft. White Supreme x Katherine Fay. 7-15-56.
- LINDA KAY JONES (Rees). TB 34", midseason. OR5. Blend, tan-apricot pinkish. Pink Cameo x Prairie Sunset. 6-11-56.
- LINETTE (Hunt). Sdlg. 51-4A. TB 32", midseason to late. R1L. Pink self, gold overlay at haft, yellow beard. Chantilly x Mauve Sdlg. from Pink Strain. 9-4-56.
- LITTLE BEAVER (Zickler). Sdlg. DI-6-3. DB 4", extra early. R1D. Wine red self, white beard. Nana x Paul Cook Sdlg. 1546. 6-18-56.
- LITTLE CHARMER (Alta Brown). Sdlg. D 1-3. DB 4", very early. YG1. Light chartreuse green (Wilson 663/2) self, blotch of Sage Green in center of Falls (000861). April Morn x unknown. 10-15-56.
- LITTLE GIRL (Brooks). Sdlg. 50.G, PXG.H. IT, 26-28", late midseason. W2. Plicata, white dotted with blue-maroon. Unknown plicata x Golden Hind. 11-15-56.
- LITTLE PUP (Vivian Grapes). Sdlg. 2655. DB 4½", extra early. OY3. Bitone: Stds. buff-yellow, Falls golden brown bordered same; brown reticulations. White beard. Cretica Sdlg. x unknown. 2-1-56.
- LITTLE SISTER (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. HC-4. DB 4", early dwarf season. V3. Bitone: Stds. light violet, F. deeper violet bordered like Stds. Thick whitish beard. Welch H-503 x Carpathia. 10-20-56.
- LITTLE SUNSET (Galyon). Sdlg. GN-6. IB 21", late midseason. Y4M. Bicolor: Stds. tannish yellow, Falls orangy brown, wide border like Stds. Clean haft. Gypsy x Louise Blake. 11-5-56.
- LOIS CRAIG (Tom Craig). TB 45", midseason early and late fall repeat. VR5. Blended Bokhara (M&P 47-L2), Dahlia Carmine, Brazil Brown, Rose Ebony blazed Bishop's Violet. 4-6-56. (Redboy x Mexican Magic) X (Savage x Molten).
- LOLITA (Cayeux). 1939 Check List attributes this to Cayeux, no date, and does not say registered by him. Released.
- LOLITA (Weyland). Sdlg. 54-71. TB 34", late. W4. Bicolor, white and yellow. Truly Yours x Happy Birthday. 7-5-56.
- LOLLIPOP (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. 140. DB 3½", early pumila season.

- Y1. Bright yellow self, white blaze across upper center of Falls. White beard. Contentment x Cook 1546. 10-20-56.
- LONE RANGER (Zickler). Sdlg. DI-36-5. DB6'', early. R1D. Dark wine red self, white beard. Rosemist x Carpathia. 6-18-56.
- LOTOWANA (Becherer). TB 36'', midseason-late. B1M. Smoky blue self. Distance x Sporting News. 7-5-56.
- LOUISA ARNY (Arny). A. Louisiana, 36'', midseason-late. RV1M. Red-violet (Purple Aster, M&P 43J-7) self, crest surrounded with deeper lavender. Two chance sdlgs. 6-6-56.
- LOU LEWALLEN (Burch). Sdlg. 56-Pi-I. TB 36'', early midseason. Y5L. Blend of ivory flushed pink and pale yellow shaded pink. Cloud Cap x Pink Sensation. 7-15-56.
- LUANN KAY (Tuller). Sdlg. 29-56. TB 35'', midseason-late. O1. Golden-orange apricot self, darker orange glow thru center of flower; heavy red-orange beard, light brown haft marks. Sdlg. Y-1:(Carlsbad Caverns x Dolly Wacker) x Floradora)) X Top Flight. 10-5-56.
- LUCY LEE (Gibson). Sdlg. 4-2N. TB 36'', midseason. W2. White-ground plicata, marked red-violet. Sdlg. 224A x Sdlg. 19-9C:(sister to Tahola). 8-4-56.
- LULA MARGUERITE (DeForest). Sdlg. 53-22. TB 39'', midseason. VB4. Bicolor: Stds. gray blue, border and midrib gold leaf; Falls gray-blue, border and haft gold leaf. 2-26-56.
- LULA MAY (Demars). Sdlg. 101. TB 36'', midseason. W2. Plicata, white and blue. White sdlg. x white and blue plicata sdlg. 11-30-56.
- LYNN HALL (D. Hall). Sdlg. 53-12. TB 32'', midseason. R1L. Pink self. Sdlg. 51-07 x Sdlg. 51-28. 8-8-56.
- MADGE BISHOP (Fothergill). Sdlg. 2/30. TB 36'', midseason to late. Y2. Plicata, cream ground with maroon. Betty Drake x Winifred Dalton. 9-10-56.
- MAGIC CRYSTAL (Nesmith). Sdlg. 49-87B. TB 35'', midseason. W1. White self, beard tipped white. Snow Flurry x 45-52A:(Sierra Snow x 48-62D). 12-15-56.
- MAGIC HALO (Coppedge). Sdlg. 126-54-1. TB 36'', late midseason. V5L. Blended pearl gray, iridescent gold, mauve and purple, lemon-yellow beard. Sdlg. A8-51 x Mary Randall. 8-15-56.
- MAGIC SPELL (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. P 104. DB 4'', pumila season. RV1. Red-violet self, white beard. Slim, narrow foliage and flower parts. April Morn x Cretica. 10-20-56.
- MAID OF HONOR (Wolff). Sdlg. 54-60-9. IT 26'', midseason. Y1. Yellow self, white haft. (Titian Lady x Pink Cameo) X Pinnacle. 7-15-56.
- MAJOR MARSH (Beardsley). Sdlg. 2-36. TB 36'', midseason. B1M. Medium blue self. Matterhorn x Jake. 11-10-56.
- MARIE HUNTER (Corliss). Sdlg. 56S-H1. A. *spuria*, 54'', early spuria season. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Havana Brown; Falls Aconite Violet (Wil-

- son 937), orange veins; color effect Plum Purple. Russet Flame x Corliss sdlg. 12-28-56.
- MARION HAMILTON (Roberts). Sdlg. 553. TB 42", midseason. YO1. Apricot-cream self, lemon hafts, red-orange beard. Muhlestein #50-6 x Sweet Marie. 7-18-56.
- MARSHAL BERNADOTTE (McElfresh). TB 33", midseason. Y5. Blend: Biscuit tan blending to old gold at edges, rosy flush on falls. Bright gold beard. Prairie Sunset x Melanie. 2-25-56.
- MARTI-SUE (Weed). TB 35", midseason. R4L. Bicolor: Stds. and Falls pink, buff overlay on shoulders. Three Oaks x Pink Cameo. 3-27-56.
- MARY KATHERINE WINDHAM (Windham). TB 36-38", midseason. W1. White self. Snow Flurry x Gulf Stream. 8-10-56.
- MARY LEE MOTTER (Motter). TB 38", early. V3. Bitone: Stds. near Chinese Violet (M&P 42-I-7), Falls few tones darker. Sport of Dr. Chas. E. Mayo, with doubled standards. Color is like original Dr. Chas. E. Mayo. 3-5-56.
- MELODRAMA (Cook). Sdlg. 11152. TB 38", midseason. V3. Bitone: Stds. Pallid Violet, paler in upper part; Falls Mauve to Manganese Violet, beard near Pallid Violet (Ridgway). 1-21-56.
- MELODY WATERS (Linse). Sdlg. NSCAP 55-21. TB (TB-Onco hybrid) 36", mid to late. V1. Violet self (Sea Lavender, Wilson 637/2), deeper toward edges; yellow beard. New Snow x Capitola. 6-26-56. Name transferred from 1955 registration, not to be introduced.
- MERRILYN LEE (McCord). Sdlg. 522-52. TB 28-30", early to midseason. W1. White self, light yellow at throat; beard white at tip. San Francisco x Jake. 9-1-56.
- MERRY LYNN (Till). TB 38-42", early mid to late midseason. RV1. Light red-violet self (Mignon, MYP 43-F-7), faint white flush at haft, heavy beard from cream at tip to orange-yellow in throat. White sdlg.: (White Leather x Sdlg.) X Snow Goddess. 5-28-56.
- MEXICAN ROCKET (Brooks). Sdlg. 154. TB 40", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. deep yellow, Falls white, bordered same yellow. Mexico x Rocket. 11-15-56.
- MIDHURST LEMICE (Potter). TB 36", midseason. Y1. Lemon yellow self, white flush on falls. Benton Sdlg. 34 x Mabel Chadburn. 9-1-56.
- MIDNIGHT MAHOGANY (Galyon). Sdlg. GN-5. TB 30", late midseason. R1D. Very dark brown-red self. Sdlg. AQ-1: (Deep Velvet x Solid Mahogany) X Pacemaker. 11-5-56.
- MILLIONAIRE (Brizendine). Sdlg. B-56-54. TB 35-36", midseason-late. Y4. Yellow-toned bicolor: Stds. Cocoa (M&P 7-12-E); Falls Golden Glow (9-6-L), edged Gypsy (6-12-B). Changing Lights X Sdlg. 41-52: (Arab Chief x Bryce Canyon). 6-16-56.
- MINETTE (Beardsley). Sdlg. 3-132. IT (table), 18", midseason. W2. Plicata, white, plicated border of wine-purple. Pluie D'Or x Monarda. 11-10-56.

- MISS B. HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 9ED. TB 36", late midseason. W2. Plicata, white heavily stippled orchid-pink. Beard tangerine. Memphis Belle x Pink Formal. 5-28-56.
- MISS BLUEJAY (Davidson). Form of *I. missouriensis*, 24", early. BV4. Bicolor: Stds. bright blue-violet; Falls ivory, closely veined paler tint, yellow median ridge. Unknown; collected. 8-18-56.
- MISS MATTY (Benbow). DB 5", early. BV1. Pale blue lavender self, deep wine spot on falls. *Iris pumila* x Charmante. 7-11-56.
- MISS METUCHEN (Hustler). Sdlg. 52-K-27. TB 36", midseason late. Y1. Golden yellow self; beard same. Golden Russet x Zantha. 7-18-56.
- MISS PEACOCK (Davidson). Form of *I. missouriensis*, 21", early. VB1. Soft lilac-blue self; Falls have peacock-eye zone of deeper color surrounding gold median ridge bordered cream. Unknown; collected. 8-18-56.
- MISS PINK DOVE (Davidson). Form of *I. missouriensis*, 21", early. VR4L. Bicolor: Stds. pastel orchid pink; Falls color on white ground. Collected; unknown. 8-18-56.
- MISS PURPLE FINCH (Davidson). Form of *I. missouriensis*, 18", early. V1. Bishop's Purple self; Falls have golden undertone at median. Unknown; collected. 8-18-56.
- MISS WHITE CANARY (Davidson). Form of *I. missouriensis*, 20", early. W1. White self, golden median ridge and few lines radiating outward into blade of falls. Unknown; collected. 8-18-56.
- MISS UTAH (Wallace). Sdlg. 5442. TB 36", midseason. OR1L. Pale pink self, strawberry beard. Cathedral Bells x Crosby Sdlg. 52-6. 2-1-56.
- MODERN ART (Scarborough). TB 36", early midseason. VR5L. Mauve-rose blend, overlaid copper, splashed chartreuse on falls. Char-Maize x Lady Mohr. 5-31-56.
- MOGEN DAVID (Wolff). Sdlg. 54-61-4. TB 28", midseason late. RV1. Petunia-purple self. (Easter Morn x Pink Cameo) X Blue Rhythm. 8-20-56.
- MOHR-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 59EA. TB 33-35", midseason. VB1. Gray-blue self, violet shadings at throat. Snow Flurry x Capitola. 5-28-56.
- MOHRNING HAZE (Luihn). Sdlg. 56-C. TB (hybr.) 30", early-mid-season. V1. Grayed lavender self, thick blue beard, suggestion of a signal patch. Sdlg. 54-1: (Snow Flurry x Prof. Mitchell blue sdlg.) X Capitola. 6-6-56.
- MOOD MAUVE (Clevenger). Sdlg. PX7. TB 36", midseason. RV3. Bitone: Stds. rosy light lavender, Falls deep rose lavender. Cream-tan haft, red beard. Parentage lost. 7-18-56.
- MOON FANTASY (DeForest). Sdlg. 52-48B. TB 34", midseason. Y1P. Pale cream self. Sdlg. #18-49 x Hall unnumbered Sdlg. 12-10-55 for 1956.

- MOONLIGHT BAY (Crandall). TB 40'', midseason. W1. Grayed-white self, greenish tan flush at haft. Full Sail x Sdlg.: (Golden Russet x Spring Sunshine). 7-8-56.
- MOONLIGHT TRAIL (Lauck). TB 38'', midseason to very late. Y3. Bitone: Stds. deep cream, Falls ivory with deep golden haft and matching beard. New Snow x Quechee. 10-8-56.
- MOON SHINE (Weyland). Sdlg. 54-105. TB 38'', early. Y1L. Cream self, gold throat and haft. New Snow x Limelight. 7-5-56.
- MORNING LIGHT (Barber 1938). 1939 Check List says not introduced and obsolete as of that issue. Released.
- MORNING LIGHT (Welch). Sdlg. 551. DB 8'', early. Y1P. Pale ivory-white self, beard same. (Tested 32 chromosomes). J-532: (*chamaeiris* x *arenaria* hybrid) X *I. arenaria*. 11-1-56.
- MOUNTAIN MAGIC (Crandall). TB 38'', midseason. RV3. Bitone: Stds. wine purple, Falls wine, darker brown overlay. Bryce Canyon x Capitola. 7-8-56.
- MOUNT OF OLIVES (Voris). Sdlg. PinEx5210. TB 30-36'', very, very late. V3L. Bitone: Stds. light lavender, edged olive; Falls violet-purple, bordered olive. Extravaganza x Pinnacle. 6-25-56.
- MOVIE STAR (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 4937. TB 34'', midseason. Y2. Yellow-ground plicata: Stds. yellow flushed red; Falls yellow heavily dotted red in 1'' band. Tiffany x Firecracker. 9-24-56.
- MRS. ETHEL DRAPER (Patrick for Draper). A. Japanese, 36'', midseason. W4L. Bicolor: Frosty white ground, flushed and veined rose pink; short, upright styles deep rose pink. Unknown. 2-9-56.
- MUSTARD STICK (Sass). Sdlg. 53-397. TB 36'', midseason. Y1. Mustard yellow self. 4th generation from (Dore x Matula) with Ola Kala and Rainbow Room added, X 4th gen. from (Golden Age x Prairie Sunset) with Ola Kala and Tobacco Road added. 4-20-56.
- MY FAIR LADY (Voris). Sdlg. PPTH551. TB 30-36'', midseason. RV1. Orchid self, tangerine beard. Talley Ho x Pagan Princess. 6-25-56.
- MY HAPPINESS (Sass). Sdlg. 53-173. TB 36'', midseason. B1. Blue self, tangerine beard. Long line of pinks including Melitza, Flora Zenor, Sea Shell, Prairie Sunset and Matula X record of pollen parent lost. 4-20-56.
- MY SONG (Voris). Sdlg. SS552. TB 34'', late to very late. Y1. Yellow self. Song of Songs X Sdlg.: (Saluskin x Spring Sunshine). 7-25-56.
- MYTIC BUDDHA (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 55-504. A. Japanese, 24'', midseason. RV1D. Deep red-violet self, double; styles tipped black. Hisakata x Karahashi. 1-27-56.
- NATIVE KING (MacMillan). A. Louisiana 30'', midseason. RV1D. Deep red violet self (M&P 46-I-10), Lime Yellow signal patch (M&P 11-1-5). Two chance sdlg. 6-5-56.
- NEXT O'KIN (DeForest). Sdlg. 53-8D. TB 40'', midseason. W2. Plicata: Stds. white, Falls white peppered light violet and gold at haft. Caroline Jane x Rodeo. 8-30-56.

- NIGHT 'N DAY (DeForest). Sdlg. 52-35. TB 38", late. V3. Violet bi-tone: Stds. pale Hortense Violet (Ridgway); Falls Fluorite Violet, black overlay. Extravaganza x Sdlg.: (Casa Morena x General Patton). 5-8-56. Name transferred from earlier registration of 1948, not introduced.
- NIGHTSHADE (Louise Marx). TB 36", midseason. VB1D. Deep violet blue self, blue beard. Two Marx sdlgs. 12-16-56.
- NOBLESQUE (Conger). A. Louisiana, 36", early to midseason. R3. Bitone: Dark red (M&P 55-J-8) to darker red (55-L-12), orange and yellow patch, Royal Gem x Rose of Abbeville. 6-15-56.
- NOMA GREENE (Murray). Sdlg. 622-53. TB 38", early midseason. Gyl. Chartreuse green self, deep yellow beard tipped purple; slight purple-brown touch on haft of falls. Green Hat X (#4-49: Green Pastures x Appointee). 11-1-56.
- NONA (Davidson). TB 38", late midseason. GY1. Lime-yellow self; color carries as quite green in shade. Char-Maize x Clovelly. 8-18-56.
- NONPAREIL (Maxwell for Daling). TB 35", midseason. RV1L. Light rose purple self, nearest to Wilson 533/2. Fashion Plate x Alexia sdlg. 12-15-56.
- NOVEMBER (Greenlee). DB 8", early. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. light tannish cream; Falls dark blue violet, edged same as stds. Orango X Cook Sdlg. 6443: (Socrates x *mellita*). 2-2-56.
- NUEVO LAREDO (Kleinsorge). Sdlg. 422. TB 40", midseason. R1D. Red-brown self; gold beard. Sdlg. 368B: (sister of Spanish Fandango) X Cascade Splendor. 2-20-56.
- OCEAN WAVE (Rutherford). Sdlg. 53-12. TB 35", midseason. B1M. Medium blue self, infusion of white in throat. Brunhilde x Chivalry. 523-56. Names transferred from Gentle Breeze, as more fitting.
- OCTOBER GOLD (Beardsley). Sdlg. 1-13-2. IB 24", midseason and repeat October. Y3. Bitone: Stds. and Falls both Canary to Chrome Yellow. Berkeley Gold x Ola Kala. 1-14-56.
- ODDFELLOW (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 52-11. IT (hybr.) 20", early-mid-season. W2. Fancy plicata; white ground brushed and flecked violet-blue. Elmohr x Larsen sdlg.: (Mohrson x (Beau Ideal x Wasatch)). 2-20-56.
- OLA IVA (Schoonover). Sdlg. 37-54. TB 36", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. golden yellow, Falls white with gold band. Ola Kala x Zantha. 6-17-56.
- OLIVE ORCHID (Austin). Sdlg. Ob-13 A. TB 40", late. Pale lilac-blue self, deep lilac flush at ead of beard; olive veins on the white ground at sides of bright yellow beard. Butterfly Wings x Chivalry. 12-10-55 for 1956.
- OLYMPIC TORCH (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 331-D. TB 38", midseason. Y1. Light golden bronze self. Inca Chief x H 92-A: (Schreiner 49-46 x Watchfire). 10-23-56.

- ONE FINE DAY (Benbow). DB 7", early. V3. Bitone: Stds. blue lavender, Falls deeper, overlaid red-purple. Path of Gold x Sulina. 7-11-56.
- ONEMOHR (Murray). Sdlg. 325-53. TB 30-32", late midseason. RV1. Self, of Rosy Amethyst Purple, purple-brown patch at base of Falls. Mohr shape. Heather Rose x Elmohr. 11-1-56.
- OPALS OF OPHIR (Savage). Sdlg. S.F.53. TB 38", midseason. Y5L. Blend: Stds. pale cream edged old gold; Falls 'opal' (blue-white flushed pink) edged old gold. Snow Flurry x June Bride. 7-15-56.
- ORANGE ALLURE (Weyland). Sdlg. 53-51. TB 34", early. OY1. Apricot self, orange gleam. Rosedale x orange sdlg. 7-5-56.
- ORANGE DELIGHT (Walker for Nies-Walker). Sdlg. S-30-55. A. spuria, 44", midseason. YO5. Blend: Stds. very pale yellowish-orange to cream blend. Falls deep yellowish-orange faintly edged cream. Undaunted x Grace Perry Nies. 5-29-56.
- ORCHID FINALE (Albrecht). Sdlg. J A-1. TB 37", midseason. V3. Bitone, violet. Stds. Wilson 34/1, Falls between Wilson 634/1 and 733/3; diffused white patch around beard. White Smoke x Rosy Ruffles. 10-23-56.
- ORCHID ISLE (Schmelzer). Sdlg. 11 H '55. TB 32", midseason. VR1. Clear orchid-pink self. Arlene Wood x Memphis Belle. 12-30-56.
- PACTOLA (McElfresh). Sdlg. 55-OG-2. TB 36", midseason. Y1. Golden tan self, shading to old gold at edges; hafts, style arms and beard gold-yellow. Prairie Sunset x Melanie. 8-29-56.
- PANCHO (Zickler). Sdlg. DI-38-8. DB 6", early. W4. Bicolor: Stds. creamy white, Falls rosy red, creamy-white border. Compacta x Sulina. 6-18-56.
- PAPER DOLL (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. G 260Q. TB 34", mid late. W2. Plicata: white with narrow corona of orchid-rose. ((Beau Ideal x Wasatch) x Schreiner sdlg.) X Minnie Colquitt. 2-1-56.
- PARTY TIME (Schmelzer). Sdlg. 17 H 55. TB 32", midseason. Y5L. Blend, Old Parchment, deep rose-pink and fawn color, with golden brown on haft and around edge of falls. Arlene Wood x Mary Randall. 5-29-56.
- PASTEL PRINCESS (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 55-501. A. Japanese, 30", midseason. VR2L. Light orchid-pink self (near Phlox pink) double. Selected, from Manon series. 1-27-56.
- PATRICIAN BEAUTY (Lyon). Sdlg. 688-51-7. TB 35", midseason. W4. Bicolor: Stds. silvery white edged Dresden yellow (Wilson 64/3), back of petals and Falls same yellow; lemon beard. (M101-47-2: Char-Maize x Green Pastures) X Pinnacle. 8-15-56.
- PATRIOT (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. 119. DB 4½", early pumila season. V3. Bitone: Stds. bright medium violet; Falls have bright red-violet spot bordered like Stds. Beard pale blue. (April Morn x Sulina). 10-20-56.
- PATTY BURNS (Burns, H.). Sdlg. 53-42. TB 34", midseason. YO3. Bi-

tone: Stds. peach pink, Falls raspberry bordered peach pink; tangerine beard. Pagan Princess x Heritage. 12-12-56.

PEACH DELIGHT (Rex Brown). Sdlg. B 65-3. TB 36", midseason. YO1. Peach Pink (Wilson 512/2) self, deep orange-red beard and golden-apricot shoulders. Pink sdlg. (unknown) x Palomino. 10-15-56.

PEARL BLUE (Buss). Sdlg. 49-206-1. TB 36", midseason. B1L. Light Gentian Blue self (Wilson 42/3), tinted deeper in center of Falls; beard lemon, tipped pale blue. Chivalry x Spanish Peaks. 2-20-56.

PENELOPE JANE (Anley). TB 36", midseason. Y1P. Ivory self. Mountain Sky x Great Lakes. 9-10-56.

PERADVENTURE (Drewett). TB 30", midseason. Y5. Blend: Stds. yellow, Falls copper-orange blend. ((Orange Glow x Rocket) x (Del Rosa x Orange Glow)) X (Prairie Sunset x Golden Russet). 9-10-56.

PERSIAN SARI (Lyon). Sdlg. 53-46-7. TB 44", midseason-late. W2. Plicata, silver-white with phlox-purple and garnet lake markings; lemon yellow beard. (D40-50-2: Aldura x Patrice) X Mohr Majesty. 8-15-56.

Peggy (1939 Check List shows obsolete 1928; released).

PEGGY. TB 36", midseason. VR3. Bitone: Stds. raspberry pink, Falls deeper. Muhlestein 50-28D x Paradise Pink. 7-15-56.

PEPPERMINT STICK (Shinkle). Sdlg. BTB 54. TB 38-40", midseason. W2. Plicata, white ground with red dots and stitching. Tiffany x bee cross. 1-27-56.

PERFECT LOVE (Wolff). Sdlg. 54-48-1. TB 38", midseason. W1. Blue-white self; beard runs from blue to tangerine. Sable X (Easter Morn x Pink Cameo). 7-15-56.

PERSONALITY PLUS (K. D. Smith). Sdlg. 51-11. TB 34", early. YO3. Bitone: Stds. flamingo pink, Falls lilac pink, bright tangerine beard. Angela Borgia x Radiation. 11-21-55 for 1956.

PINK CHAMELEON (Kallenbach). IB 24", midseason. YO1. Deep pink salmon self, tangerine beard. Half plant has marbled foliage, other half plain green. Marbled half has striped bloom stalks and produced a striped seed pod. Pink Lace x Pink Formal sdlg. 9-5-56.

PINK CHIMES (D Hall). Sdlg. 53-52. TB 34", midseason. R1L. Pink self. Two pink sdlgs. 9-3-56.

PINK DOMINO (Varner). Sdlg. 24. TB 32", midseason R5. Rosy pink with blue splotches, Pink Sdlg.: (Cherie x Floradora) X May Hall. 10-3-56.

PINK FLUFF (Rutherford). Sdlg. 56-25B. TB 33", midseason. R1L. Rich pink self, tangerine beard. Paradise Pink x Pink Classic. 5-24-56.

PINK MOHR (Austin). Sdlg. Ob-32-A. IB 24", mid to late. VR1. Lilac-rose self, 1½" soft crimson 'signal'; bronzy yellow beard. Cherie x Capitola. 12-10-55 for 1956.

PINK PAPA (Muhlestein). Sdlg. 49-11. TB 30", early-midseason. R1L.

- Baby-ribbon pink self. Sdlg. 47-72: (Gold Ruffles x (45-64-1A: Alice Harding x Dr. Loomis' Type Dore)) X Pink Formal. 2-10-56.
- PINK POMP (Madsen). Sdlg. 13-51. TB 34", midseason. R1L. Intense pink self. (Sdlg. 10-49G (sib to Pink Formal) x (Hall Shrimp Pink x Pink Formal) X Pink Enchantment. 3-5-56.
- PINK SHADOWS (Wills). Sdlg. 86-54. TB 36", midseason. O3. Shell pink bitone; pink-tangerine beard. (Fantasy x (Spindrift x Overture)) X Dolly Varden. 6-10-56.
- PINK SYMPHONY (Austin). Sdlg. TP-32. TB 38", midseason. Pink self, yellow hafts, scarlet-tangerine beard. Pink Sensation x Nelson Sdlg. No. 47. 12-10-55 for 1956.
- PINK TINT (Zickler). Sdlg. TG-45-20. TB 36", midseason. R1L. Pale pink self, yellow beard. (Melitza x Flora Zenor) X Golden Eagle. 6-18-56.
- PINK TRIUMPH (Louise Marx). A. Japanese, 30", early to midseason. VR1. Light orchid pink, styles shaded pink. Mata Hari x Karahashi. 12-16-56.
- PINK VANITY (Weyland). Sdlg. 54-70. TB 36", late. R1L. Pink self. Truly Yours x Happy Birthday. 7-5-56.
- PLUM GLORY (Brown). Sdlg. D 1-7. DB 6½", early. VB4. Bicolor: Stds. violet blue (Bluebird Wilson 042/2); Falls deep plum-purple (934 nearest). Falls faintly edged like Stds. White beard. April Morn x unknown. 10-15-56.
- PLUM LOVELY (Knopf). Sdlg. H.S.52. TB 40", early-mid-late. RV3. Red-violet bitone: (Stds. Wilson 931/1, Falls 934); brown beard tipped blue, violet style crests. Hoosier Sunrise x Sable. 4-21-56.
- PLUSHBOTTOM (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 364. TB 30", midseason. V3. Bitone: Stds. pale violet, Falls deep velvety blue purple. Louise Blake x Royal Diadem. 7-25-56.
- PLEASANT HOURS (Tompkins). O1L. TB 40", early to late. Rich pink apricot self, gold haft and red beard. (Hit Parade x Apricot Supreme) X (Pink Tower x Apricot Supreme). 1-23-56.
- POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 55-30. A. Japanese, 36", midseason. Deep violet-purple self (near Grapejuice); double. Selection from Rhinegold series. 1-27-56.
- PORCELAIN PINK (Corliss). Sdlg. 55 Pink. A. Louisiana, 40", early La. season. OR1. Porcelain Rose (Wilson 620) self, small yellow signal. Creole Charm x Corliss sdlg. 9-7-56.
- PRAIRIE BELLE (H. Grapes). Sdlg. 56-9. TB 36", early-midseason. W2. Plicata, creamy white with lavender, dotted brown at heart. Orange beard. Lady Naomi x Chippewa. 8-10-56.
- PRECIOUS CARGO (Schmelzer). Sdlg. 12 H '55. TB 34", late. R1L. Pearly rose pink self. Arlene Wood x Mary Randall. 10-1-56.
- PRETTY CAROL (Hamblen). Sdlg. 53-12. TB 36", late. V1. Bishop's Violet self, lighter area in falls; tangerine beard. (Pink Tower x Radiation) X Mary Randall. 7-26-56.

- PRIDE OF SYRACUSE (Schortman). Sdlg. 3100. TB 40'', midseason. VB1. Violet-blue self, slight white haze at haft. Sdlg. 9-63:(Violet Symphony x sdlg.) X Snow Flurry. 6-24-56.
- PRINCE OF MONACO (Kleinsorge). Sdlg. 433. TB 42'', midseason. V3. Bitone: Stds. light blue lavender, Falls deep red purple, edged paler, some brown at haft; gold beard. Spanish Fandango x Sdlg.: (Goldbeater x 46-57). 2-20-56.
- PRINCESA (Lincoln). TB 38-40'', late midseason. W1. White self, light gold haft. Sdlg. 50-40 (white, from white-breeding line) X Deep cream sdlg. 51-37. 6-10-56.
- PUMAR ALPHA (Ackerman). Sdlg. 131A. DB (interspecies hybr.) 5½'', early. Y1. Clear light yellow self, beard yellow. Welch *pumila* sdlg. J503:(Cook 1546 x Sulina) X *I. arenaria*. 12-7-56.
- PUMAR BETA (Ackerman). Sdlg. 131B. DB (interspecies hybr.), 5'', early. Y1. Clear bright yellow self, orange-yellow beard; green rays on falls around beard. Welch *pumila* sdlg. J503:(Cook 1546 x Sulina) X *I. arenaria*. 12-7-56.
- QUADRILLE (Beattie). Sdlg. 55-3. TB 38'', early. VR3. Bitone: S. Purple Madder (Wilson 1028/3); F. Purple Madder (1028). Hermit Thrush x Ebony Echo. 12-20-56.
- RALLY GIRL (Riddle). Sdlg. F 1A. TB 42'', very late. Y1. Yellow self (Aureolin, Wilson 3), lighter blaze (3/2) about beard. Cascade Splendor x Ola Kala. 6-5-56.
- RATTAN (Babson). Sdlg. F24-1. TB 28-30'', midseason. Y1. Dull gold self, large patch of maroon in falls. B 43-6:(Snow Flurry x Remembrance) X B 99-8:(Mexico x Tobacco Road). 8-25-56.
- RAYETTE (Weyland). Sdlg. 53-48. TB 34'', early. YO1. Salmon pink self. Rosedale x orange sdlg. 7-5-56.
- REAL GEORGE (Roach). Sdlg. 537-A. TB 36'', early midseason. VB3. Bitone: Stds. deep violet blue, falls deeper in tone; inconspicuous brown haft veins. Snow Flurry x Shining Waters. 5-29-56.
- REAL HARMONY (Austin). Regelia, 18'', early. RV5. Blend: Stds. soft amethyst to pale russet at edges; Falls soft velvety bronze-crimson, blended to tawny-brown at edge. Selection from variable imports of *I. stolonifera*. 12-10-55 for 1956.
- RED OVERLAY (Greenlee). Sdlg. G-54-A. DB 3'', very early. VR1. Violet-red self, sometimes shows black overlay on Falls of spot pattern. Red purple sdlg.:(Papoose x Blondie) X Carpathia. 2-2-56.
- RED RYDER (Zickler). Sdlg. DI-36-7. DB 6'', early. RV1M. Medium red violet self. Rose Mist x Carpathia. 6-18-56.
- RED TANGO (Wells). Sdlg. 54-1. TB 36'', midseason. R1. Clear terracotta red self.((Joseph's Mantle x Molten) x Cheeks of Tan) X (Burnished Bronze x War Dance). 3-3-56.
- RED WHITE AND BLUE (Austin). Regelia, 20'', early. W4. Bicolor:

- Stds. white and chocolate brown; Falls dark red, lighter border; lilac blue beard. Selection from variable imports of species *I. stolonifera*. 10-6-56.
- REEF (Kent). TB 48-54", early. Y1. Gold self. Happy Days x California Gold. 9-10-56.
- REVEL (Sass). Sdlg. 55-193. TB 36", midseason. W1. White self, red beard. Two white sdlg. with red beards. 4-20-56.
- REVIVAL (Burton). Sdlg. 51-1. TB 36", midseason. V1D. Dark violet self, beard same. Master Charles x White Wedgewood. 2-24-56.
- RHAPSODY IN BLUE (Millice). Sdlg. 53-112. TB 30", midseason. B4. Bicolor: Medium light-blue stds. dark purple falls. Vatican Purple x Blue Rhythm. 7-20-56.
- RIVIERA (Plough). Sdlg. 51-61-13. TB 34", midseason to late. GY1. Greenish-yellow self, (Dresden Yellow, Wilson 64/2), blue-white flush below beard. (Gold Ruffles x Cherie) X Twenty Grand. 6-18-56.
- ROMAN GOLD (Graham for Sass). Sdlg. 5-22. TB 30-36", midseason. Y1. Roman Gold self. Parentage not given. 12-26-56.
- ROSE BELLS (Dormon). A. Louisiana hybrid, 30", midseason. R1L. Clear rose-pink self, campanulate form. (Dan Debaillon x collected rose-lavender No. 2) X Rose of Abbeville. 7-3-56.
- ROSE DELIGHT (Austin), Sdlg. TP-43, TB 40", early midseason. VR1L. Bright fuchsia pink self, red-tangerine beard. Cloudcap x Courtier. 8-25-56.
- ROSETTE (Weyland). Sdlg. 53-15. TB 34", early. R1L. Rose self. Party Dress x Rosedale. 7-5-56.
- ROSE ORCHID (Roberts). Sdlg. 2254. TB 40", midseason. RV1. Rosy orchid self, orange-red beard. (Muhlestein 50-6: (sister to Gold Ruffles x Pink Formal) X Sweet Marie. 7-18-56.
- ROSEWINE (Ivan Craig). TB 40", early and repeats. R3. Bitone: Bacchus (red, M&P 53J4) Stds.; Falls same heavily overlaid old roseleaf in center. Ball Gown x Rose Sachet. 4-6-56.
- ROSY CARPET (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 153. DB 4½", extra early. RV3. Bitone: Stds. Rosy-lavender, Falls darker rosy-lavender, lavender-white beard. Sulina x Nana sdlg. 6-29-56.
- ROYALTY VELVET (Noyd). Sdlg. N6-16. TB 32", midseason. VR1. Wine self, brown beard. (Valiant sdlg. x Ruth) X Queen Elizabeth. 7-15-56.
- ROYAL VIOLET (Riddle). Sdlg. F 23 A. TB 34", midseason. V1. Violet self (Wilson, Victoria Violet, 738). Black Forest x Lady Boscawen. 6-5-56.
- RUBRIC (C.C. Hall). TB 36", midseason. R2. Plicata: S. magenta pink, Falls white edged magenta pink. Benton Daphne X (Mary Geddes x (Saul of Tarsus x Morris plic. sdlg.)) 7-11-56.
- RUFFLED HEIRESS (Reinhardt). Sdlg. 56-46. TB 40", midseason. W1.

- Oyster-white self, light yellow flush at haft, light orange beard. Oyster Pearl x X273-18:(Snow Flurry x 48-38). 8-28-56.
- RUFFLES AND BOWS (Hickenlooper). Sdlg. 6-52. TB 28-30'', mid to late. B1M. Medium blue self. Azure Skies x Gloriole. 6-30-56.
- RUFFLES AND FRILLS (Kallenbach). Sdlg. 54-14. TB 36'', midseason. Y1L. Light yellow self, Falls have deeper yellow texture veining. Sea Lark x Blue Valley. 9-5-56.
- RUM PARFAIT (Fraim). TB 40'', midseason late. Y1L. Cream self. Moonlit Gold X Fraim Sdlg. F7-5W:(Sunny Ruffles x Vision Fugitive). 12-26-56.
- RUSTICANA (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. L 306A. TB 42'', early midseason. Y1. Bright golden-tan self. Sdlg. 1407 A:(Rich Renown x Copper Medallion, sib) X Inca Chief. 2-2-56.
- RUTH COUFFER (Tom Craig). TB 36'', midseason-late. R3. Bitone: Stds. Dahlia Carmine (M&P), Falls M&P 55L2 to 4. Savage x Cordovan. 4-6-56.
- RUTH MERRY (Ed and Art Watkins). Sdlg. 51-23. TB 34'', midseason. OY3. Bitone: Stds. apricot, flushed pink; Falls deepest apricot; orange-red beard. ((Overture x Pink Lace) x (V20 x Pink Lace)) X Hi Time. 7-15-56.
- RUTILANT (Barker). TB 36'', midseason. R1. Red self, bronze yellow beard, no venations. Barker #52-34:(Lapham E5 x E 15) X Paul Cook Sdlg. #745. 6-21-56.
- SAINT JUDE (Gatty). Sdlg. 54-3. TB 36'', midseason. B1L. Light blue self. Sky Song x (Bellmer Sdlg. 49-J:(Sdlg. Missouri x Great Lakes) x Gloriole). 7-20-56.
- SANDRA BURNS (H. Burns). Sdlg. 53-37. TB 48'', midseason. YO1. Salmon-pink self, tangerine beard. Pagan Princess x Heritage. 12-12-56.
- SAYYED YARMUK (White). Sdlg. 3B'52. TB-Onco hybr., 30'', mid. V4. Bicolor: Stds. light lobelia violet, Falls dark Spanish Raisin with blended buff border. Unknown. 4-5-56.
- SCALAWAG (Beattie). Sdlg. 55-11. TB 36'', early, mid to late. Y1. Rich gold self, Falls veined red brown. Sdlg. 51-62-1:(Good News x (Old Parchment x Golden Majesty)) X Sdlg. 51-41-1:(Black and Gold x Cascade Splendor). 12-20-56.
- SCEPTERED ISLE (B. R. Long). TB 36'', midseason late. Y1. Chrome amber yellow self. (Isle sdlg. x Mary Shore) X (Isle sdlg. x Hi Time). 7-11-56.
- SEA BREAKER (Fothergill). Sdlg. 3/63. TB 34'', very early. B1. Palest blue flecked azure. I. *hoogiana* (Fothergill sdlg.) X Easter Morn. 9-10-56.
- SEA O'BLUE (Alta Brown). Sdlg. D 1-23. DB 4'', extra early. VB1. Sea Blue (Wilson 043/3) self, greenish white beard. April Morn x unknown. 10-15-56.
- SEA RHYTHM (Kallenbach). TB 32'', midseason. W1. White with blue flush. Blue Rhythm x Sea Lark. 9-5-56.

- SEASCAPE (Fothergill). Sdlg. 4/84. TB 34", midseason-late. B1. Sea blue self (Wilson 043/2). Blue Ensign x Pegasus. 9-10-56.
- SEGREGATION (Conger). A. Louisiana hybr., midseason, 30". R3. Bitone: Stds. light rose (M&P 52-E-1) and violet-red (C 10); Falls darker violet-red reticulated dark red. Caroginia x Bayou Glory. 6-15-56.
- SEPTEMBER CONTRAST (G. P. Brown). Sdlg. 56-12. TB (fall bloomer), 27", June and Sept. B4. Bicolor (neglecta): Stds. light blue, Falls dark blue purple. October Shadows x Fair Day. 12-12-56.
- SEPTEMBER PASTEL (G. P. Brown). Sdlg. 56-15. IB, 22", June and Sept. V3. Bitone: Stds. pale lavender, Falls shade darker; brown veins at base of falls. October Shadows x Fall Fairy. 12-12-56.
- SERENE DUSK (Lyon). Sdlg. 53-38-3. TB 32", midseason. RV1. Petunia Purple (Wilson 32) self, beard Cobalt Blue. Kol Nidre x Cardinal's Robe. 8-15-56.
- SEVEN SEAS (Louise Marx). I. *sibirica*, 36", midseason. BV1D. Deep blue-toned violet, prominent gold signals. Unknown. 12-16-56.
- SEVENTEEN (Noyd). Sdlg. N5-100. TB 32", midseason. R1L. Deep pink self, tangerine beard. (Midwest Gem x Heritage) X Dolly Varden. 7-15-56.
- SHADOW BROOK (Douglass). Sdlg. 53-F-1. TB 32", early. V3. Bitone: Stds. Plum Purple (Wilson 934/3 nearest), Falls Pansy Violet (Wilson 033/1 to 033). White beard and veining. Char-Maize X (Sdlg. 50-A-7 x Mme. Louis Aureau). 6-30-56.
- SHERRY ANN (Riggs). Sdlg. H-A-38. TB 35", midseason. R1. Maroon self (Wilson 1030/1), dash of white at haft; orange beard. Giant Orchid x Minnie Colquitt. 7-15-56.
- SHIRRED VELVET (Price). Sdlg. G-8-1. TB 38", midseason-late. V1. Aconite Violet (Wilson 937/2 and 1) Bitone; Falls deeper. Dark beard. Maisie Lowe x Sable. 7-5-56.
- SHOW PIECE (Murawska). TB 38", midseason. R1L. True pink self Murawska Sdlg. (peach) x Sdlg. 47-44 (pink). 8-20-56.
- SIDESHOW (Zickler). Sdlg. TH-46-12. TB 36", midseason. Y4. Blended bicolor: Stds. golden tan, Falls same flushed red; blue violet spot in center. (Mexico x Grand Canyon) X Prairie Sunset. 6-18-56.
- SIGNAL FLARE (Walter Marx). Sdlg. 195. IB 24", midseason. Y2. Plicata, yellow ground, copper-brown and dahlia-carmine markings; distinct white area below red-tipped yellow beard. Firecracker x sdlg. plicata. 1-27-56.
- SILKEN PARASOL (W. Marx). Sdlg. 56-8. A. Japanese, 42", early. Silvery-blue (near Violine) self; double. Reign of Glory x blue sdlg. 1-27-56.
- SILVER BUTTERFLY (Corliss). Sdlg. 54S9. A. *spuria*, 38", early mid-season *spuria*. W4. Bicolor: Stds. white, Falls Straw Yellow (Wilson 604). Larksong x Hazy Hills. 9-7-56.
- SKY HOSTESS (Suiter). TB 48", midseason late. R1L. Flamingo pink

- self, deeper at hafts. ((Golden Eagle x Buffawn) x (Muhlestein 47-72A x Pink Formal)) X Pandora. 11-4-56.
- SKY RIDER (Fothergill). Sdlg. 5/21. TB 50", late. B1. French blue self. Helen McKenzie x Dorothy King. 9-10-56.
- SMOOTHY (Greenlee). IB 16", early. Y1. Greenish-yellow self, white beard. Carpathia x Tiffany. 2-2-56.
- SNOW BREEZE (Suiter). TB 32", midseason. W1. White self, white beard. Helen McGregor x Sun Lakes. 7-15-56.
- SNOW CASTLE (Fern Robinson). TB 38", midseason. W1. Glistening White self, no markings, yellow beard. Snow Flurry x Spanish Peaks. 11-17-56.
- SNOWFALL (Kitton). I. *sibirica*, 36", midseason. W1. White self, slight yellow flush at haft. Gatineau x unknown. 11-20-56.
- SNOW FIRE (DeForest). TB 38", midseason. W1. White self, red beard. Cluff white sdlg. x Cloudcap. 2-13-56.
- SNOWFLAKE (several old registrations, all marked obsolete on 1939 Check List). Released.
- SNOWFLAKES (D. Hall). Sdlg. 56-37. TB 35", midseason. B4. Bicolor—blue dotted white. Two sdlgs. 9-25-56.
- SNOW TRACERY (Wills). Sdlg. 96-54. TB 35", early. W2. Plicata, white stitched blue; white beard tipped gold; gold styles. Sass plicata sdlg. 49-134 x Belle Meade. 6-10-56.
- SPANISH WHIM (Shoop). Sdlg. B52-15-1. TB 36", midseason. YO1. Spanish Orange self (Wilson 010/2), deep tangerine beard. Sdlg.: (Jeb Stuart x Floradora) X Sdlg.: (Salmon Shell x Pink Formal). 3-24-56.
- SPLENDORED THING (Cassebeer). Sdlg. 669. TB 44", late. Y1. Deep golden yellow self. Sdlg. 455: (Good News x Video) X H. F. Hall Sdlg. Y-93. 7-25-56.
- SPRING HARVEST (McCormick). Sdlg. 252. TB 34", midseason. Y1. Light cadmium yellow self (Ridgway), gold beard. June Sunlight x Orangeman. 5-29-56.
- SPRING JOY (Welch). Sdlg. N-506. DB 1½", extra early. V3. Bitone: S. lavender, F. reddish-purple. White beard. Blue Spot x H-503: (Sulina x Cook 1546). 11-1-56.
- STAR CAPTAIN (Wills). Sdlg. 146-51. TB 38", late midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. Canary Yellow, Falls white edged barium yellow; yellow area each side gold beard at haft. Star Shine x Polonade. 6-10-56.
- STARFROST (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 1455. DB 4", extra early. Y3. Bitone: Stds. light yellow, Falls orange yellow, bordered ivory; white beard. Nana sdlg. x unknown. 6-29-56.
- STATESMAN (Opal Brown). Sdlg. 9B-2. TB 44", midseason. V1L. Light amethyst violet self (Wilson 35/3). Helen McGregor X (Gold Ruffles x Chamois). 1-20-56.
- STEEL-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 56S. TB 36-38", midseason-late. B1M. Medium blue self, blue beard. Silver Lake x Sky Ranger. 5-28-56.
- STRAWBERRY ICE (Kent). IB (table) iris, 18-24", early. W4. White

- splashed red. (Crystal Beauty x Tiffany sdlg.) X (Tiffany x Crystal Beauty sdlg.). 9-10-56.
- STRAWTOWN (Cassebeer). sdlg. 409. TB 34", late midseason. Y5. Blend of tannish yellow, yellow, tan and apricot. Nancy Hardison x Cascade Splendor. 7-25-56.
- STRIPED BUTTERFLY (Noyd). Sdlg. N5-34. TB 34", midseason. B1L. Light blue self, falls veined darker violet-blue; yellow beard. Small area of olive-ochre at haft. Butterfly Wings x Cahokia. 7-15-56.
- STYLE SHOW (Zickler). Sdlg. TH-2-22. TB 32", late midseason. W2. Plicata, white and campanula violet (Wilson 37/1). Blue Shimmer x Minnie Colquitt. 6-18-56.
- SUE MONTGOMERY (Burch). Sdlg. 56-PK2. TB 32", midseason. R1. Rose-pink self (Wilson 0625/3), slight yellow at haft; orange beard, Pink Sensation x Red Amber. 7-15-56.
- SUITS ME (Z. G. Benson). TB 30", midseason. RV1. Red-violet self (M&P 43-9-J), brown haft marks, light yellow beard. Elmohr x Jake. 5-28-56.
- SUMMER BREEZE (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 545. TB 40", midseason. VR1. Bright lavender rose self. Mme. Louis Aureau x Mulberry Rose. 9-24-56.
- SUN FESTIVAL (Noyd). Sdlg. N5-103. TB 35", midseason to very late. Y4L. Bicolor: Stds. light yellow, Falls have large white area in center, edged light yellow. Beard yellow. (Midwest Gem x New Horizon) X Song of Songs. 7-15-56.
- Sunlit Sea (Wal. 1912, not registered). 1939 Check List says obsolete then. Released.
- SUNLIT SEA (Walker, for Nies-Walker). Sdlg. S-79-55. *A. spuria*, 48", midseason. BV1. Light bluish-violet self, golden flush at base of Stds., deep orange-yellow signal in Falls. Grace Perry Nies x (Dutch Defiance x Sdlg. 455). 5-29-56.
- SUNSET ISLE (B. R. Long). TB 34", late. R5. Blend: Stds. light coppery pink veined deeper; Falls velvety red purple slightly blended. Array x an 'Isle' sdlg. 7-11-56.
- SUSAN CURRY (MacMillan). *A. Louisiana* hybrid, 30", midseason. RV3L. Red-violet-toned bitone: Falls shade darker than Stds. Heather (M&P 45-I-1) paling to Geisha second day. 6-5-56.
- SWEET ALICE LEE (Suiter). TB 38", early-midseason-late. W1. White self, deep blue beard. (Snow Flurry x Sun Lakes) X Courtesy. 11-4-56.
- SWISS CHARM (Opal Brown). Sdlg. 6-5B6. TB 30", midseason. RV1. Orchid self, overlaid apricot over upper third of Falls; bright tangerine beard. Sdlg.: ((Hit Parade x Pink Formal) x Mary Randall) X Sdlg. (Party Dress x Pink Sensation). 10-8-56.
- SYMPHONY (Hinkle). Sdlg. G-50-1. TB 36", midseason. B1L. Light blue self, faint light area at beard. Hinkle Sdlg. C-24-1: (Cahokia x Azure Skies) x Melissa. 5-15-56.
- TAFFY BROWN (Quadros for Chandler). Sdlg. C 49-1. TB 36", mid-

- season. Taffy brown self, brownish yellow beard with bluish blaze. Casa Morena x Tobacco Road. 1-10-56.
- TAILOR-MADE (Pickard). Sdlg. 51-10. TB 36", midseason. BV1M. Hyacinth blue self. Pierre Menard X Sdlg.: (Chivalry x Winter Carnival). 6-29-56.
- TALL TEXAN (Russell). TB 40", midseason. Y3. Yellow bitone: Stds. yellow, Falls very light cream bordered yellow; beard yellow. Happy Days x Gudrun. 6-12-56.
- TANGERINE SNOW (Austin). Sdlg. TWh-42. TB 36", midseason. W1. White self, bright tangerine beard. Cloudcap x Party Dress. 10-6-56.
- TARA (Grapes, Vivian). Sdlg. 455 DB 4½", extra early. R3. Bitone: Stds. pinkish-red, Falls rust-red bordered pink, lavender beard outlined purple. Sulina Sdlg. x unknown. 2-1-56.
- TECUMSEH GOLD (Pearson). Sdlg. 52-5A. TB 38", midseason. Y1. Canary yellow self, no markings; beard same color. Berkeley Gold X Sdlg.: (Happy Days x Golden Hind). 6-28-56.
- TEDDY BEAR (Walter Marx). DB 6", late dwarf season. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. light olive with scattered violet markings; Falls deep violet edged narrow margin of olive brown; bright yellow beard. Unknown. 1-27-56.
- TEHAMA (Kerr). Sdlg. 53-44. D. Oncocyclus, 26", early. V3. Bitone: Stds. light lavender, veined purple; Falls gray on white ground, heavily veined maroon; black signal. Gatesii x Susiana. 6-19-56.
- TEX-TAN (Z. B. Benson). Sdlg. C17-3-J. TB 30", midseason to late. OY5. Blend: Orange-yellow overlaid red, red veining at haft, cream to yellow undercolor at haft. Moontide x Tobacco Road. 5-28-56.
- TIDAL WAVES (Louise Marx). A. Japanese, 42", midseason to late. B1. Medium blue (Abbey, M&P), overtones of orchid with aging.
- TIMES SQUARE (Tompkins). TB 38", midseason-late. Y5D. Bitone blend: Stds. rich light amber-gold, Falls vivid copper-red infused brown, large blue blaze. Oriental Bazaar x Lady Albright. 1-23-56.
- TOLL GATE (Cook). Sdlg. 14055. TB 42", midseason. B4. Bicolor (amoena): Stds. very pale blue; Falls Royal Purple (Ridg.); haft same pale blue; beard light cadmium (Ridg.). Sdlg. 4651: (Black Forest x dark sdlg.) X Sdlg. 3550: (blue sdlg. x (Progenitor x Shining Waters)). 12-5-56.
- TOMBOY (Mildred Harrell). Sdlg. 51-101S. TB 36", midseason. RV2. Stds. dark red purple; Falls yellow dotted dark red purple. Purple stripe down center of falls. Orange beard. Firecracker x Lady Naomi. 9-24-56.
- TONALEA (DeForest). Sdlg. 55-33, TB 38", midseason. R3. Bitone: Stds. Brazil red (Ridgway), Falls darker. Sdlg. 50-57 x Pacemaker. 12-10-55 for 1956.
- TOP FAVORITE (R. Schreiner). Sdlg. J 476-C. TB 36", midseason. RV1. Orchid self. Pink Plume x Pathfinder. 7-5-56.

- TROPICANA (Ohl for Sass). TB 30-36", midseason. RV2. Plicata (fancy); white ground marked reddish mulberry; brown beard. Not given. 12-26-56.
- TRUDIE HAY (Hays). TB 28", midseason. YR1. Cream flushed pink, tangerine beard. Unknown, from purchased seed. 6-16-56.
- TRULY PINK (Zickler). Sdlg. TJ-13-21. TB 34", midseason. R1L. Pink self (Dawn Pink, Wilson 523/3); pink beard. Flower has white undertone. (Sea Shell x Pink Formal) X Pink Tint. 6-18-56.
- TULA MOA (Knopf). Sdlg. 1892. TB 32", midseason to late. V3. Light violet stds., Falls dark violet (bitone). Snow Flurry x Lothario. 12-26-56.
- UINTAH (Crosby). Sdlg. C-56-12D. TB 40-45", early-midseason-late. W1. White self. Swan Ballet x Mount Emmons. 10-1-56.
- VALIMAR (Hamblen). Sdlg. 53-27H. TB 36", midseason to late. YO3L. Bitone: Stds. peach pink (Wilson 512/1); Falls Nasturtium, orange influence (610/2). Beard nasturtium red. (Helen McGregor x Radiation) X Palomino. 7-26-56. Name transferred from 1955 registration, not introduced.
- VALLEY DAWN (Lyon). Sdlg. 53-7-1. TB 34", midseason. OR1. Venetian pink self. Convention Queen x June Meredith. 8-15-56.
- VALLI HI (Crandall). TB 38", late. Y1. Tan-gold self. Cascade Splendor x Chantilly. 7-8-56.
- VENETIAN PINK (Albright). TB 34", early-mid-midlate. OR1L. Venetian Pink self (Wilson), beard shade deeper. Gracelle x Muhlestein Sdlg. 51-4. 6-15-56.
- VENGEANCE (Tom Craig). TB 36", early midseason. W2. Plicata, white ground brushed and stippled lavender. Frosty x Gene Wild. 4-9-56.
- VICKI (Weyland). Sdlg. 53-18. TB 34", early. YO1. Apricot-orange self. Party Dress x Rosedale. 7-5-56.
- VIKING (Nelson). Sdlg. 54-25-1. TB 46", midseason. W2. Plicata, white ground dotted and shaded Dauphin's Violet (Wilson 039). Sdlg.: (Blue Shimmer x Chivalry) X Rose Ames. 6-29-56. Name transferred from 1955 registration, not introduced.
- VIOLET FIRE (Hamblen). Sdlg. 53-31B. TB 36", mid-late. Bitone: Stds. bright violet, Falls bluish-violet with white area; edged like Stds. Tangerine beard. V3. (Helen McGregor x Hit Parade) X Palomino. 1-26-56.
- Violetta (G. P. Baker). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- VIOLETTA (Benbow). DB 3½", early, RV1. Rosy-violet self, black patch on falls; blue beard. Cretica x Sulina. 7-11-56.
- VIOLET VEIL (Walker). Sdlg. S-2-55. A. *spuria*, 54", early. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. light yellow heavily veined violet; Falls same, with deep yellow line in place of beard. Wadi Zem Zem x Saugatuck sdlg. 5-29-56.
- VIOLET WONDER (Kent). TB 30", midseason. V1. Dark Parma Violet self. I. Germanica x Elmohr. 9-10-56.

VISCOUNT (Bridgman). TB 42", midseason. OY1. Salmon pink self, orange beard. (Pink Formal x Courtier) X (Muhlestein 47-72A x Pink Formal). 9-10-56.

Volunteer (two registrations: Krel. 1913 and Ruys 26). 1939 Check List shows obsolete. Released.

VOLUNTEER (Fern Robinson). Sdlg. 139. DB 4", early pumila season. B3. Bitone: Stds. light blue, Falls have darker blue spot bordered light blue of Stds. Heavy white beard. Welch H-503 x Carpathia. 10-20-56.

WAYWARD WIND (Baker). Sdlg. 51-17-1. TB 36", early to late. O1. Antique Bronze self, slight infusion of chartreuse; beard same. Sdlg. 49-2: (Sylvia Murray x Rocket) X Cordovan. 9-3-56.

WEDDING FRILLS (Hamacher). Sdlg. S-41-10. TB 37", midseason. VR1. Orchid pink self, tangerine beard. Pink Sensation x Happy Birthday. 8-30-56.

WEDDING GOWN (Wolff). Sdlg. 54-24-2. TB 28", midseason. W1. White self, blue influence; beard tinted blue. Master White x Sable. 7-15-56.

WEDDING RING (Fass). Sdlg. 55-5-2. TB 36", midseason. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. light butter yellow; Falls white with $\frac{1}{4}$ " margin same as stds. Sdlg. 53-11 x Cascade Splendor. 8-12-56.

WEST WIND (V. Grapes). Sdlg. 952. DB 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", extra early. B3. Bitone: Stds. pale blue, Falls pale grayish blue; grayish lavender area below white beard. Blue Flash x blue Sulina sdlg. #250. 11-7-56.

W. G. WOLFE (Redmon). TB 28", late. Y3. Bitone: Stds. copper brown, Falls slightly darker, veined yellow at haft; golden beard. Unknown. 8-4-56.

WHEAL ENYS (McWilliam). TB 36", midseason. V4. Bicolor: Stds. smoky gray, Falls fuchsia blue. Aline x Sicilian Gold. 7-11-56.

WHITE BALLET (Corliss). Sdlg. 56S15. A. *spuria*, 72", early spuria season. W1. White self, medium signal patch of Buttercup Yellow (Wilson #5). Larksong x Corliss white sdlg. 9-7-56.

WHITE BRANCH (Corliss). Sdlg. 56S14. A. *spuria*, 52", white. W1. White self. White Heron x Wadi Zem Zem. 12-28-56.

WHITE CHALICE (Faught). Sdlg. 3-R-2. TB 30", late. W1. White self. White Sdlg. 20-K-1: (19 H. white x Cahokia) X Spanish Peaks. 10-23-56.

WHITE FRILLS (Suiter). TB 36", early midseason. W1. White self, heavy yellow beard. Party Dress X (La Gloria x Gilt Edge). 7-15-56.

WHITE-HAVEN (Reynolds). Sdlg. 33EA. TB 40-42", midseason. W1. Milky white self, beard blue to yellow in throat; violet inside throat. John Pierce sdlg.: (White Wedgewood x New Snow) X White Wedgewood. 5-28-56. Name transferred from earlier registration not introduced.

WHITE HEIRESS (Brizendine). Sdlg. B-102-54. TB 36-38", late. W1.

- White self. Sdlg. 19-52:(Snow Flurry x Chivalry) X Sdlg. 35-52:
(Winter Carnival x Chivalry). 6-16-56.
- White Jade (Don., 1931). 1939 Check List says not introduced. Released.
- WHITE JADE (Vallette). TB 36", early to midseason. Y1P. Ivory self,
pinkish flush; tangerine beard. Muhl. 47-44:(Golden Eagle x 44-67) X
Pink Formal. 7-5-56.
- WHITE SPIRALS (Hooker). Sdlg. 55-48. TB 38", midseason. W1. White
self, beard almost white. New Snow x Twilight Skies. 9-10-56.
- WHITE SUNSHINE (Redmon). TB 35", midseason to late. W1. Glisten-
ing white self, gold haft marks and gold beard. Unknown. 8-4-56.
- WHITE WYCH (Anley). TB 30", midseason. W1. Pure white self,
tangerine beard. Two pink sister sdlgs.: 12/49/13 x 12/49/11.
9-10-56.
- WHOLE CLOTH (Cook). Sdlg. 12555. TB 36", midseason. W4. Bi-
color (amoena); Stds. clean white, Falls light violet (Ridgway). No
haft marks. Cahokia X 11253:(Blue Rhythm x ((blue sdlg. x Progeni-
tor) x (Distance x blue sdlg.))). 9-18-56.
- WINNIE MAE (Christenson). Sdlg. 55-75. TB 36", midseason. Y1D.
Light golden brown self. Lady Mohr x Blue Shimmer. 2-8-56.
- WILLIWAW (Plough). Sdlg. 50-52-4. TB 34", early to midseason. W1.
Chalk white self; yellow beard tipped white. Buds violet. Aladdin's
Wish x Pretty Pansy. 6-18-56.
- WINDY HILL (Becherer). TB 38", midseason. YO1. Deep salmon self.
Pink Formal x Snow Goddess. 6-28-56.
- WINTER IMP (Sass). Sdlg. 53-164. TB 36", midseason. W1. White
self. Snosheen X 49-132:(46-199 x 47-67). 46-199 is Snowking sdlg.
x Moonray. 47-67 is (Lake Huron x Alba Superba). 4-20-56.
- WITH LOVE (Linse). Sdlg. NSCAP 55-19. TB 36", late to very late.
RV3. Bitone: Stds. light to medium heliotrope (Wilson: Falls same,
with darker shadings. Dark violet signal, blue-tipped beard. New
Snow x Capitola. 7-15-56.
- WOODLAND SPRITE (Coppedge). Sdlg. A8-51-11. TB 34", midseason.
Y1L. Dresden Yellow (Wilson 64/2) self; beard violet tipped blue.
Char-Maize x Green Pastures. 8-15-56.
- WOOD PIGEON (Brummitt). TB 36", midseason. W4. Bicolor, blended:
Stds. pure white, Falls blend of brown, lavender and gray. Golden
Alps x Headlines. 9-29-56.
- YELLOW LACE (Wallace). Sdlg. 55-372-2. TB 36", midseason. Y1.
Canary yellow self. Chantilly X Sdlg.:(Midwest Gem x Hall 42-10).
2-1-56.
- YELLOW WHIRLIGIG (Hooker). Sdlg. 55-77. TB 36", midseason. Y1D.
Deep yellow, near gold, self, orange beard. Ola Kala x Mary Randall.
9-10-56.
- Zanzibar (1939 Check List shows obsolete; released).

ZANZIBAR (Fern Robinson). DB 5", mid-dwarf season. Y4. Bicolor: Stds. clear yellow, Falls olive-green, veined but almost solid olive. Beard white. Carpathia x Welch G-508. 10-20-56.

Jan. 15, 1957.

FERN ROBINSON, Registrar through 1956

1957 Introductions

HEATHERMIST (Chantilly X 50-41 (Chantilly X Violet Harmony))

Exquisite and delicate in color, this much ruffled and slightly lacy iris is in tones of Pastel Lilac, Mauvette and Mineral Violet. The flowers are of medium size with firm substance. The standards are cupped and closed, the falls wide and flaring with no haft markings. The coloring blends into deeper hues as it nears the edge of the falls. The stalk is well branched, the plant hardy and vigorous. Pollen fertile both ways.

Midseason 36 inches H. C. 1954 \$20.00

SWEET AFTON (And Thou X (Yellow Diamond X On Guard))

Crisp and ruffled with smooth finish this very light blue self carries its color deep into the throat with no veining. The full-petaled flowers have leatherlike substance and are weather resistant. The standards are firmly cupped and the broad falls are flaring. The stalk is sturdy and well branched, and the plant has wide, healthy foliage and increases rapidly.

Midseason 40 inches H. C. 1956 \$15.00

- VIOLET HARMONY—A large ruffled violet self with lighter flush on the haft. Franklin Cook Memorial Cup 1953. A. M. 1954 . . . \$5.00
- AUTUMN BROWN—A blend of rich brown with an underlay of red-purple and burnished gold. H. M. 1952 . . . \$7.00
- CARAMEL—A light blend of rich butter-caramel tones with contrasting bright yellow-brown shoulders. H. M. 1954 . . . \$12.00
- MELLOW GOLD—A soft mellow yellow, ruffled throughout with a small white area below the tip of the yellow beard. H. C. 1952 . . . \$10.00

LOWRY GARDENS

NO CATALOGUE.

62 WALNUT PARK, NEWTON 58, MASS.

Introducing for 1957-

IRISTOCRAT (((Pike's Peak Pink x Midwest Gem) x Ruffled Bouquet) X Hall's 42-10) Late. 36 inches. This is the serene, cream, aristocrat so much admired by late-season visitors to our garden the last two years. It is an enamel-smooth cream self, brushed light yellow at the hafts, with a bright yellow beard. The individual blooms, with a six-inch spread each way, have great poise. **IRISTOCRAT** is hard to describe because it has that elusive quality—personality. The parentage indicates fine breeding possibilities. Stock limited, one to a customer. \$20.00

FIRE FLURRY (Snow Flurry x Fire Dance) Midseason. 46 inches. This big showy red should prove a boon to hybridizers, particularly those working for improved plicatas. **FIRE FLURRY** carries the size, ruffling, height and vigor of Snow Flurry into the plicata lines, but with better branching—three branches and a terminal. The falls are ruby red by the Royal Horticultural Society color chart, with white haft markings which add to the beauty of the flower. The standards are erythrite red. A single stem is a fine specimen, a clump is spectacular. \$15.00

We list over 500 selected varieties of tall bearded. We do not issue a catalogue but will send a price list on request. Terms: cash with order, please

REES IRIS GARDEN CLARA B. AND RUTH REES

1059 Bird Avenue

San Jose 25, California

HER LADYSHIP

Exquisite ruffled non fading light medium blue. With its charm this iris reminds one of a regal lady with graceful bellowing skirt. It is a beautifully formed, broad petaled flower. Its standards are conic and held firmly closed. The rippling falls are semi-flaring. With its heavy substance it is wind and weatherproof. Its a prolific grower and has attractive wide green foliage.

Early midseason 37 inches H.C. 1954 H.M. 1956 Net \$18.00

SNOW BALLET

A crisp, ruffled, blue-white with a sparkling sheen and a lovely blue flush in throat and on style arms, like the freshly fallen snow with its beautiful blue shadows. It has fluted domed standards and semi-flaring falls. The blooms are well placed on the stem. Its leatherlike substance withstands extremes in weather. A good parent for it passes on ruffles and heavy substance to all its progeny.

Early Midseason 38 inches. \$12.50

MUTED MUSIC

A cool serene light medium blue with silken texture. This well branched graceful flower, an absolute self with smooth finish, is very evenly colored in all parts. It has no veining, no haft marks and no lighter area around the white beard. The same blue color continues down into the throat. Has domed standards and broad softly waved falls. Free flowering and a vigorous plant.

Early Midseason 37 inches. H.C. 1955 H.M. 1956 Net \$18.00

DOROTHY S. PALMER
122 East Drake, Webster Groves 19, Missouri

ACCREDITED GARDEN JUDGES 1957

Each year in this issue of the Bulletin, the list of Accredited Garden Judges is published. These are the people who vote on the official awards of your Society. You should know who they are, and where they live. You should also know why they are appointed, and how.

These are the people who decide which varieties receive the Dykes Medal, The Award of Merit, The Caparne Award, The Eric Nies Award, The Morgan Award, the Mary Swords Debaillon Award, Honorable Mention, and Highly Commended. They also decide the annual "Judges Choice" of the very new novelties. These are pretty important people to you and the Society. They should be leaders of iris activity in their communities. They should do all they can to encourage the formation of new iris clubs, and to strengthen the activities of AIS everywhere. Most of them can, and do, travel extensively and visit iris gardens in many parts of the country.

A long established policy of the Society is that there should be one Accredited Garden Judge for each ten members. This quota is applied to each Region separately, but is not carried too far within the Region. It is much better to have five judges concentrated in an important center of iris activity than to have the same number of judges scattered thinly over a wide area. One judge, working alone in any area, can accomplish very little. Five judges in a center of activity can secure H.C. for a worthy variety. This application of the quota policy is increasing in importance as more and more regional test gardens are established.

Each fall the Awards Committee reports to each Regional Vice-President on the performance of judges in each region. Any judge who fails to send in an "on-time ballot" for two successive years is automatically dropped from the list. It is not necessary that the ballot be voted; merely that it be returned to the Awards Committee before the deadline date. A judge who cannot perform this small duty is presumed to wish to be removed from the roster.

Upon the basis of regional membership and performance of incumbent judges, the Regional Vice-Presidents prepare their lists of nominees for the new year. These nominations are sent to the Awards Committee, and usually are accepted as offered, providing the number of nominees is within the quota limit of the region. This year one new step was taken, and it proved to be a very valuable one. The Awards Committee sent to each nominee a letter asking if the nominee was able and willing to carry out the duties of a judge. The 1957 list was compiled upon the basis of the replies received from the nominees.

It is the intention of the Awards Committee to continue this practice. The letter serves several valuable purposes. It impresses upon the nominee that there actually are duties attached to the appointment, and it opens the door for any uncertain or unwilling nominee to step out and make room for someone else. The response to this letter was very grati-

fying to the Awards Committee. A warm and co-operative spirit was evident on all sides, and several nominees who asked to be removed from the list expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to step aside.

The numerical condition of our list of judges is much better than at this time last year. We now have 520 active judges, and just about 5000 members. Twenty seven judges were dropped from the list for failure to file "on-time ballots" for two successive years. A number of judges asked to be removed from the list for reasons of health. A few of our good friends passed away.

The Awards Committee greatly appreciates the high degree of co-operation it has received from the judges this past year. We have an able and active group. In most cases, their activity is limited only by their knowledge of what the Society needs and wants them to do.

Our Honorary Judges list deserves your respect and attention. This list contains some of the most famous names in the iris world. Sometimes it comes about that an important member is unable to vote regularly. This may be due to reasons of health, or press of business. When this happens, the names of such notables are nominated to the Board

1957 INTRODUCTION

DOUBLE DATE—So-named because of blooming both spring and fall; a remon-
tant iris. Spring, 36", fall, 28". This lovely flaring, smooth, canary yellow
iris of good size, has rebloomed reliably in New York City between Oct. 15th
and Nov. 5th. It generously endows its progeny with this reblooming ability.

The crisp standards are conically held. The whole flower is well-substanced
and clean; as if newly minted. A most remarkable stalk in fall. Side branches
start at the ground level. These are rebranched and the total adds up to 7 or 8
branches plus the terminal; candelabra-like. Buttercup yellow beard.

Parentage: (Missouri x Great Lakes) x Sally Ann\$15.00

1956 INTRODUCTIONS

MARY ELLA—Honorable Mention the first year of introduction. Purest apri-
cot self with tangerine beard. Heavy-substanced blooms 6" wide by 4" high,
on well-branched sturdy 36" stalks. Parentage: Love Story x Apricot Glory
\$15.00

KEN—Named in honor of Kenneth Smith for his helpful guidance. A pure
hyacinth blue of rare shade. Blue-tipped beard. The 38" stalks are well-
branched, displaying each bloom nicely. The wavy floral parts persist in good
form through foul weather.

Parentage: (Lake George x Brunhilde) x Ebony Queen\$10.00

INNER LIGHT—A very floriferous white-ground blue plicata of fine garden
value. Good breeder of this class.

Parentage: Aldura x Snow Crystal\$5.00

LITTLE HELEN—A true Table Iris. Standards white, flushed with blue-violet,
the color of the falls.

Parentage: Two for Tea x Williamson 2062, a table iris.\$4.00

No Catalog

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EDWIN RUNDLETT

1 FAIRVIEW AVE., STATEN ISLAND 14, N.Y.

of Directors for inclusion on the list of Honorary Judges. The full Board of Directors must now pass upon such nominations. These judges are sent all ballots, but are not required to vote in order to remain upon the list. Their opinions are highly valued, and very useful.

With the publication of the 1957 list of judges goes the warm thanks of the Awards Committee to each individual judge, and to the regional officers who have helped us build up such an extraordinary roster of experts.

THE AWARDS COMMITTEE,
W. F. SCOTT, JR., *Chairman*

Region 1

**MAINE, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT**

RVP, Mrs. Troy R. Westmeyer, R.D. 2, Gary Road, Stamford, Conn.

Mr. John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove St., Milton, Mass.

Mrs. John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove St., Milton, Mass.

Mrs. Thelma G. Barton, 15 Minott St., Gardener, Mass.

Dr. G. Percy Brown, Broad St., Barre, Mass.

Mrs. Herbert B. Brown, 36 Strathmore Road, Wakefield, Mass.

Mr. Stedman Buttrick, Liberty St., Concord, Mass.

Mrs. Preston E. Corey, 707 Pearl St., Reading, Mass.

Mrs. I. W. Fraim, 99 Claremont St., Waltham 54, Mass.

Mr. John E. Goett, R.F.D. 1, Stepney Depot, Conn.

Dr. Jamison R. Harrison, 8 Page Road, Bedford, Mass.

Mr. Olin R. Howe, Jr., 445 Concord St., Holliston, Mass.

Introducing for 1957

GAY PRINCESS—(O. L. Brown '57) M; Hgt. 34" \$20.00
((Hall pink sdlg. x June Bride)) X (Altar Light)

Luscious lemon yellow self. All petals, including styles, are HEAVILY laced. Standards are well domed and falls are semi-flaring. Flowers open well without tearing or distortion despite the extreme lacing. If you like laced irises you are sure to like this one. Fertile both ways.

Co-Introducing with Fairmount Gardens, Lowell, Mass.

BETH COREY—(Watkins '57) M. L. Hgt. 40" \$20.00
((Shining Waters x Gloriole) x Great Lakes)) X Chivalry)))

Lovely, large, non fading medium blue self, adorned with a radiant yellow beard. Standards are well domed and the wide, ruffled falls flare nicely. Stalks are tall and sturdy, with excellent branching. Bud sockets carry three and four buds each, giving a wealth of bloom. Plants are husky and vigorous. Greatly admired by our many garden visitors. H.C. 1953.

We offer fine WASHINGTON GROWN RHIZOMES. Also available are the lovely ELEANOR'S PRIDE and many other fine Watkins iris originations among our listing of select varieties.

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 Mr. Allan P. McConnell, 289 Roger Williams Ave., Rumford 16, R.I.
 Mr. William J. McKee, 45 Kenwood Ave., Worcester, Mass.
 Mrs. Percy I. Merry, 109 Brookside Road, Needham, Mass.
 Mrs. Elinor Moran, 6 Rockwell Ave., Medford, Mass.
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 Mrs. F. W. Warburton, East Main St., Westboro, Mass.
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 Mr. W. A. Wheeler, 832 Concord St., Framingham, Mass.

REGION 2

NEW YORK STATE EXCEPT STATEN ISLAND

(Staten Island is in Region 19)

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 Mr. Fred Ammerall, R.F.D. 4, Amsterdam, N.Y.
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 Mr. William B. Childs, R.D. 1, Box 357, Central Square, N.Y.
 Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Star Route, Altamont, N.Y.
 Mr. Earle B. Daum, 109 Larchmont Road, Buffalo 14, N.Y.
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 Mr. Richard Morgan, 23 South St., Cuba, N.Y.
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Region 3

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Mrs. Earl F. Beach, 420 Bon Air Road, Pittsburgh 35, Penna.
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Mr. Ernest L. Smith, 1309 Shipley Road, Wilmington, Delaware
Mrs. Guy Stevens, Route 1, Tioga County, Middlebury Center, Penna.
Mr. Charles W. Voris, R.D. 2, Watsontown, Penna.
Mrs. Wallace J. White, 401 Fifth Ave., Juniata-Altoona, Penna.
Mrs. Gilbert Young, 1515 Jaggard St., Altoona, Penna.

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Mrs. F. Allen Brown, R.F.D. 4, Box 306, Roanoke, Va.
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Mr. Archie C. Stanton, 1434 Lafayette Blvd., Norfolk 9, Va.
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Region 5

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Mr. George B. Earhardt, 158 Caldwell St., Newberry, S.C.
Mrs. Drew Ferguson, West Point, Ga.

Miss May Hudson, 1474 Peachtree, N.W., Atlanta 9, Ga.
Mr. E. F. Pearce, 339 Beverly Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. T. E. Tolleson, 441 Langhorn St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Region 6

OHIO, INDIANA, MICHIGAN

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Mrs. V. R. Frederick, 145 Tanglewood Drive, Urbana, Ohio
Miss Grace Innis, 1977 Cleveland Ave., Columbus 11, Ohio
Mr. Albert G. Lauck, 5142 Harvest Lane, Toledo 13, Ohio
Mrs. J. E. McClintock, 5541 Fitch Road, North Olmstead, Ohio
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Region 7

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 Mr. Jake Scharff, 1174 Fountain Court, Memphis, Tenn.
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Region 8

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 Mrs. Robert M. Reinhardt, Rt. 4, Box 499, Waukesha, Wis.
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Region 9

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Mr. Orville W. Fay, 1775 Pfingston Road, Northbrook, Ill.
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Mr. William M. Marberry, 806 S. Elizabeth St., Carbondale, Ill.
Mr. William G. Reiser, 1235 Glenview Road, Glenview, Ill.
Mr. Ralph M. Schroeder, Warrensburg, Ill.
Mr. George G. Zink, R.R. 2, Box 249, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Region 10

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Mr. Sidney L. Conger, 607 South Hazel, Arcadia, La.
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Mrs. D. R. Dickinson, 823 Ratcliff St., Shreveport, La.
Miss Caroline Dormon, Saline, La.
Mrs. John McInnis, Sr., 911 Jefferson St., Minden, La.
Mr. Joe G. Richard, 220 Sunset Blvd., Baton Rouge, La.
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Mrs. A. P. Walther, 2121 Meriwether Road, Shreveport, La.

Region 11

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Mrs. Alfred Kramer, R.F.D. 1, Castleford, Idaho
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Prof. Homer N. Metcalf, Montana State College, Bozeman Mont.
Mr. Kenneth S. Moore, 1040 South Thurmond, Sheridan, Wyo.
Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson, 906 Foster Ave., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
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Mrs. Thos. E. Speedy, 459 Elm St., Twin Falls, Idaho
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Mrs. Glen Suiter, Route 5, Caldwell, Idaho
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Region 12

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Mrs. A. J. Fitzgerald, 2763 S. 8400 W., Magna, Utah
Mr. Walton E. Foulger, 171 South 3rd, East, American Fork, Utah
Mrs. J. R. Hamblen, 2778 West 5600 South, Roy, Utah
Mr. Fisher Harris, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. Carl A. Larsen, 2561 Elm Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Gertrude Songer McDonald, Box 2474, Bisbee, Ariz.
Mr. Tell Muhlestein, 691 East 8th North, Provo, Utah
Mr. M. D. Naylor, 1484 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. C. M. Reynolds, 6863 Crestview Circle, Bountiful, Utah
Mr. Raymond C. Solomon, 1789 Hubbard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mr. M. D. Wallace, 417 South State St., Orem, Utah

Region 13

WASHINGTON, OREGON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Mrs. Rex P. Brown, 14920 Highway 99, Lynwood, Wash.
Mrs. L. Caldwell, Route 6, Box 606, Vancouver, Wash.
Mr. Norris W. Carter, N1515 Greenacres Road, Greenacres, Wash.
Mr. Fred R. Crandall, 6402 33rd Ave., South, Seattle 8, Wash.
Mr. Merle Daling, Box 744, Waterville, Wash.
Mr. B. LeRoy Davidson, 905 Western Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.
Mrs. Rose Dightman, 3219 North 33rd St., Tacoma 7, Wash.
Mrs. Alexia Gerberg, Naches, Wash.
Mrs. Joseph L. Hunt, 7802 South 21st, Tacoma, Wash.
Dr. Frederick R. Judy, 503 West Sumner, Spokane 4, Wash.
Mr. Jack G. Linse, 1421 North 16th Ave., Yakima, Wash.
Mrs. L. B. Losey, Route 2, Box 388, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mr. Austin Morgan, 417 S.E. Elm Ave., Drawer 248, College Place, Wash.
Mr. Gordon W. Plough, P.O. Box 117, Wenatchee, Wash.
Mrs. Thomas G. Powell, N. 4129 Cannon St., Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Jake L. Smith, Route 2, Waitsburg, Wash.
Mrs. Hattie Sparger, 1324 10th, Clarkston, Wash.
Mr. Ronald J. Beattie, Route 3, Box 535, Canby, Ore.
Mrs. L. V. Carlson, Island City, Ore.
Mr. Bennett C. Jones, 5655 S.W. Boundary, Portland, Ore.
Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, 240 S.W. Third, Pendleton, Ore.
Mrs. Marjorie Roark, 1024 N.W. Hawthorne, Grants Pass, Ore.
Mr. George A. Shoop, 2009 N.E. Liberty, Portland 11, Ore.
Mr. Chester W. Tompkins, Canby, Ore.
Mrs. Wallace Westenskow, Box 164, Imbler, Ore.
Mr. Fred E. Dyer, 654 No. 4 Road, Richmond, B.C. Canada

Region 14

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA

RVP, Mr. Frank L. Crouch, 1811 San Pedro Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. David Childs, 4849 Pennsylvania, Fair Oaks, Calif.
Mrs. Abbie Collet, P.O. Box 1183, Reno, Nevada
Mrs. Thomas S. Dabagh, 1509 Acton St., Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Wilma Darcy, Box 1108, Monterey, Calif.
Mr. L. A. Gaulter, 271 Farrelly Drive, San Leandro, Calif.
Mrs. L. A. Gaulter, 271 Farrelly Drive, San Leandro, Calif.
Mr. James M. Gibson, 219 California St., Porterville, Calif.
Mr. Ben R. Hager, Route 6, Box 424 Modesto, Calif.
Mr. Clyde V. Hitchcock, 4405 Oak Ave., Sacramento 21, Calif.
Mr. Lindon L. Hoffman, 113 D Street, Davis, Calif.
Mr. F. E. Hutchings, 855 Monterey Court, San Leandro, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel A. Johnson, 22559 B Street, Hayward, Calif.
Mr. H. E. Kerr, Box 7, Tehama, Calif.
Mrs. M. C. Knopf, 651 Dry Creek Road, Campbell, Calif.
Mr. David Lercari, 3320 Springhill Road, Lafayette, Calif.
Mr. Walter Luihn, 748 Cherry Way, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. H. Jedd McClatchy, 1341 45th St., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Grant Merrill, P.O. Box 877, Red Bluff, Calif.
Mrs. Al Nahas, 4350 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Mr. Roy O. Oliphant, 40 Senior Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
Mr. Willard O. Pankost, 6300 1st Ave., Sacramento 17, Calif.
Mr. Donald L. Peterson, 1114 Longfellow Ave., Campbell, Calif.
Mr. Carl A. Quadros, 1749 Bell St., Sacramento 21, Calif.
Miss Ruth Rees, 1059 Bird Ave., San Jose 25, Calif.
Mrs. A. L. Romer, R.F.D. 1, Box 101, Ukiah, Calif.
Mr. W. B. Schortman, 1221 West Putnam, Porterville, Calif.
Mrs. Othelia Scoville, 560 No. 21 St., San Jose 12, Calif.

Region 15

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RVP, Mr. Clarke Cosgrove, 8260 Longden, San Gabriel, Calif.
Mrs. Sereno E. Brett, 201 Calle Palo Colorado, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Laura Burbridge, 17231 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. S. H. Carse, 2844 Chatsworth Blvd., San Diego 6, Calif.
Mr. Ralph Conrad, 13542 Hart St., Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. Tom Craig, R.R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
Mrs. J. C. Cruise, 35090 Ave. G, Yucaipa, Calif.
Dr. H. L. Decker, 3880 Clayton Ave., Los Angeles 29, Calif.
Mrs. Barry Dibble, 120 East Palm Ave., Redlands, Calif.
Mrs. Elsie Heimer, 4748 Columbus Ave., Sherman Oaks, Calif.
Mr. Charles R. Hopson, 9083 East Duarte Rd., San Gabriel, Calif.
Mr. Frank Jordano, Jr., 745 Puente Drive, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mr. Frederick Kennedy, Jr., 1304 West Juanita Ave., San Dimas, Calif.
Dr. Lee W. Lenz, 1500 North College, Claremont Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Lyon, 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
Miss Elma Miess, 12982 Borden Ave., San Fernando, Calif.
Mr. George H. Murray, 20520 Juanita Ave., Covina, Calif.
Mrs. Edward Owen, 6855 North Longmont, San Gabriel, Calif.
Mrs. Douglas Pattison, 304 Narcissus Ave., Corona del Mar, Calif.
Mrs. Otto Stuetzel, 4746 Ronmar Place, Woodland Hills, Calif.
Mr. Frank S. Walker, 7013 Haskell Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
Mr. Marion R. Walker, 5210 East Telephone Road, Ventura, Calif.

Region 16
CANADA EXCEPT BRITISH COLUMBIA

(British Columbia is in Region 13)

RVP, Mr. Lloyd Zurbrigg, 33 College St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. R. K. Chamberlain, 314 Marcia St., Sarnia, Ont.
Mr. R. G. Cole, 187 St. Clair Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.
Rev. W. T. Corcoran, 50 Well St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. A. K. Edmison, Oliphant St., Brighton, Ont.
Mrs. N. S. Haines, 373 Broadway Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.
Mr. Leslie Laking, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. William McCann, 1 Queen St., North, Thorold, Ont.
Mr. W. J. Moffat, 170 Delaware Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. Bruce Richardson, Route 2, Hannon, Ont.
Mr. A. H. Rolph, 733 Scarlett Road, Weston 15, Ont.
Mr. E. B. Wadlund, 102 Watson St., Sarnia, Ont.

Region 17
TEXAS

RVP, Mrs. Stayton Nunn, 11122 Claymore Drive, Houston 24, Texas
Mr. Z. G. Benson, 2211 Denver St., Wichita Falls, Texas
Mrs. Z. G. Benson, 2211 Denver St., Wichita Falls, Texas
Mrs. L. E. Brooks, R.R. 2, Iowa Park, Texas
Mrs. Lawrence Burt, Route 2, Box 215, Waco, Texas
Mrs. Stella B. Chapman, 9011 Diceman St., Dallas 18, Texas
Mr. W. R. Cochran, 3500 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. E. W. Cowden, 1400 Country Club Drive, Midland, Texas
Mrs. J. D. Dillard, 2007 Harvard Drive, Midland, Texas
Mrs. Dock Dudley, P.O. Box 212, 1106 East Garnett, Gainesville, Texas
Mrs. Harry Frey, 740 East 13th Ave., Belton, Texas
Miss Annie T. Giles, 3900 Cherrywood Road, Austin 2, Texas
Mrs. J. E. Gill, 1616 12th St., Wichita Falls, Texas
Mr. H. H. Henkleman, 4020 Linden Ave., Fort Worth 7, Texas
Mrs. Walter C. Hodges, Route 8, Box 342, Dallas 11, Texas
Mrs. C. R. Keltner, 713 Van Buren, McGregor, Texas
Mr. W. D. Lee, 707 East 9th St., Houston 7, Texas
Mrs. Joe M. Leonard, Sr., 227 Lanins St., Gainesville, Texas
Mr. A. E. Mackey, Box 3844, T.S.C.W., Denton, Texas
Mr. M. W. Norton, Jr., 4215 Rosa Road, Dallas 20, Texas
Mrs. M. W. Norton, Jr., 4215 Rosa Road, Dallas 20, Texas
Mrs. A. S. Parks, Route 4, Box 505-E, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reneau, 2625 Persa, Houston 6, Texas
Mr. Guy Rogers, P.O. Box 354, Wichita Falls, Texas
Mrs. Guy Rogers, 1806 Grant St., Wichita Falls, Texas
Mrs. W. A. Salmon, 901 Morrison, Marshall, Texas
Mrs. D. E. Smith, Jr., 1710 Princeton Drive, Midland, Texas
Mrs. A. M. Tallmon, 3312 Childress St., Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. Julius Stanglin, 5423 Lindsley Ave., Dallas 23, Texas
Mrs. Mary F. Stevens, P.O. Box 142, 824 Gambrell St., Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. W. B. Wardlow, 1312 Elton Lane, Austin, Texas
Mrs. W. E. Wallace, 408 North 7th St., Temple, Texas
Mrs. Loreta White, 908 South Clements, Gainesville, Texas
Mr. Roy E. White, 3816 Lenox Drive, Forth Worth, Texas

Region 18
MISSOURI, KANSAS

RVP, Mrs. Walter H. Buxton, 817 S. Sappington Rd., Webster Groves 19, Mo.

Miss Mary A. Becker, 7221 Palmer Rd., Rt. 2, Kansas City 33, Mo.
 Mr. Clifford W. Benson, 1201 Verl Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 Miss Lily Buder, 3509 Brown Road, St. Louis 21, Mo.
 Dr. Lewis Clevenger, 824 E. Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.
 Mr. Paul Dennis, Route 9, Box 890, Springfield, Mo.
 Mrs. W. O. Fleck, 29 Silver Lane, Independence, Mo.
 Mrs. W. A. Gates, 414 West College, Aurora, Mo.
 Mr. Allen Harper, 890 F. Street, Gashland, Mo.
 Dr. William Hunt, 2600 Pacific, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Mr. Marvin G. Olson, 1605 Salem Hills Drive, Rock Hill 19, Mo.
 Mrs. Ray C. Palmer, 122 E. Drake, Webster Groves 19, Mo.
 Mr. P. M. Petersen, 5400 Euclid, Kansas City 30, Mo.
 Mr. Ray K. Rickman, 1610 Bird Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Mr. Glenn Rogers, 700 Queen Ridge Drive, Independence, Mo.
 Mrs. J. A. Sapp, 2319 Pennsylvania, Joplin, Mo.
 Mr. Carl O. Schirmer, 6104 King Hill Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Dr. Henry W. Schirmer, 5701 S. 2nd St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr., 3 Sassafras Lane, Ferguson 21, Mo.
 Mrs. W. F. Scott, Jr., 3 Sassafras Lane Ferguson 21, Mo.
 Mr. Herman J. Selle, 109th & Grandview Rd., Hickman Mills, Mo.
 Mr. Stanley G. Street, 11219 East 19th, Independence, Mo.
 Mr. Elmer H. Tiemann, Route 3, Box 811, Robertson 21, Mo.
 Mr. Orville M. Baker, 810 Litchfield, Wichita 3, Kan.
 Mrs. Bert Brickell, Saffordville, Kan.
 Mrs. Roy Brizendine, 2214 Maryland, Topeka, Kan.
 Mrs. Peryl Dafforn, Cunningham, Kan.
 Mrs. Helen E. Graham, 500 East Locust, El Dorado, Kan.
 Mrs. Ervin Gruben, 709 College St., Scott City, Kan.
 Mrs. C. R. Harry, Box 84, Home, Kan.
 Mr. Edward S. Justice, 524 South Lorraine, Wichita 16, Kan.
 Rev. David R. Kinish, O.S.B., St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan.
 Mr. C. H. Lewis, 4512 State Line Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
 Mr. John J. Ohl, 4001 East 31st, South, Wichita 18, Kan.
 Mrs. B. K. Reeble, 1515 Market St., Emporia, Kan.
 Mrs. J. H. Salley, P.O. Box 72, Liberal, Kan.
 Mr. Lloyd Schoonover, 404 South 5th, Humboldt, Kan.
 Mrs. Thelma Schwinn, 2004 Gold, Wichita 11, Kan.
 Mrs. Beryl L. Smith, 1230 First Ave., East, Horton, Kan.
 Mrs. J. F. Trimpa, Sublette, Kan.
 Mr. Bernard E. Ulrich, 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kan.
 Mrs. Bernard E. Ulrich, 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kan.
 Mr. Hugo Wall, 1305 North Yale, Wichita 14, Kan.

Region 19

NEW JERSEY AND STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

RVP, Mrs. Zeh Dennis, Jr., 11 Meadow Road, Chatham, N.J.
 Mrs. A. L. Bellmer, 200 Elmwood Ave., Hohokus, N.J.
 Mrs. Ralph Berkson, Buffalo Hollow Farm, Glen Gardener, N.J.
 Mrs. Eileen Donohoe, Mill Race Farm, Clinton, N.J.
 Mr. Joseph Gatty, 225 Griffith St., Jersey City 7, N.J.
 Mr. Charles S. Gray, 140 Upper Saddle River Road, Montvale, N.J.
 Mr. G. Victor Hallman, 5 West Maple Ave., Moorestown, N.J.
 Mr. Edwin Rundlett, 1 Fairview Ave., Staten Island 14, N.Y.
 Mr. Kenneth D. Smith, Benedict Rd., Dongan Hills, Staten Island 4, N.Y.
 Mrs. K. D. Smith, Benedict Rd., Dongan Hills, Staten Island 4, N.Y.
 Mrs. F. P. Walther, 474 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.

Region 20
COLORADO

RVP, Mr. O. T. Baker, 7650 West 4th Ave., Denver 15, Colo.
Mr. LeMoine J. Bechtold, 4201 University Blvd., Englewood, Colo.
Mr. Everett L. Cline, 991 South Columbine, Denver 9, Colo.
Dr. John R. Durrance, 4301 East Cedar Ave., Denver 22, Colo.
Mrs. Aileen C. Fluken, 575 East Bates Ave., Englewood, Colo.
Mrs. Arthur Gray, 240 Hunt St., Salida, Colo.
Mrs. J. F. Lincoln, 1200 Lake St., Pueblo, Colo.
Mr. Everett C. Long, 3240 Broadway, Boulder, Colo.
Mr. Roy P. Rogers, 302 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder, Colo.
Mr. H. M. Shulenburg, 7606 Robinson Way, Arvada, Colo.
Mrs. Roy M. Wolf, 1020 Greenwood, Canon City, Colo.

Region 21
IOWA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA

RVP, Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, 3131 North 58th St., Omaha, Neb.
Mr. Henry M. Breese, 528 East Nebraska, Pierce, Neb.
Mrs. J. N. Cox, 112 East Benjamin Ave., Norfolk, Neb.
Mr. George W. Dubes, 2128 Isabella, Sioux City, Iowa
Mrs. B. E. Ellis, 118 North Sheridan Ave., Ottumwa, Iowa
Mr. E. A. Emery, 219 North Cecelia, Sioux City, Iowa
Miss Hazel Grapes, Big Springs, Neb.
Miss Vivian Grapes, Big Springs, Neb.
Mrs. Angie Gutekunst, P.O. Box 127, State Center, Iowa
Mrs. Leon High, Route 2, Lexington, Neb.
Mrs. E. J. Irving, 4612 Saratoga, Omaha, Neb.
Mr. Byron C. Jenkins, 2305 Clay St., Bellevue, Neb.
Mrs. Ruth M. Johnson, West Fargo, N.D.
Mrs. Lucille J. Kavan, 2310 South 49th St., Omaha 6, Neb.
Mr. W. M. Keeling, 2221 Towle, Falls City, Neb.
Mr. Robert L. Kehr, 212 West E St., Ogallala, Neb.
Mr. Glenn S. Millice, Battle Creek, Iowa
Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson, 3131 North 58th St., Omaha, Neb.
Mr. G. E. Redman, 8308 Oakwood St., Ralston, Neb.
Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, 1516 Ross Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Mr. Carl H. Rohman, 3940 South 40th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Mr. Frank L. Ryan, P.O. Box 63, Quimby, Iowa
Mr. Arnold E. Schliefert, R.F.D. 1, Murdock, Neb.
Mrs. Olive Skrdla, Atkinson, Neb.
Mr. Clifford W. Smith, 113 N. University, Vermillion, S.D.
Mr. W. S. Snyder, 3822 Fourth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
Mr. Charles G. Whiting, 824 Courtright St., Mapleton, Iowa
Dr. R. W. Wilder, Stanhope, Iowa

Region 22
OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS

RVP, Mrs. Cecil McCutcheon, 926 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mr. Wiley Abshire, 805 East Ayers, Route 4, Edmond, Okla.
Mrs. Davis Biggs, Hughes, Ark.
Mr. Paul E. Cherry, Tyrone, Okla.
Mrs. C. C. Clark, 915 East Main, Sentinel, Okla.
Miss Eleanor Hill, 1633 East 22nd St., Tulsa 14, Okla.

Mrs. Dan Holloway, 1626 Birch, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. Tom Howard, 3904 Victory Circle, Fort Smith, Ark.
 Mrs. John E. Jennings, P.O. Box 594, Wynnewood, Okla.
 Mrs. H. C. Johnston, 1010 North Mill St., Springdale, Ark.
 Mrs. L. M. Limpus, 2401 N.E. 25th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mrs. H. S. Mayes, Route 1, Ardmore, Okla.
 Mrs. C. E. McCaughey, 5720 N.W. 36th St., Oklahoma City 12, Okla.
 Mrs. R. E. Peuter, 1132 North McKinley, Oklahoma City 6, Okla.
 Mrs. H. G. Plato, 2217 N.W. 14th St., Oklahoma City 7, Okla.
 Mrs. R. M. Powell, 103 Cass St., Hot Springs, Ark.
 Mrs. Russell Pryer, 1216 N.W. 33rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mrs. Sam Sargo, R.F.D. 7, Box 127, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Mrs. E. G. Sawyers, 204 South Scott, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mr. Kenneth J. Shaver, P.O. Box 554, Bethany, Okla.
 Mr. Robert H. Shilling, 2811 Guilford Lane, Oklahoma City 16, Okla.
 Mrs. Iris Smith, Hitchcock, Okla.
 Mrs. Cyrus Stanley, 2401 N.E. 24th St., Oklahoma City 11, Okla.
 Mr. L. E. Stoner, 602 North Malone, Enid, Okla.
 Mrs. C. W. Terry, 10901 East 11th, Tulsa, Okla.
 Mrs. James G. True, 1611 Lake St., Lawton, Okla.
 Mrs. Paul Updegraff, 324 Emlyn St., Norman, Okla.
 Mrs. J. E. Zenor, 2232 N.W. 28th St., Oklahoma City 7, Okla.

Region 23

NEW MEXICO

RVP, Mr. Eugene Sundt, 343 Hermoso Drive, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
 Dr. E. F. Castetter, 1523 Las Lomas Drive, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
 Mrs. Earl S. Mount, 1312 Vassar Drive, S.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
 Mrs. William M. O'Neill, 514 Amherst Drive, S.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
 Mrs. Ruth Pressey, 2421 Pueblo Bonito Drive, N.W., Albuquerque, N.M.

OFFICIAL LIST OF HONORARY JUDGES, 1957

Mr. Joseph C. Becherer, 4809 Hamburg St., St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. E. H. Brennan, 15 Clifton Court, Redlands, Calif.
 Mr. Charles H. Caldwell, 55 Warren Place, Montclair, N.J.
 Mr. Sam Y. Caldwell, W.L.A.C., Nashville, Tenn.
 Mr. Gabriel Cannon, 543 Otis Blvd., Spartanburg, S.C.
 Mr. Clarence P. Connell, Route 2, Goodlettsville, Tenn.
 Mr. R. M. Cooley, 810 North Water St., Silverton, Ore.
 Mr. L. W. Cousins, London, Ontario, Canada
 Mr. Frank E. Cross, Route 2, Lakeville, Minn.
 Mr. Fred DeForest, Route 3, Box 363, Canby, Ore.
 Mr. Ed Dickenson, 1555 Clairborne Ave., Shreveport, La.
 Mrs. Geddes Douglas, Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn.
 Mrs. William G. Dumont, 1615 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Mr. Leo J. Egelberg, 142 South Sixth St., LaCrosse, Wis.
 Dr. E. O. Essig, 744 Creston Road, Berkeley 8, Calif.
 Mr. Earl E. Evans, R.F.D. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Mr. R. W. Fielding, 144 South Euclid, San Gabriel, Calif.
 Rev. Paul E. Folkers, 216 East Main St., Owatonna, Minn.
 Mr. Herbert C. Fraser, 48 Elbridge St., Newton, Mass.
 Mr. Paul F. Frese, 23 Hubbard Drive, White Plains, N.Y.

Mr. Charles E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 N. Capitol St., Washington, D.C.
 Mr. J. H. Grinter, 126 West Maple St., Independence, Mo.
 Mr. David F. Hall, 809 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
 Mrs. William P. Hill, 499 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Miss Harriet R. Halloway, 832 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
 Mrs. Frances C. Horton, 528 Bristol St., Elkhart, Ind.
 Mrs. Editha M. Hudson, Stella, Neb.
 Mr. Virgil V. Johnson, R.F.D. 1, Meredith, N.H.
 Dr. Stafford Jory, 3170 Euclid Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
 Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge, Silverton, Ore.
 Dr. P. A. Loomis, 1414 Culebra St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Mr. W. B. MacMillan, 211 North Washington St., Abbeville, La.
 Mr. Walter E. Marx, Route 2, Boring, Ore.
 Mr. Alexander Maxwell, 2307 Butterfield Road, Yakima, Wash.
 Mr. William Miles, Route 5, Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada
 Mr. Carl S. Milliken, 970 New York Ave., Altadena, Calif.
 Mr. Ira Nelson, Box 36, S.L.I., Lafayette, La.
 Col. J. C. Nicholls, 114 Overlook Road, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Mr. Harry R. O'Brien, West Wilson Bridge Rd., Worthington, Ohio
 Mrs. W. C. Peterson, 3731 Oliver Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dr. Matthew C. Riddle, 2557 S.W. Vista, Portland, Ore.
 Mr. William Roan, Thorp, Wash.
 Mr. Carl Salbach, 657 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
 Mrs. W. J. Schmelzer, 601 S. Division St., Walla Walla, Wash.
 Mr. Henry Sass, Route 1, Benson Station, Omaha, Neb.
 Mr. Bernard Schreiner, Route 2, Box 327, Salem, Ore.
 Mr. Robert Schreiner, Route 2, Box 327, Salem Ore.
 Dr. A. H. Sturtevant, 1244 Arden Rd., Pasadena 5, Calif.
 Mr. Carl C. Taylor, 1519 Tippecanoc St., San Bernardino, Calif.
 Mrs. Mary Tharp, 445 Seventh St., Payette, Idaho
 Mr. Herman Thorup, 1195 Crystal Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
 Mrs. M. A. Tinley, 520 Third St., Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Mrs. Lillian Trichel, 811 Kirby Place, Shreveport, La.
 Mrs. Lucille Trine, Box 325, Felton, Calif.
 Mr. Howard Watkins, 4709 Cumberland Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mr. Wilbur W. Weed, 680 Chestnut Drive, Eugene, Ore.
 Mr. Theodore Weston, 2049 Grand Central Terminal, New York 17, N.Y.
 Mr. Clarence G. White, 520 Sunset Drive, Redlands, Calif.
 Mrs. Charles G. Whiting, Mapleton, Iowa
 Mr. R. M. White, Summerland, British Columbia, Canada
 Mr. John C. Wister, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.

ACCREDITED JUDGES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, 1957

ENGLAND

Mrs. G. Anley, St. George's, Wych Hill Lane, Woking, Surrey
 The Rev. D. E. Benbow, 48 Old Road East, Gravesend, Kent
 Mr. N. Leslie Cave, Summerlea, Sugden Rd., Thames Ditton, Surrey
 Mr. H. Senior Fothergill, 12 Abercorn Pl., London, N.W., 8
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Morton, The Hatch, Churt, Surrey
 Mr. G. L. Pilkington, Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, Surrey
 Mr. H. J. Randall, C.B.E., Sandilands, Brooklyn Rd., Woking, Surrey

EXHIBITION JUDGES 1957

REGION 4

Mrs. Robert L. Munn, 106 Bounty Rd., Bayside, Va.

REGION 7

Mrs. Pem Whitesides, Cox's Creek, Ky.

Mrs. Jesse M. Shields, 4612 Bellevue, Louisville 8, Ky.

Mrs. Vivian G. Hill, 1408 Lakeland Dr., Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Claude I. Ravan, #9 Wando Dr., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Myra V. Smith, D'Evereux, Box 215, Natchez, Miss.

Mrs. Nolan F. West, Sardis, Miss.

REGION 11

Archer B. Carpenter, 2805 Teton, Boise, Idaho

Mrs. J. C. Hickenlooper, 170 South 1st, Preston, Idaho

Mrs. Elsie Purviance, 1817 12th Ave., Lewiston, Idaho

Mrs. Marvin Hart, 705 N. Third St., Missoula, Mont.

Mrs. C. Arvid Nelson, 906 S. 8th, Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. Alice Hamilton, 1808 Rimrock Rd., Billings, Mont.

Mrs. John D. Flatt, 1301 5th Ave., East, Twin Falls, Idaho

Mrs. W. E. Conger, 608 S. Hazel, Arcadia, La.

Mrs. Roy Davis, 192 Pennsylvania, Shreveport, La.

R. A. Edmonds, 2011 McCutchen, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. William R. Gates, 404 Linderman Ave., West Monroe, La.

Mrs. J. M. Gorton, Rt. #4 Box 920, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. W. R. Mathews, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Joe G. Richard, 220 Sunset Blvd., Baton Rouge, La.

REGION 12

Mrs. James E. Fenton, 2369 Evergree St., Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. Beth Steier, 1454 Harvard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. V. R. Hutchens, 1004 Princeton Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah

Mrs. R. Ewen Day, Fillmore, Utah

REGION 13

Mrs. Florence Dallugge, S. 3131 Tekoa St., Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. D. A. Conley, 1201 Cedar, Richland, Wash.

REGION 14

Mrs. Fred Volger 23576 Frontero, Los Altos, Calif.

Mrs. Bernice Jensen, 1526 Jensen Rd., Hayward, Calif.

Mrs. John Georgi, Herold, Calif.

REGION 17

Mrs. C. L. Ezell, 6487 No. Strahan Rd., El Paso, Texas

REGION 21

Iowa

Mrs. John Young, Afton

Mrs. H. L. Snedeker, 1028 Williams, Boone

Mrs. John F. Loughlin, 612 West Cherry, Cherokee

Mrs. Lynn Fulton, R. 2, Independence

Mrs. Lewis Seitman, Laurel

Mrs. L. F. Hockett, 2009 West Main, RFD 3, Marshalltown

Mrs. Edgar Jacobson, R. 3, Marshalltown

Mrs. Marjorie Holland, Rt. 4, Mt. Pleasant

Mrs. Raymond B. Craig, Oskaloosa

Mrs. J. E. Dvorak, 2515 McDonald Ave., Sioux City

Mrs. Paul Rieke, Van Horne

Nebraska

Mrs. George Frohardt, Atkinson

Mrs. R. F. Griffin, Atkinson

Mrs. Fred Mack, Atkinson

Mrs. Alfred Martens, Atkinson

Mrs. John Bierman, Battle Creek

Mrs. E. L. Sutton, Benkelman

Mrs. V. C. Robertson, Chambers

Mrs. Eric Miller, Cortland

Mrs. Harry Saum, Dalton

Mrs. Joe Macholan, Dorchester

Mrs. Donald DeLap, RFD 2, Lexington

Mrs. Dial Nolan, Lexington

Mrs. B. L. Wolff, 1606 Washington, Lexington

Mrs. Joseph S. Wishart, 2140 Sheridan St., Lincoln

Mrs. R. C. Goodell, RFD 2, Norfolk

Mrs. W. W. Carlson, 5457 South 52 St., Omaha

Mrs. John Graff, 6053 S. 39th St., Omaha

Mrs. Rex Leberman, 1324 Third Ave., Scottsbluff

Mrs. N. G. Bender, Sutton

South Dakota

Mrs. George Jorgensen, Dell Rapids

Mrs. D. S. Baughman, Madison

REGION 23

Mr. Cecil Pragnell, Baptist Assembly, Glorietta, N.M.

Mrs. Earl Powell, Route E, Puerto de Luna, N.M.

Mrs. Josephine B. Strohm, P. O. Box 14, Santa Fe, N.M.

INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1957

HELEN NOVAK (Zara x Regina Maria) Very large medium blue, blue tipped beard. A full round flower that holds its color. Closed standards, near horizontal falls, ruffling. Good substance, branching. Mid-season. 38 in.—\$25

WHITE BOUQUET (Spanish Peaks x First Affection) Huge creamy white self, including beard. Buds and underside of falls are green. Extra wide hafts. Branching and substance are good. Medium to late blooming. 38 to 40 in.—\$25

OTHER INTRODUCTIONS

MELISSA (Zara x Bee) Large medium to dark blue self. The domed standards and horizontal falls are heavily ruffled. Excellent substance and branching, sturdy stalk, non-fading. Mid-season. 38 in.—\$25

NEW LOVE (First Affection x Faught 19H) White self including beard. Nice size, very heavy substance, slightly open standards. Mid-season. 36 in.—\$25

REGINA MARIA (Pierre Menard x Azure Skies) Wisteria-blue self, large flower, nice ruffling on domed standards and flaring falls. Average branching, good stalk, heavy substance. Mid-season. 36 in.—\$25

STAR-CROSSED (Spanish Peaks x Faught 19H) Ruffled, flaring white, deep cream beard. Good size, substance, branching. Mid-season. 36 in.—\$10

COMBINATION PRICE, one each of REGINA MARIA and STAR-CROSSED

—\$30

MRS. W. J. HINKLE

SCOTTSBORO, R. R. 4

MARION, ILLINOIS

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

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FRONTISPIECE: Siberian Iris Snowcrest (Gage 1932) forms a colorful grouping with cerise and gold Japanese peony Mikado in J. E. Wills Garden, Nashville, Tennessee.

photo by cassebeer



BULLETIN *of the*

NUMBER 146

THE MEMPHIS

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JULY, 1957

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A quarterly published by the AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY.

Publishing office, 3902 Hillsboro Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the act of March 3, 1879. \$5.00 the Year. Additional copies, 50 cents each to members.

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The President's Corner

THE 1957 Annual Meeting of the Society is now history, but I think it is in order to express the thanks of all of the members to the Region Seven Committee for a wonderful convention. This was southern hospitality at its best. The crowd was the largest in history but was handled with such finesse that one hardly realized the problems involved. Thanks again to John Pierce, Bob Carney and the entire host committee for a job well done.

This is a fast moving era in the affairs of the Society. Many things of importance were reported at the meeting and a number of new projects started or partially completed. I would like to discuss some of these projects with you in this Bulletin and leave others for discussion in the President's Corner as they develop.

The report of John Bartholomew to the Board that there are 778 members enrolled in the Robin program and 75 Robins in flight is an amazing start for a project in its first year. We hope that by the time another year rolls around there will be twice this many members corresponding with one another through this program.

The membership at the time of the meeting was 5246 and has increased to about 5400 since that time. This is about 1000 more members than we had as of January 1956. Of our membership about 10% attended the Memphis Convention. This is truly amazing interest in a hobby. It is our greatest desire that this interest be maintained and increased through membership participation in the program.

There is a very rapidly growing interest among some members in iris other than tall bearded. The Society is encouraging this interest and your Board of Directors is in the process of considering what relationship these special interest societies should have to the parent organization. For a number of years there has been a Society for Louisiana Iris and a Dwarf Iris Society. Several years ago a Spuria Society was formed in Houston with members from other areas. This past year a number of vitally interested people have formed the Median Iris Society.

This interest in particular areas of iris growing is good. It is my feeling that AIS should be as broad as the Genus Iris and that various special interest groups should organize, and start the study and development of their special interest. We hope to encourage this type of organization. The relationship of these groups to the parent organization is still to be determined, but it is high on the agenda of matters for further consideration.

The Society has grown to such an extent that your President, along with the Executive Committee, has felt that it was time to change some of our financial procedures. We are no longer a small, flower society but a rapidly growing one with new projects starting each month. Be-



Patrician (H. F. Hall) is a flower of noble proportions. There is gold at the haft and the stalks are low and sturdy. This iris was seen in the Richard Banks Garden, Memphis 1957.

cause of this situation, a sub-committee was appointed to study our financial problems and make recommendations to the Board. This committee has done an excellent job and will have its report ready for adoption by the Board this fall. Several outstanding features of this program are that each committee will be operating on a budgeted amount each year, there will be a printed annual financial statement in the Bulletin and there will be an annual audit by a C.P.A. These changes are not criticisms of past practices but only a sign of our growing up and our realization of the need for following sound business practices.

At the joint meeting of the RVPs and the Board at Memphis considerable discussion occurred concerning the establishment of test gardens. It is quite apparent that such gardens are springing up all over the country in many different ways. It was the considered judgment of those present that the Society should look into the matter and see what could be done to co-ordinate and, perhaps, establish uniform procedures for these groups. As a result a committee of interested members under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lee Lenz was appointed to make a study of the matter and report back to the Board at a date in the future. Other members of the Committee are Mel Wallace, Orem, Utah; LeRoy Davidson, Seattle, Washington; Ada Buxton, Webster Groves, Missouri; Bee Warburton, Westboro, Mass.; Ila Nunn, Houston, Texas, and Hubert Fischer, Hinsdale, Illinois.

This is only a partial report of things happening in the Society. The October Bulletin will bring you another progress report.

MARION R. WALKER, *President*

Joint Meeting of Directors, Counselors

On the afternoon of April 24, a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Iris Society was held with the Board of Counselors, a group comprised of the Regional Vice-Presidents of the several Regions.

Out of the twelve directors ten were present, and out of the twenty-three regions twenty-one RVPs or their appointed representatives were present. In addition to the above, both the Editor of the Bulletin and the Executive Secretary were present.

President Marion Walker presided and first read a report from Chairman John Bartholomew on the results of the Robin Program. The results of this program appeared to be most gratifying and the assemblage unanimously voted to congratulate Mr. Bartholomew on his part in the evident success of his undertaking.

The relationship of the local group, club, or organization to the AIS was debated at some length, and means of creating new interest in the parent organization.

The fifty-cent rebate to clubs, organizations, and societies was fully discussed. The RVPs decided to send out newsletters in June to the membership at large explaining the entire procedure in detail.

Dr. Randolph reported on the progress being made on the new iris book, saying that it may be available by June 1958.

Former President Harold Knowlton reported on procedures and personalities incident to the compilation and publication of the 1959 Check List.

This joint meeting of the Board with the RVPs was most successful as was evidenced by the many animated discussions on many and diverse subjects ranging all the way from iris stamps and china to the formation of test gardens.

The Board of Directors held its regular mid-year meeting Saturday, April 27th at the Peabody Hotel. Minutes of this meeting will be published in the October Bulletin.

The Annual Business Session

The meeting was called to order by John Pierce, the Chairman of the Convention Committee. After bringing greetings from the people of Memphis and Region 7, Mr. Pierce introduced the various Regional Vice Presidents or their representatives, the National Board, and the Executive Officers of the Society.

In addition to the members present from the United States, there were representatives of four other countries present. Regional Vice President Lloyd Zurbrigg and the delegation from Canada were introduced by Mr. Pierce. Mr. Walter Welch introduced Mrs. Nellie Metzke, from Australia who is visiting the United States during the 1957

iris season. Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr. introduced Senor and Senora Lorenzo Medrano from Cuba, and Dr. Lewis Clevenger introduced Mr. Dick Gima, a new resident of the United States from Okinawa. These members of the Society from foreign countries gave the Annual Meeting a truly international flavor.

After the necessary announcements and introductions were made the meeting was turned over to President Walker who conducted the business session.

The president thanked the people of Memphis for the fine job of planning the local committee had done and expressed the belief that those present could expect a wonderful experience at the meeting. The crowd was reported to be in excess of 500 and probably the largest meeting in the history of the Society.

After this introduction the president proceeded to call on the executive officers of the Society to make their Annual Report to the Membership. The following reports were made:

Jay Ackerman, Chairman of the Robin Committee, reported for National Robin Director John Bartholomew, who was unable to be present, on the progress of the work of the National Robin Committee.

Mrs. Eileen Donohoe, Director of Exhibitions, reported on the progress of iris shows throughout the country and urged members to contact her for information regarding show procedure.

In the absence of Mrs. Minnie Colquitt, the Registrar, Mr. Jesse Wills reported for the Registration Committee.

Dr. Lee W. Lenz, Chairman of the Scientific Committee reported progress on work being carried on in a number of scientific centers.

Dr. L. F. Randolph, Chairman of the membership committee reported a marked increase in membership during the past year, reaching approximately 5200 at the time of the 1957 Annual Meeting.

Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr. reported briefly for the Awards Committee and gave the instructions for voting on the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup.

Mr. Geddes Douglas, Editor, reported for the editorial staff of the Society and outlined plans for the future as far as the Bulletin publication is concerned.

Mr. Carl Schirmer, Treasurer of the Society, gave a brief financial recap of the Society's fiscal affairs and stated that a complete financial report will be in the Bulletin at the close of the year.

Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Executive Secretary of the Society, made his first report to an Annual Meeting. Mr. Benson, in general, expressed the desire to serve as best he can all of the committees and members of the organization and made a few suggestions as to procedures to accomplish this purpose.

Finally, President Walker called on Past President Guy Rogers to present the Distinguished Service Medal of the Society to Editor Douglas. Judge Rogers expressed the deep gratitude of the Board and the membership for the many years of service given by Mr. Douglas as

Editor and Secretary of the Society. The membership gave hearty approval to the Judge's words by their round of applause.

There being no other business the meeting was duly adjourned.

Classification Meeting

At the general business meeting on the opening day of the convention President Walker announced that there would be an informal discussion of bearded iris classification on the following morning at 8 o'clock, and that bus departures for garden tours would be delayed for those wishing to attend this meeting.

In opening the discussion, which was attended by about 25 persons interested chiefly in the dwarfs and median irises, Mr. Walker stated that the purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and for the expression of views on classification.

The salient features of a suggested classification, prepared by L. F. Randolph and G. H. M. Lawrence and distributed in mimeographed form in advance of the meeting to persons known to be especially interested, were discussed briefly by Mr. Randolph. It was emphasized that increased attention is now being given various groups of bearded iris and that there has developed a need for supplementing earlier classifications to more adequately define the limits of these groups.

In discussing the relations of the smaller dwarfs to other classes Walter Welch questioned the desirability of separating the dwarfs in two groups and suggested that the standard dwarfs of the proposed classification be included with the Lilliputs, the name proposed by Geddes Douglas for pumila-tall hybrids.

The history of bearded iris classification during the past 10 or 15 years was reviewed by Geddes Douglas and attention was called to the desirability of including in a comprehensive classification the Lilliputs and other groups now receiving added attention.

Characteristics of different kinds of median irises in relation to their classification were discussed by Bee Warburton and Dr. Irene Van de Water, who emphasized the need for changes in classification to keep pace with new developments. The importance of adequate definitions of the various classes of irises for show purposes and for awards was stressed by Eileen Donohoe, director of exhibitions.

The desirability of selecting appropriate names for the different classes was discussed by several persons and the suggestion that "standard dwarf" be substituted for "Lilliput" met with general approval.

Although no formal action was contemplated and none was taken at this meeting, it was obvious from the animated discussions during the garden tours which followed that the purpose of the meeting was accomplished.

Panel Discussion on Iris Judging

Friday night, April 26

Hotel Peabody

Moderator: W. F. Scott, Jr., Chairman, Awards Committee AIS

Panel: Marion R. Walker, President of the Society
Harold Knowlton, Immediate Past President
Robert Schreiner, Iris breeder and grower, Salem, Ore.
Clarke Cosgrove, RVP, Region 15, San Gabriel, Calif.
Mel Wallace, Iris breeder and grower, Orem, Utah
John R. Durrance, M.D., Denver, Colorado

The first session opened with the Moderator reading from the AIS Handbook for Judges various passages discussing features which make an iris good or bad. This reading was frequently interrupted by the efforts of additional participants to enter the room and find seats. Finally 35 additional chairs were brought in so that all might be seated, but while the chairs were being set up an additional 45 people entered, leaving the situation worse than ever. The hallway was full of people trying to get into this discussion or another one in the adjoining room. Finally the doors were closed and the session got under way. Following the opening statements and reading by the Moderator, questions were invited from the audience. These followed closely upon one another, and were referred by the Moderator to whichever of the panel members who seemed best qualified to handle the question. Frequently the assignment of the question created discussion within the panel, for some questions found two or more members of the panel anxious to give an answer.

Assignment of Questions

In general, questions involving current garden judging practices were referred to Mr. Walker. Questions on Exhibition Judging were excellently handled by Mr. Knowlton, who is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. Whenever questions involving inherited characteristics arose, either Mr. Schreiner or Mr. Wallace handled them. Pop-ups and outfield flies were beautifully fielded by Dr. Durrance and Mr. Cosgrove.

The time allotted the first session expired just as the questions were warming up. Meanwhile, Mr. Carney had seen the terrific jam in the corridor, and had made arrangements for the second session to be held in the main ballroom. The meeting adjourned for transfer to the larger room, and fifteen minutes later it was going full blast, with about two hundred in the audience.

The questions put forward in the second session were more pointed and well thought out. They covered just about every phase of judging one can think of, and quite a few which would never come to mind. There were several hassles among panel members, when several members wished to tackle some particular question. The discussions were



Prankster W. F. Scott depicts the great perplexity of the photographer-iris-fan who has only recently been promoted to the rank of JUDGE. Here festooned with the implements of one hobby and surrounded with the objects of another, he is overwhelmed with indecision.

lively, forthright, and valuable. Closing time came all too quickly and the final session was adjourned, but not ended. Small groups gathered in various parts of the room and continued debates on various items.

All in all, it was an excellent program, enjoyed by all, and one which should be repeated at future Annual Meetings.

Panel Discussion of "Bearded Irises other than Talls"

Nearly a hundred people attended the two sessions of the panel on "Bearded Irises Other than Talls." The panel was expertly moderated by our Bulletin Editor, Geddes Douglas, and an excellent paper on the various types of Median Irises, written by Ben Hager of California, was read at both sessions. At the request of members of the audience, this paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin.

The panel members were Bob Carney, host RVP to the Convention, representing the Arils; Walter Welch, representing the Dwarf Bearded; and Dorothy Dennis, Dr. Irene van de Water, Jay Ackerman, and Bee Warburton, representing the various classes of the Median Irises.

The highlight of the meeting was a cut stalk of Geddes' pink Lilliput from [(ORANGE GLOW x yellow pumila) X PINK FORMAL], a smooth apricot pink with tangerine beard, nicely formed and proportioned. Since this seedling was an unexpected break from this type of breeding, it was the object of some discussion among the panel members. In reply to a question from the audience, Walter Welch explained the behavior of the chromosomes in these back-crossed hybrids, and what would happen after repeated back-crossing to tall bearded irises. The surprising occurrence of plicatas in hybrids of plicata talls with Cretica was also discussed, and Dorothy Dennis described her Dale Dennis, the first of these plicata Lilliputs to appear.

Walter Welch also explained the difference between branching, where each bud has its own set of spathes and terminal buds, with two or sometimes three buds in the same spathes. There was some further discussion of the branched dwarfs coming from aphylla breeding. Irene van de Water called attention to the value of late dwarfs to bloom with the tall bearded irises, and using Playboy, a 6 inch Williamson variety as an example, outlined a happy combination for its use with Table Irises and tall bearded.

The results to be expected from crossing pumila pollen onto the tall bearded were briefly discussed, and after the panel was adjourned, a dozen or so of the audience came forward to sign up for pumila pollen. We wish them all the best of luck and some wonderful Lilliput seedlings!

It was also pointed out at this meeting that persons interested in Arils, Standard Dwarfs, Lilliputs, Intermediates and Remontants, Table Iris and Border Iris are invited to join the Median Iris Society. The dues are \$1.00 per year and should be sent to Mrs. Robert Grey, Station KCRE, Crescent City, Calif.

Panel Discussion of Iris Diseases

Two panel discussions concerning the diseases of bearded irises were held. Judge Guy Rogers served as moderator of the first discussion, Mr. Jesse Wills as moderator during the second hour-long session. The rather large room furnished by the Peabody was completely inadequate to hold the crowd and additional chairs had to be secured. Even then the overflow of interested persons filled the doorways, hall, and vestibule.

Mr. Wills talked about iris diseases in a comprehensive manner. Ordinary leaf spot, bacterial leaf spot, rhizome rot, mustard seed fungus, and scorch were the subjects covered. He described the symptoms, effects, and the best remedies for these troublesome diseases.

Judge Rogers stressed the need of minor elements in fertilizers, laying down a major premise that if a disease free plant is planted in sterile soil with proper nutritional elements, it should thrive and not succumb to any disease. Everet Long told the crowd briefly how successful Judge Rogers had been in the treatment and feeding given last year. A twelve-minute movie on nematodes was shown that was prepared by one of the major manufacturers and which showed their devastating effect on plant life.

Quotations from Judge Rogers' address follow: "All life, whether animal or vegetable, is dependent upon nutrients for normal growth. Man can endure upon bread and meat. However, there is a growing concern among many for a more balanced diet with an intake of the proper number of calories per day. If such intake is regular and continuous, the body is less susceptible to disease and more able to withstand infection, should it come. So it is with plants.

"It takes moisture, heat, and air to germinate a seed. It takes those things together with nutrients and sunlight to promote growth. A seed will start life in total darkness without food, but it will not grow unless it has nutrients and sunshine. . . .

"The basic fertilizer in the Southwest is cow manure. It supplies needed humus, nitrogen, and bacteria. It is difficult indeed to apply enough to the average soil. Other needed elements of plant food in the right proportion may be obtained from seed and feed stores. These should be added in such amounts and proportion of food elements as the particular garden needs. Trace elements should be added.

"An inexpensive soil kit will provide the home gardener with a method of determining whether his soil has all of the food elements in the right proportions to stimulate growth of his planting. Commercial fertilizer can be obtained to make available in the soil all food elements essential to normal growth. Irises are such heavy feeders that repeated tests must be made and deficiencies supplied as and when needed.

"The average garden soil is teeming with billions of microscopic organisms. Most of them are beneficial. Some are pathogenic. The harmful ones must be eliminated before planting to assure plant life to



Dr. Frank Galyon prominent young Knoxville physician, prime mover in the East Tennessee Iris Society, discusses iris Paltec with Judge Guy Rogers, sworn enemy of the nematode, in the Martin Garden.

flourish. No one would dare expose a healthy infant to the sick room of a smallpox victim. Yet plants are often planted in contaminated soil. Then, too, if an infected plant is placed even in sterile soil, the ground becomes infected and other plants contract the disease. It is only when you plant a disease free rhizome in a soil that is not infected that you can expect normal performance of your plants.

“Our soil generally is sufficiently alkaline not to need the addition of lime. An acid soil should be neutralized. A soil with *pH* of around seven is satisfactory to irises and to most, though not all, garden plants. Agricultural gypsum will make the soil more tillable while tending to neutralize any acidity.”

Panel Discussion of Scientific Hybridizing

Moderator: L. F. Randolph

Panel Members: Lee Lenz, Katherine Heinig, Ira Nelson.

A capacity audience overflowed the lecture room at the Peabody hotel assigned for this meeting, and for those who waited patiently outside a second session was held at the close of the first discussion period. It was estimated that well over 250 people attended this evening program.

Following a brief account of the history of iris hybridizing from the time of Sir Michael Foster's experiments with the use of species in iris breeding to the present, questions from the audience were answered by the various members of the panel. Inquiries about West Coast species and their value as garden subjects were discussed by Dr. Lenz, who has specialized in the hybridizing of the native Western beardless irises. General interest in the Louisiana irises was indicated by numerous questions about them, which were answered by Ira Nelson, professor of horticulture at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana. It is there that a test garden for these irises is maintained and the Society for Louisiana Irises holds its annual show, directed by Professor Nelson.

In response to questions concerning the value of bearded iris species in breeding for new and improved garden varieties Dr. Heinig discussed problems connected with species hybrids. It was explained that the failure of bearded iris varieties and species to set seed may be due either to genetic cross-incompatibility or to differences in chromosome number. Professor Heinig has made special study of species hybrids in relation to the improvement of garden irises and has shown that irregularities in chromosome behavior is one cause of their failure to perform satisfactorily as parents in certain crosses.

From a general discussion of the relative merits of inbreeding and cross breeding as methods of producing improved varieties—a topic of perennial interest to both amateur and professional iris hybridizers—the consensus of the opinions expressed by Dave Hall and other successful breeders was to the effect that for some breeders, inbreeding has worked better than outcrossing, while the reverse has been true for others. The selection of parents known to produce seedlings of good quality was stressed as being of major importance in iris breeding programs. Attention was also called to the fact that because most of the newer tall bearded varieties are tetraploids it is necessary to grow much larger numbers of seedlings to adequately explore the possibilities inherent in a particular cross than would be necessary if diploid varieties were involved.

The large attendance at this program, the numerous questions asked, and the active participation by so many people in the ensuing discussions suggested the desirability of continuing similar programs at future annual meetings.

Annual Banquet

Climaxing the meeting, some five hundred persons filled the huge Continental Ballroom of the Peabody Hotel for the banquet on Saturday night. John Pierce, General Chairman of the meeting for the Memphis Area Iris Society, introduced Sam Caldwell, the genial and perennial favorite Master of Ceremonies. Sam was in fine form and kept things interesting throughout the evening.

President Walker spoke briefly on behalf of the American Iris Society, thanking the Memphis Area Iris Society for its efforts in making possible this 1957 meeting, and thanking the members thereof for their individual efforts in making it such an outstanding success.

W. F. Scott, Jr., Chairman of the Awards Committee, presented certificates for the 1956 awards. Not present, was Fred Deforest whose First Violet won the 1956 Dykes Memorial Medal. Among those present to receive their awards were Walter Welch whose dwarf iris, Sparkling Eyes, won the Caparne Award; and to receive Award of Merit certificates, Robert and Connie Schreiner for Blue Sapphire and Golden Sunshine, Mel Wallace for Cathedral Bells, and David Hall for his iris, May Hall.

The announcement of the results of the balloting for the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup revealed that Foxfire with 57 votes was the winner, bringing the cup to E. R. Fox of Memphis. The runner-up was John Pierce's Celestia with 51 votes.

The Hybridizer's Medal for 1956 was awarded to Tell Muhlestein. Tell was not present at the meeting. The Distinguished Service Medal for 1956 had been awarded at the opening night assembly, to Geddes Douglas in recognition of his long and meritorious service as Secretary of the Society.

A feature of the banquet was a musical program by Mrs. Paul Wilson talented soprano, and Mr. Lloyd Zurbrigg. Mrs. Wilson, who sang several numbers, is a daughter of Mrs. Wm. Murrah, an ardent worker in the Memphis Area Iris Society, and an authority on the Glendale strain of azaleas produced by Mr. Ben Morrison, former Editor of the Bulletin. Lloyd Zurbrigg, pianist of note, RVP in Region sixteen, was accompanied by Mrs. Zurbrigg on the trip to Memphis.

The principal speaker on the banquet program was Dr. Richard R. Overman, who gave an interesting and informative talk on some of the many aspects of irradiation.

So ended another fine National Meeting.

MEMPHIS IMPRESSIONS — 1957

JESSE WILLS, Tenn.

On Wednesday, April 24, Mrs. Wills and I, together with Geddes Douglas, flew down to Memphis in high hopes and eager anticipation to begin the new iris season. The weather seemed propitious. It had been very cold some ten days previously, with near freezing weather on the nights of the 12th and 13th, but this did not seem to have done too much damage in Nashville, and ever since then had been warm, unusually so for April. Many buds were showing color and there were a few open blooms in my own garden. I had, therefore, thought that Memphis would be at its height. Mr. Douglas predicted that we would be a little on the early side, and he turned out to be wiser than I.

This year Memphis and Nashville were closer together than usual, Memphis being a little late and Nashville being a little early. The cold weather in the middle of April had not done any particular damage, but it had held the development of stalks back and it took more than ten days of warm weather to bring them along.

A sort of fatality seems to attend Iris Meetings now. Every sponsoring group tries, of course, to pick the ideal date, based on the past experience of that particular area. Yet, most of the time recently they have missed by a little bit. California was a little on the early side in 1956. Canada, in 1955, had the earliest season in history, so the meeting was late even though it was moved up a week. Salt Lake City would have been about right except for a disastrous frost that hit some gardens. I can think of other meetings that missed, mostly on the early side. The last meeting in New England came the closest I believe to any in years of having bloom at its peak. Irises have stamina and bloom over a long period of time, so no meeting has really been a failure as far as bloom is concerned.

In Memphis, while we were early, there was still a great deal of fine bloom to see, and the tremendous crowd of over five hundred, the largest ever to attend an Iris Meeting, was more than pleased. The fellowship of such meetings, the renewal of old friendships, and the making of new ones, are also important but this is dependent to a considerable extent on having flowers to see and talk about, and we had them. It is unfortunate that so many guest irises always fail to bloom at the right time for a meeting, but I don't know what can be done about it. Irises which are on the late side have relatively little chance of being seen at a meeting. This is particularly true in the South and in Southern California where bloom extends over a considerable period of time.

I always have difficulty in making the right kind of notes and seeing and remembering the right irises at an annual meeting. I start out in a garden with the finest intentions of covering it thoroughly and seeing everything. I usually try to go around the whole garden first for a quick survey and then come back for a closer look at the most interesting things, particularly those that I have not seen before. I always seem to

get sidetracked, however. There is a crowd down a particular path so I go back another way and then forget I haven't been in this particular area. Somebody asks me a question, or engages me in conversation, or takes me off to look at some irises and I get lost again. My notes, which at best are very sketchy, always suffer in this process. I can't comment on irises which failed to bloom, but I always hear afterwards of some that were in bloom that I failed to see.

Wednesday afternoon there was a very worthwhile meeting of the directors, which was attended also by the Regional Vice-Presidents or representatives of every region. This was an innovation which proved very helpful in bringing two important groups together for a joint sharing of information and ideas.

Wednesday night there was a very enjoyable buffet dinner in the Continental Ball Room of the hotel, which was followed by the annual meeting of the Society.

Well before 7:30 the next morning people were out waiting for the buses. We started out for a long drive down to Mississippi to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Banks. The bus driver hadn't been there, and neither had our very nice guide, who had been conscripted from Columbus, Mississippi, but we found it without any trouble despite the fact that we had instructions to stop for refreshments at a white filling station, which turned out to be yellow.

There had been a hard rain during the night and cotton fields to either side of the road were drenched and water-filled. We were, therefore, pleasantly surprised to find the irises in the Banks garden in remarkably good shape and not torn and weatherbeaten as they might have been. The plants were well grown and were carefully arranged in formal beds around a central garden house. Among the irises I particularly noticed here was Patrician, by H. F. Hall, a flaring white with a haft of yellow, which is always good though it usually will not grow very tall. It was a little higher than usual and made a fine display. The pure whites and the blue whites are more popular now, but the warm whites with yellow about the haft can still be as effective in a garden as they were when Golden Treasure was tops. Here I noted the best clump of Big Game I have ever seen. There was a great deal of fine big bloom of a medium deep blue-violet which was well arranged and spaced. Near this I saw for the first time Mrs. Reynolds' Violet Haven in full bloom, and I am ready to agree that it is one of the best of its color class. It has good, smooth color and big, fine ruffled form. Everywhere I saw it in the Memphis gardens it stood out. Violet Harmony is a little older now, but it also stood out very much here. It is taller and more informal than some of the other violets, but is a fine garden iris. Another Memphis iris, Fox Fire was putting on a good show of brilliant yellow. I was also struck by a large clump of Mohr Courageous, which I had not seen since Salt Lake. It seems to be one of the better Mohrs.

Our particular bus went to the home of Misses Mary and Effie Walker

for the lunch period. This is an interesting and attractive old log house, built before the Civil War, which has been modernized. It was surrounded by old trees and gardens. The box lunch was delightful, with fried chicken as its main offering. I have wondered since about the digestion of a dog which discovered that the abandoned boxes contained delectable chicken bones. He was still eating busily when I left. Here we had a good opportunity to see and compare a number of John Pierce's irises; a very large, tall blue named Old Man River, the white Maid of Cotton, another new and attractive rippling white called White Waves, and Bronze Star. We also could compare two pinks, Memphis Belle and Rose Sails. Both are of that deeper purplish or rose-pink which goes with the red beard, and which look pinker at a distance than close up. Both are nice, but I think the latter iris, Rose Sails, is an improvement in form and possibly in color over its predecessor. Fox Fire was good again here. Among older irises we saw: Lady Mohr, Leading Lady, and Pinnacle were in good form.

Luscious in Good Bloom

We went from here to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tipton, where the other half of the group had taken lunch. There was some delay because of a bus which was stuck, blocking the driveway, but the garden was well worthwhile when we reached it. Incidentally, rain was threatening all day, but the only shower occurred while we were on the bus and did not amount to much. The Tipton garden was beautiful and contained some of the best grown irises we saw in Memphis. Sierra Skies was blooming beautifully and typically. Another Shortman seedling, number 459, was putting on a show. It was a very big, ruffled purple with a lighter area near the blue beard. I also noticed a tall violet called Grace Burns, from Harry Burns. Here I also noted Luscious, a tan-apricot, from Bob Carney, in good bloom. Cliffs of Dover was also very good here and it is an excellent white. I also took down the number 52-28 of a ruffled, brown-red from Jake Scharff.

In the afternoon we visited the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Strange, and Mr. and Mrs. Luther Martin. The Martin and Strange gardens are across the street from each other, within three blocks of Mrs. Reynolds' place, but for some reason their bloom was delayed and there was relatively little open although there were many promising buds. While not at its peak, the Reynolds' garden had a very good quantity of bloom. I could not explain satisfactorily to myself the difference in such a short distance. At Mrs. Reynolds' I particularly noticed some others of her Haven series, though not all of them were in bloom. Azure Haven was nice, and I found Mohr Haven attractive. It is a Mohr which is on the blue side and is a well balanced, clean flower which still has the Mohr characteristics. It also seems to be a good grower. Being particularly interested in yellow amoenas, I



"I was also struck by a large clump of Mohr Courageous (Muhlestein) which I had not seen since Salt Lake City. It seems to be one of the better Mohrs."

noticed Gladys Moncrief, from Aylett, and a pale yellow amoena, and one of Mrs. Reyonlds' seedlings, 81R, a wide flowering Pinnacle type.

Friday was devoted to the Memphis gardens. John Pierce's garden was a real highlight. I had visited it a number of times in previous years and it was interesting to come back to it and see the changes he had made. He has a fine collection and grows his irises beautifully. Every bed contained good things, although the long border he has in three tiers along one side of his back yard was perhaps the most impressive. His blue iris, Celestia, seems to me the best thing he has done, except possibly for a blue seedling from it, the number of which I lost. Celestia is a wide, medium blue, with fine color and fine ruffled, very flaring form. His bloom was not quite at peak, but was close to it. I understand his garden reached a peak about Sunday, the day after the meeting was over. Anyway, there was a great deal of bloom to see. New to me was Gold Cup, from Mr. Murray of California, and it is a very fine, wide, rich, flaring yellow, which I decided I wanted as soon as I saw it. The color is rich and deep, but still yellow. Also new to me was Eleanor's Pride. Somehow or other I had failed to get this fine light blue from Mr. Watkins and it is very much worthwhile. It is very blue, of a sort of powder blue shade, light, but not extremely so. The falls are wide and semi-flaring, and the full white beard picks up the blue color. Its semi-flaring, ruffled form adds to its attraction. The improvement that continues to be made in the blues is remarkable. Just a few years ago it seemed that the ultimate had been achieved, but recent flowers represent great improvement, particularly in their blueness in various depths of color. Violet Haven was doing well again. I was pleased that my own new variegata, Nashborough, had two open blooms which looked nice. The next day it was in full bloom.

In addition to the irises, I was very interested in the Glen Dale azaleas at John Pierce's, which were growing beautifully. He told me I would see better ones in the garden of Mrs. Allen, and she did have a magnificent display. This was a small garden, but beautifully kept, and the irises were splendidly grown. Hers was nearer peak bloom than perhaps any garden we visited. Sierra Skies was fine again here. Taholah was also putting on a show. If you like a plicata with red markings, this is an excellent one. I was glad to see excellent bloom on my own Ivory Work and Starfire.

After a very enjoyable lunch at the Memphis Country Club we went next to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cooper. I have never seen an iris display better organized. Infinite pains had been taken by the Coopers to have everything both attractive and clear for the visitors. They greeted us at the gate; father, mother, and children, all attired in matching sport shirts and dresses. Every bed was numbered and was plainly labeled. The labels not only told the names of the irises and the hybridizer, but also told the year of introduction and any awards it had received. There was a series of master charts on an easel in the middle of the garden.

Since every bed was numbered, it was possible to find out from these not only what irises were in particular beds, but where to find a particular iris. Many things were doing well here that have been mentioned previously in other gardens. There was an interesting bed of seedlings from Mr. J. B. Robinson, of Nashville. All of them were in bloom, one being number 52-59, a tan flushed pink with ruffled, crimped edges. The most unusual iris I saw in Memphis was here, although I could not decide whether I liked it or not. It was called White Parasol, from Wolfe. It was a wide, flaring flower where the standards laid over flat in a regular orderly fashion so that the effect was not like a tall bearded iris at all but was rather suggestive of a big exotic Japanese type.

Garden Plagued by Scorch

From here we went to the garden of our fine Regional Vice-President, Bob Carney. The Carneys have a new and attractive home and garden where they have only been two years, and an infinite amount of pains had been taken in preparing the garden and in giving suitable accommodations to the many guests growing there. It was, therefore, tragic to see the garden plagued by disease, mostly scorch, with some rot following the scorch. Memphis had had a great deal of warm weather with a lot of rain, and the humidity was high. The weather was conducive to rot and it was natural that they should have some in all of the gardens. I never had thought of it, however, as a type of weather that was conducive to scorch, of which I had noticed a great deal in other places although not as much as Bob had. The cause of this is still a mystery. I hope he had some of his roots checked to make sure whether or not nematodes were present here, since they had been proved to be a causative agent in Wichita Falls. In looking around I could not discover a cause that satisfied me. It is true that some of the beds were lower than Bob had wanted them to be, but I have had and have now beds as low or lower without any particular damage from rot or scorch. In the South beds do not have to be built up as high as in a cooler, wetter climate. I try to keep mine up, but after three years of rain erosion and repeated weeding, which always remove some dirt, I have to haul in earth to build them up again.

Despite his difficulties, Bob had a good deal of beautiful and interesting bloom in his garden, although it was some days before its peak. I noticed particularly the best clump of Rehobeth I saw in Memphis. Mohr Courageous, from Naylor, was good again. I also noticed a very unusual iris from Plough, called Gay Paree. This is a sort of yellow amoena, though the falls fade out to white at the tip of the blade, with a bright red beard. I believe, also, Swan Ballet was opening in this garden and it is a very magnificent white, one of the best.

Friday night there was a series of panel discussions in the hotel, that were so popular that some of them had to be run in two sections. We

went to bed rather late and somewhat tired, but got up early again for the next morning's tour.

The first garden we saw was that of Mrs. C. M. Gooch. This is a magnificent and impressive estate, consisting of a series of formal gardens with garden houses and pools. There were good irises here, but we had trouble noticing them in admiration of the roses, peonies, and flowering shrubs and trees. It might be mentioned that everywhere we went in Memphis the roses were putting on a show along with irises.

Mrs. Elby D. Martin is president of the Memphis area Iris Society, and she had a very large, attractive and well grown iris garden. Our visit here had to be short because Mrs. Wills and I were trying to catch an early afternoon plane home right after lunch, but we did notice a number of guests from Mr. Fay and Mr. Lapham. Mr. Lapham's new red, which is being introduced this year, Happy Wanderer, was putting on a show with many very large rose-red flowers out.

On leaving here we made a brief visit to the Ketchum Memorial Garden, I was pleasantly surprised and pleased with this. In the first place, there were more irises in bloom than I had anticipated from what I had heard, and also the whole garden looked very well to be so new. The beds were well designed and planted, and the whole project was well maintained. It is a surprisingly large garden, covering quite a bit of area, and I hope that the Memphis group and the City will continue to maintain and keep it up to date through the future years. It would be a wonderful site for a regional test garden.

So ended our visit to the Memphis meeting. I only wish that my notes had been more complete and that I could have had an opportunity to visit again some of the gardens on Sunday when further bloom would be open. We had to tell people "See you in Ithaca next year" and be pleasantly reminded again by Helen McCaughey that we would be meeting in Oklahoma two years hence.

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SYMPOSIUM OF COMMENT

GENE WILD SPEAKS:

"The Reynolds' garden was the first we visited on Thursday—in all the rain—and there I saw three lovely blooms out on Violet Harmony. Violet Harmony continued to be good in all the gardens during the convention. I was disappointed in Memphis Belle as an individual flower, but in mass plantings, which were well-featured, it was a very nice iris. Mrs. Wadland's Violet Grace was blooming three flowers on the three stems which appeared a bit weak. I am one to first note foliage, and thought the foliage on Violet Grace could be better. Reynolds' Azure Haven had nice flaring falls, closed standards, good foliage, and fair branching. This one appealed to me, even though I pass up many blues.

"In the Luther Martin garden, I first saw Jesse Wills' Starfire, which I thought was a good clear yellow flower, with wonderful substance and ruffling, but I was saddened by the lack of branching.

"At Mrs. Elby Martin's garden on Saturday afternoon, I found it with three well-spaced flowers in bloom.

"At the Tipton garden, Cloud Cap was flopping as usual. The clump of Sarah Lee Shields was most impressive—never have I seen it blooming and performing so well. Sierra Skies and Mystic Melody took my eye in this garden.

"Native Dancer had one bloom out here. Daddy kept raving about this one last year while I was in the sanatorium, and now I know why. The clump of Native Dancer at the Pierce garden was a knockout. The two beautiful blue flowers of Yuletide were being carried on an extra thick stem that was well-branched. This one will be carried in my memory for some time. Gold Sovereign was blooming here on the tallest stem that I have ever seen on this variety.

"At the Banks garden, one of the most outstanding iris of the convention was found here—Big Game. The clump of Big Game, next to the ever fabulous Sable Night, was out of this world. One stem of Big Game was carrying four large flowers of beautiful form on an excellently-branched stem. Of all the iris seen at the convention, I believe this was my favorite. In fact, upon returning from the garden, I called Daddy to be sure to buy stock—if we didn't have it already.

"Upon getting out of the bus at the Allen garden I was excited over seeing the lovely, white, single peony, Le Jour, blooming so well with the iris. Here, Violet Harmony, Ballerina, and Black Castle were making a nice companion planting. Happy Birthday and Techny Chimes were blooming small, but nicely as young clumps. Sierra Skies was looking extra fine here, also.

"We visited the Pierce gardens on Friday afternoon and returned by car on Saturday morning, and were happy that we had done so. The day or two of warm, sunny weather had brought the iris out in all their glory. Upon entering the garden, Native Dancer and Big Game were making



E. T. Steffek of *Popular Gardening* listens attentively to Gene Wild and Virginia Nance as they take time out under huge red-cedar tree. Note ante-bellum log house in background. Walker Garden, Memphis 1957.

quite a show for themselves. The large clump of Blue Sapphire and Cliffs of Dover were magnificent also. Here, several had the opportunity of comparing Garden Gold and Techny Chimes. There doesn't seem to be too much difference in these two iris, as far as color is concerned, as seen on these young plants. Garden Gold seems to be a larger flower, but Techny Chimes appeared to have better substance. On Friday, Nashborough had gone down under the heat, but had several fresh, large flowers out Saturday that were performing well. Ballerina was wonderful, as usual in this garden.

"Afterwards, we revisited the Reynolds' garden, and here I found the miniature, tall-bearded, or table iris, Gay Hussar and Drady Kavan very interesting. After working with the tall-bearded iris for so long, I find it difficult for others to attract my attention, but these were unusual to me. South Pacific was blooming well in this garden, as it had been in the Pierce garden. The small flowering, Phoebus Apollo had very unusual form and was looking most interesting on Saturday."

FROM MR. AND MRS. KENNETH SMITH:

"In the Reynolds' garden, the iris we liked best of all in all the gardens was Violet Haven. It has a beautiful shape, nice smooth color, and was able to take either rain or sun; its stalk looked strong and well-branched.

Purple Haven, I thought a particularly good, bright purple (so many purples are dull); Mohr Haven will be a lovely clump, and I preferred it to Craig's Mohr hybrids in the same color class. Azure Haven is a beauty, too. We thought the Reynolds maintained a very high standard in all their seedlings, and do wish all the other 'Havens' had been open, so that we could have admired them, too.

"Two established varieties, Cliffs of Dover and Blue Sapphire were doing well in all the Memphis gardens where they were grown. Of the new variegatas, we thought On Parade (Crosby) had the best color, form, and substance. Techny Chimes (Bro. Charles) is a very pure yellow, and we'd like to see a clump of it. Orange Banners (Waters) was a bold, smooth thing that looked nice in the Reynolds' garden. We liked a single bloom of Smithsonian (Plough) seen in Mrs. A. F. Allen's garden. Miss Faught had a fine seedling in John Pierce's garden—# 5T-1, smooth, medium dark blue, a great improvement on Pierre Menard. Another look at June Meredith proved she really is just as pretty as everyone says.

"We had a wonderful time at the Convention and hold so many happy memories of lovely gardens, grand people, the generous 'from the heart' hospitality. Kenneth says it was just the nicest annual meeting he can remember."

CARL SCHIRMER COMMENTS:

"Reynolds' garden: The ones that appealed to me were: Mohr Haven, Violet Haven, Alicia, Rose Garland, Frances Craig, Heigho, and Rose Sails.

Banks garden: Gold Frills, Hush-A-Bye, Big Games, Rose Pearl, Flamingo Bay, Rose Sails, Bronze Star, and Violet Haven.

The Misses Walkers' garden: Spring Romance, Violet Harmony, Silver Tower, Memphis Belle, and Rose Sails.

The Tipton garden: Native Dancer, Yule Tide, and Rose Sails were outstanding.

Again in the Reynolds' garden two days later, I liked the following: Azure Haven, Celestia, Harbor Blue, Picture Window, Cascadian, Blue Blazes, and a seedling numbered 7 EC (Mission Madonna x Summit).

In the Strange garden, the standouts were: Montecito and Starfire.

In the Pierce garden, the appealing ones were: First Violet, Rehobeth, Violet Haven, Gold Cup, Bright Contract, and Nashborough.

The Allen garden: Starfire and Blue Sapphire were outstanding.

In the Scharff garden: Regina Maria was above all.

In Mrs. Elby Martin's garden: Cliffs of Dover was tops, also Fay's 50-aa, Angeline, and Starfire.

"I did not get many descriptions, and they were so vague, I would get confused if I gave them. But if I were asked what were the most outstanding ones I had seen, they would be: Cliffs of Dover, Regina Maria, Blue Sapphire, Violet Haven, Nashborough, Harbor Blue, Rose Sails, and Rehobeth.

"The iris were very well grown as a whole, in most gardens, and especially in the ones where my originations were growing. These were: the Reynolds, Pierce, and Tipton gardens. I especially noticed these, as my things were doing better than in my home garden.

"We really did not get enough time in some gardens to do them justice.

"I wish I could have seen some of these gardens about five days later, as I am sure there would have been a wonderful burst of bloom then."

DR. JOE PARKER WRITES:

"Banks garden: Seen Wednesday morning and late Saturday afternoon—Patrician (Hall); This broad-petalled, flaring, pure white with an attractive gold haft, was superb both days. It has medium height and standards hold together. Cliffs of Dover was superb and beautiful here, as everywhere seen. It, and chaste Wedding Bouquet were excellent in every garden grown. These were, in my opinion, the outstanding pure whites seen during the meeting. Taller and different in form was Senorita Ilse. All three bloomed profusely. Here was a good chance to compare the new violets. My choices were: Violet Haven (Reynolds) and Violet Harmony (Lowry). The latter put on a bang-up performance everywhere. Violet Haven was its best here; strong, well-branched—which it reportedly showed last year, and when I saw it as a seedling the first year it bloomed. It is a delightfully ruffled and full flower. It and Violet Grace, Violet Harmony, First Violet, and Big Game are all a different shade. While nearer to First Violet in color, the falls and hafts of Violet Haven are broader and more ruffled, and in this region, it grows taller. Rose Veil (Sass)—at last a white—not cream—and rose-bordered plicata; nice branching, clean appearing flower.

"One could spend an entire iris season in either the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Reynolds or Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce, and experience a full and colorful, tall-bearded season.

"Mohr Haven, a smoother, very floriferous, blue Mohr type with nice height and form. It looks to be a good garden iris.

"The hot sun and strong wind, not to mention rains, weeded out the blues. The ones that showed they could take it, both new and old were: light blue—Azure Haven, a nice smooth, full flower of medium height and plenty of blooms; no veining, Beacon Hill, which seemed to be a little less blue, but which was putting to shame, the more-touted and newer varieties, Jane Phillips looked as blue or bluer than the so-called bluest ones, and proved she could take the hot sun.

"In the light medium blues, Celestia (Pierce) and Harbor Blue (Schreiner) proved they could take it, and are both excellent garden iris. Celestia has the smoothest flower of the two, and a little deeper color. I am anxious to see a clump of each at the opposite ends of a new border I am developing. Which is bluer?

"Not as tall, but also taking it in two gardens (Allen and Banks) was Regina Maria with its flaring full falls. A must-have for me! Sierra Skies

was lovely and good, but the standards were having a rough time the second day, some places.

"Two really smooth, medium blues, and different in shade and form of flower were: Muted Music (Palmer) and Irish Eyes (Lyell). The last is lighter and several of us thought it the bluest iris seen.

"Orange Banners (Waters), could be seen all the way across the large Reynolds' garden. It has a real orange effect and appears to have body.

"The Huntsman, seen at both Tiptons and Reynolds, was a smooth, well-branched, deep red (black and red) with closed standards. It had good height for a red in this section of the country.

"A different white was Fluted Haven, with actual fluted, flowery falls. Has nice branching, good substance, and inconspicuous beard.

"Much work remains still to be done in the light yellows and creams. One I saw was Gay Welcome (Coppedge), a nicely ruffled, lemon cream with fair branches and full, broad haft.

"Mary Ella (Rundlett) was, to me, the best branched and most floriferous apricot. It is lighter in color than Top Flight and Orange Creamo, both of which were doing well. All three, with Bob Carney's Luscious, give good garden color. Mary Ella and Luscious blend in better with other colors. We need better falls in general on our apricot iris.

"At last we are getting dark iris with broader hafts as seen on Purple Haven (Reynolds), Schortman's #459, and Lady Elsie (Lyon). The first is a self standard and falls; the other two have deep violet standards and purple falls, a combination I never liked, but which was attractive on these two fine, vigorous-appearing flowers.

"Seedlings: There were many to watch out for in the future. The ones I made the most notes on were: Schortman's 459, ruffled, strong-substanced flower, described above and Pierce's C1 and C2—both beautiful, broad-petalled, light medium blues; Reynolds' 58 EA, a flaring, very blue appearing iris of Helen McGregor form, but deeper color, less bunchy, and bluer; Carney's medium blue with blue blend, 54-11-1, lightly ruffled, and his 54-54, an apricot Luscious x Ballerina seedling. Roberts' 154 was a vivid, large rose with broad haft and tangerine beard. It was bright and free of the distracting yellow that appears in the heart of so many of this type."

ROGER GOODMAN STATES:

"1153 Merton Brownell: lovely red with purple influence; vigor.

Father Rigney; loopy, but fine color

Ken (Rundlett) like Columbia, not quite as blue.

Red Hussar, Golden Shell, Ivory Satin, Silver Bell: not growing well in any of the gardens.

Mid-West Pinks not growing well. Light pinks of all breeders seem to be very variable, not only according to soil and gardens, but generally as to environment and the particular year.

White Waves (Pierce) growing very well in John Pierce's garden.

Swan Ballet: same as above

White Foam (Knowlton) very good in the Pierce garden. Tall and good form in flower.

Eleanor's Pride: a good light blue, much lighter in color than in Mrs. Lyon's Van Nuys, Calif. garden.

White Bouquet (Hinkle) a beautiful white.

Winged Goddess (Lyon) lovely in Pierce garden. It reminds me of Milliken's Veiled in Mystery, but larger flowers.

The Citadel: another beautiful white.

Purple Haven (Reynolds) looking forward to seeing this bloom in my garden this year.

Harbor Blue (Schreiner) a specially good medium blue, growing well in Reynolds' and Pierce gardens.

Memphis Belle (Pierce) of the deep rose pinks, this is right at the top.

Blue Sapphire (Schreiner) doing very well here—fine flower and stalk.

Celestia (Pierce) fine branching and flower in this light blue.

Rehobeth (DeForest) much lighter than I remember it last year in Marion Walker's garden in Ventura, Calif., but I prefer the tone of it here, as it is more pleasing to me.

"In Mrs. Tipton's Horn Lake garden: Lavanisque, Frances Craig, Helen Collingwood, and Port Wine, were in beautiful well-grown clumps. Also Purple Haven, Rose Haven, and Violet Haven were very finely grown. All these 'Havens' are good. Flory's Straight Ahead very good here, as also was Sass' Huntsman. The Tipton garden has a good deal of shade and lovely backgrounds. Both of these are good in hot climates for established varieties.

Dream Dust (Dr. Branch) very pale pink.

Lady Dozier: Mohr iris—fine.

Orange Frills (Mrs. Suiter) very good form of flower and substance.

Pepper Pot: very brilliant copper.

"In the Luther Martin garden:

Melissa (Hinkle) very rich, medium violet blue.

Mohr Haven (Reynolds) very beautiful Onco; nice form of flower."

FROM MR. HUBERT A. FISCHER:

"It was really a treat to get a pre-view of the iris gardens, and to see how some of the varieties that we grow up north do farther south. I am sorry that I could not get any notes to you before we left, but they were really not readable. I have trouble reading them myself at times, what with trying to see as many things as possible in the short time allotted to each garden, taking pictures, etc. In the following notes, I shall try to give you an idea of some of the varieties that impressed us.

"I shall not try to list them in any sort of order, but from notes made in the convention bulletin.

Bronze Star: good contrast, fine garden iris. Want to get it.

Blue Sapphire: fine in all gardens, strong growth, many flowers.
 Big Ute: Good dark red, looked better than in Salt Lake City.
 Patience: good strong color, first saw at convention in Hamilton.
 Lady Elsie: fine dark, deep purple.
 Tobasco: liked it best of the so-called fancy plicatas.
 Sarah Lee Shields: beautifully grown white. Want.
 Mohr Haven: One of the best Mohr type flowers.
 Violet Haven: very fine—glad that I have it.
 New Adventure: strong colored pink plicata.
 Eleanor's Pride: fine, pale blue.
 Full Reward: strong yellow—want for garden effect.
 Beacon Hill: fine medium blue—on the want list.
 Rose Sails: very good rose pink—effective in clump.
 Lantana: like this gold and violet blend very much.
 Majorette: very good.
 Regina Maria: beautiful blue of fine form.
 Angeline: lovely white.
 Sable Night: best grown clump I have ever seen.
 Unicorn: weird, with mustachios like a Southern Colonel.
 Techny Chimes: very lovely, look forward to seeing it at home.
 Blue Haven: a fine companion to Violet Haven.
 Rehobeth: very fine blue white.
 Anytime: a large white, rather coarse, but exceptionally wide falls.
 Winterset: a promising green white.
 Lois Craig: like this red with violet blaze very much. Want.
 Jungle Drums: always like this black Onco at the show, most unusual flower that I saw on the trip.
 Foxfire: not a show flower but fine strong color for garden.
 Mauve Dust: unusual color—on the want list.
 Maytime: an old friend and always lovely.

“As I mentioned before, there were many more that we made notes on, but these were the ones that seemed outstanding. There are many that we watched for, but were still in bud.”

KNOWLTON NOTES:

Banks garden: Rio Valley: brown-yellow blend; Carney 50-38: yellow ruffled, orange blend; Carpenter 52-4: deep blue purple—blue beard; Patrician: fine clump; Rendezvous: deep yellow and maroon plicata; Unicorn: purple and white plicata with a horn; Powder Puff: white; High Seas: large clump; Clementine: lavender fancy that opens flat; Jungle Drums: curious dark blend; Hush-A-Bye: an amoena—standards white—falls a dark gray and tan blend—very curious; Generous: large yellow.

Walker garden: Violet Harmony: nice clump. Lovely garden. Had lunch here.

Tipton garden: Columbine: large clump—lovely; Yuletide: 3 blooms—nice; Sue Revell: very blue; Grace Burns: deep lavender, ruffled; good branching; white beard tipped yellow; Mystic Melody: fine stalk; Mary Ella: apricot; Rogers 51-63: apricot, red beard; Scharff 52-28-86: mahogany; Schortmann 459: ruffled deep purple, short blue beard; fine stalk. Rose Sails and Memphis Belle in clumps side by side. Very similar but Rose Sails is better; falls more flaring and ruffled; better form and a little deeper.

Reynolds' garden: Bed of Table iris: Peewee; Winken and Blinken; Azure Haven: fine. Lovely ruffled blue; white beard; good branching. Miss B-Haven: huge plicata; white ground, pale lavender, pink edge; pale tangerine beard. Hummingbird: growing well; Mohr Haven: similar to Blumohr; nice row in full bloom; Celestia: fine blue.

Strange garden: (Not much in bloom) Montecito: nice bloom; Strange 54-1: blue white with blue beard.

Pierce garden: Blue Sapphire: clump, fine; Top Hat: velvety dark beard; Crystal: nice clump near house; Nashborough: fine variegata, standards clear yellow, falls solid maroon, no markings on haft; Heather Haven: striped lavender; Group of Pastella, Fuschia, Limelight, June Bride, Hall's 52-12, Gold Cup—saw this in California—it looks especially good here; Bali Hai (Douglas) curious; Blue Debut: good; Luscious (Carney): apricot; saw this in several gardens—it looks good; Nomohr, Pop Corn, Praiseworthy, Rare Gold; Scharff's 52-28-86: Mahogany—good; Violet Grace (Wadman): a Canadian iris. It was in the seedling garden at Hamilton and was good here also. Wallace 55-06 C: ruffled lavender. White Foam: good clump.

The climbing roses on the fences were beautiful and added much to the beauty of the garden. Bloom was good in the irises. Mr. Pierce, Sr. served us cokes in the garden house—a very genial person as is Mrs. Pierce, Sr. whom we saw at the banquet.

Allen garden: Cascadian: a fine white with white beard—bloomed nicely in several gardens. Ivory Work: nice clump; Regina Maria: good blue; Tahola: a good ruffled plicata; white ground; red-brown edge. Jesse Wills' irises were good in this garden.

Nash garden: A lovely small garden with pergola with small statue, and roses.

Gooch garden: Beautiful estate; patio, Mrs. Gooch met the visitors on the porch. Shrubs and roses. Standard roses were superb. Snowball shrubs (*Viburnum*) were in full bloom.

Mrs. Elby Martin's garden: Fay 50-22: yellow and white; Pastella: smooth broad falls, pale coral beard; Lovely azaleas under the trees. Dark Springtime: deep purple, light beard; On Stage: apricot.

“SWEETNESS and LIGHT” BUS MAKES HISTORIC RUN



Following early morning Horticultural Hassle, classification contestants bury hatchet and spend day on tour to Mississippi gardens: l. to r. Jay Ackerman, Irene van der Water, Norlan Henderson, Mrs. Ackerman, Walter Welch, Geddes Douglas, Marion Walker, Bee Warburton, Jack Durrance, Adelaide Peterson, Polly Anderson, Joe Hoage, Ed Long. Other riders included Dorothy Dennis, Kay Heinig, and L. F. Randolph.

MRS. W. J. HINKLE REMARKS:

Reynolds' garden:

Azure Haven: light blue, large ruffled flowers—lovely.

Son of the Admiral: in spite of rain damage, a lovely violet blue, with bluish-white beard. Good stalk well branched.

Cascadian: large, broad flowers. Ruffling galore.

Celestia: ruffled medium blue self. Gorgeous.

Fluted Haven: aptly named; beautifully ruffled, with three flowers open per stalk; good stalk; very different.

Grand Teton: a near self of wax yellow; falls deeper; full flower.

Reynolds Seedling 61-L-A: perfectly proportioned flower; rosy violet, soft yellow beard.

Reynolds Seedling 58-E-B: large ruffled, deep medium blue with bluish beard. This has been named Marine Haven.

Eva Sloan: lovely formed light yellow and white with good substance.

Orange Banners: large blooms of yellow flushed orange. The entire flower is wide and full.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Martin's garden:

Luscious: unique peach—name fits exactly.

Roberts Seedling #453: huge mulberry; chantilly ruffling.

Orchid Lace: very lacy, light orchid; nice size; good branching.

Belle Rive: large cream.

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Strange:

Anytime: very large white Onco hybrid.

Montecito: canary yellow; nice size flower; branched.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Banks garden:

Blue Blazes: huge, ruffled; good form. Carney Seedling 49-12: nice blue.

Winterset: blue-white self; ruffled flaring; heavy substance.

Color Magic: full form; conical standards; moderate ruffling; color is coffee and cream.

Sable Night: a picture with 9 blooms on 3 stalks. Black from the red side with dark beard, tipped brown. Flowers beautifully formed.

First Violet: large ruffled violet with clean haft.

Frances Craig: pale greyed-lavender Oncobred. Excellent substance.

Ivory Princess: nice white with golden glow in heart of flower.

Blue Sapphire: huge light blue with a hint of green in the falls; substance, form and stalk, good. Stunning!

Heigho: rich medium violet blue with signal patch; large flowers.

Violet Haven: beautiful ruffled violet blue; blue-white beard; flaring falls; excellent substance; good stalk. A "must-have."

Scharff Seedling 52-28-86: bright red-brown, graduating to golden yellow at haft; good branching. Well liked, everywhere seen.

Patrician: very large flower of good form. Exceptionally clean light yellow, with bright golden haft.

Garden of the Misses Walker:

White Waves: jaunty, flaring white; not large, but has personality plus.

Leading Lady: just the waviest, perkier yellow seen.

Pinnacle, Blizzard, Frances Craig and New Snow were at their best.

Violet Harmony: huge ruffled violet, with light flush at haft and around

beard. Was breath-taking! Cathedral Bells: tall, flaring, clean pink with serrated edges. Excellent form and substance.

In addition to the iris, huge magnolias and many flowering dogwood trees gave shelter to grey mullein, violets, ferns, sweet williams, and patches of May apples. A great log, almost rotted away, had a clump of indian turnips beside it, and completely at home. The big poke patch seemed to call for a mess of "poke sallet" and cornbread.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tipton's garden:

Grace Burns: huge lavender-blue flower; well proportioned, with near perfect branching. Schortman 459: large, ruffled purple, with purple tipped beard; very good; stalk and branching excellent. Sierra Skies: large medium blue of excellent quality. McClanahan 53-6: extremely large, greenish white, with perfect branching and 8 buds on the stalk.

Yuletide: icy blue, with light area around creamy white beard. Tailored. Happy Birthday: large ruffled, deep pink.

Native Dancer: peach pink, with tangerine beard. Wide clean haft; closed standards and flaring falls.

Cooper Garden:

Robinson 52-59: delicate shades of rose and flesh-color; very lacy; flaring; extremely wide beard. High branching, but no one seemed to care, as cameras were really clicking.

Robinson 45-10: wide clean gold; self beard; tightly closed standards.

Foxgrapes: soft shade of light purple; tan haft; orange beard; good form; well branched. Dr. Nash Seedling in bed 18 (without a number): huge, greyed lavender; excellent substance, stalk and branching.

Mrs. L. B. Lawson Seedling 53-7: Japanese form; five styles; greenest iris seen. Eastmont: very large, blue-violet flowers on tall, well-branched stalk; nice ruffling; 12 bloom stalks from 3 rhizomes.

Gail: lovely apricot; extremely wide beard; substance. Very nice iris.

Aleeta: a peachy-pink beauty with gold hafts. Lots of charm.

Carney garden:

Front Page: deep gold standards; falls lighter gold, with white area below beard; very large flower.

Garden Gold: very frilly, large pale yellow; tangerine beard. Lovely.

Senorita Ilse: a white that has everything. Carney Seedling 54-11-1: large, medium blue self, extremely ruffled, very wide haft. Carney Seedling 49-10; a fat flower with closed standards; as nice as I remembered it from last year. Generous; pale golden-tan blend that everyone seemed to like.

Foxfire: showy, deep yellow of large size; excellent form. Planted by Violet Harmony, was really something to remember.

Mrs. Allen's garden:

Smaller garden, but most bloom seen, so far. Memphis Bellen: large orchid pink.

Pierre Menard, planted by Cliffs of Dover was a perfect twosome.

Pierce Seedling C-1: line breeding from Celestia; medium blue, bluish white beard; full form—a honey! Golden Ruffles: wide falls; domed standards; good branching; substance.

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce:

Celestia: extremely blue—a lovely flower. May Hall: good pink that Dave Hall thought good enough to name for Mrs. Hall. Evening Star: lovely cream. Pink Enchantment: very pink—not salmon.

Blue Debut: lacy blue and cream blend.

Pierce Seedling 57-1: onion-skin pink with greenish gold border; both standards and falls. Heavy orange beard; lacing.

A beautifully formed pink Pierce seedling 57-2 drew lookers, who were stopped in their tracks by a conspicuous sign fastened to the stalk, "Pollen For Sale—\$4.00 per antler. Owners, Durrance and Scott." We hear there's been a fabulous offer from a VIP down Texas way!

Dr. Nash's garden:

Roses galore! One bloom on a climbing charlotte Armstrong, measured better than five inches across. Many good yellows in the seed bed, but his seedling No. 3-1-2-57; a light cream self, with a hairline border of gold on standards and falls, caused most comment.

The Gooch garden:

A beautiful formal garden, that literally has everything. Pierre Menard; Celestia, Soft Answer; Maid of Cotton were outstanding.

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fox:

Fox Seedling 52-47: light grape blend, with an iridescent overlay of tan; a faint line of golden tan edging both standards and falls. Full form.

Foxfire was later awarded the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup.

Fox Seedling 54-64: a self of woods violet coloring; blue-tipped cream beard; light area deep in haft. You'll hear more of this one!

Scharff's garden:

Techny Chimes; Sierra Skies; Scharff Seedling 55-9-1: small clean, baby ribbon pink, on a pencil-slim stem; orange beard; yellow in the center of the flower. Small perfect flower on an 18 inch stem. This one had people wondering out loud. Pink Baby would be a very good name for this little fellow.

Roses!!!

Mrs. Elby Martin's garden:

On Stage: exceptionally well-formed, flaring apricot; orange beard.

Fay Seedling 50-22: light, clear lemon-yellow; slightly open standards; falls cream bordered yellow; nice ruffling over all. Hunt 51-4-A: golden tan; very lacy. Many pictures made of this one. Don of Gavin: a rosy blend; light yellow beard; full flower; touching hafts.

Olson Seedling 50-33-B: nicely ruffled, orchid pink; well branched; good stalk, foliage.

By revisiting the gardens on Saturday morning, was able to see many that were not open on earlier visits. These varieties included:

Gracelle; the lovely pink that was so well-liked in Salt Lake City.

Yesteryear: very lovely, tan-pink blend; domed standards; almost parallel falls. An extremely lacy flower. Garden Gold: a bright; deep yellow self; prominent orange-red beard. Magic Mood: large, ruffled, medium orange self; self beard; wide falls; good branching.

Muted Music: the smoothest medium blue self, including beard; not the slightest hint of anything but blue, even in the heart of flower. Full form; softly waved.

Irma Melrose: cream, frilled standards; white falls; edged cream; self beard; same ruffling on falls; quail's egg markings deep in the haft; extra good branching; stalk; foliage.

You'll have to get up mighty early in the morning to find friendlier folks or better grown iris!

DAVID LYON WRITES:

The warmth of the hospitality extended to me during the Tennessee Convention will remain a salient feature of the memories of my visit. Of the numerous and beautiful blooms one can list only a limited number seen in the many delightful gardens.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce's garden displayed a wealth of bloom on vigorous plants, and I was pleased to see Oriental Pearl, Winged Goddess, and Gay Welcome giving a good performance there. Mr. Pierce's #C-1, a lovely medium blue was outstanding, Smithsonian (Plough) was a fine purple. Memphis Belle (Pierce), a soft orchid. Pretty Gay (Plough), white with a tangerine beard. #1-256 (Schortman), a blue stitched plicata. #50-22 (Fay), a yellow and white. Nashboro (Wills), yellow and purple variegata. Fox Grapes (Fox), an impressive purple.

I was much impressed with the Haven iris of Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds, particularly Violet Haven, Mohr Haven, and Steel Haven. Their extensive, well arranged planting made one wish for more time to enjoy it.

Big Ute (Wallace) and Huntsman (Sass) are splendid reds. South Pacific (Smith) and Dr. Nash's seedling (2-4-20-57) are both fine blues. others I noted were: Full Reward (Kleinsorge), deep gold; Golden Crown (Kleinsorge), red and yellow plicata; Golden Gold (Hall),

yellow; Front Page (Kleinsorge), an improved Prospector; Longdale (Randall), yellow and white; Dark Tower, blue violet; Royal Purple (Schortman); Rena (Gibson) a plicata; #5440 (Robson), yellow; Foxfire (Fox), yellow, makes a showy clump in the garden.

Mr. Clarke Cosgrove (our RVP) and I are indebted to Mr. Ralph Strange for the opportunity of seeing many blooms which opened after the Convention. The clump of Anytime blooming in Mr. and Mrs. Strange's beautifully landscaped garden was a joy to behold.

MRS. SAM SARGO OBSERVES:

Butterhorn (Sass), the transparent tones of Elsa Sass, done in the modern manner. Has fragrance and healthy looking foliage.

Muted Music (Palmer), a charm all it's own, deep medium blue, with a bluish beard. It is a huge closed standard, round-falled flower with a little fluting near the haft. Looks modern, but precise.

Patience (Schortman), has the most bloom you can imagine. One stalk had four open flowers and a colored bud, another had five flowers, plus buds. It is a purpler Inspiration color.

Bronze Star (Pierce), good red.

Celestia (Pierce), delightful blue, fragrant and lovely.

Indian Bay (Scharff), not as good as the seedling 52-28-86 which is a deep henna colored self, and has much, much, garden value. It was an outstanding clump in the Strange garden.

Regina Maria (Hinkle), what a lovely clear blue this is. The form is good; substance and branching are excellent, very choice.

Rehobeth (De Forest), bluish, full, delightful, large and charming, truly makes one think of peace in the valley.

White Waves (Pierce), green buds, the florets with horizontal falls, much ruffling and fluting, it's a honey!

Angeline (Solomon), color of Blue Smoke, but a sea of ruffles.

Luscious (Carney), well named, soft creamy tan apricot. Once I described it as cantaloupe colored. It doesn't wilt nor fade in the sun, and though it looks delicate, must have the substance of iron. Not the tallest, but always full of flowers.

Eastmont (Plough), a bluish purple onco that I was impressed with.

Rogers 51-39, Purple Shadows, this seemed to be wisely named. The bud was so intriguing, and when I saw it bloom, I called it a serrated and ruffled Vice Regal with more brown at the haft. Different, and I would like it.

Anytime (Cavagnaro), has the broadest standards and falls! With some of White Peacock's form. A greenish overcast, most refreshing.

Firetail (Schreiner), a brilliant yellow which surprises you by being a plicata with brown, on closer inspection.

Gold Cup (Murray), this is the same beauty I adored in California, and one I intend to grow.

Iridescence (Nesmith), a clump of this is what a professional "arranger" would delight in arranging. The buds have such harmony of coloring with the bloom. This same trait is found to some extent in Sweet Marie and Pastella.

Ivory Works, why has this been overlooked? A solid ivory color and glistens. Popcorn, what a good name for this white, florets not so large, but they bubble over each other on the full blossoming plant.

Nashborough (Wills), this gay variegata is large of blossom and plant. The standards are fluted, and falls area wine color, while the standards are a complimentary bright gold.

Snow Goddess (Becherer), has the most perfect bloom I've seen. It reminds me of Cascadian which I also love. This has more rotundity of standards and falls, and is equally superior looking.

Mary Ella (Rundlett), outstanding, peaches and cream color.

Senorita Ilse and Front Gate (Rogers), bloomed in the mud where most everything else succumbed.

Cathedral Bells (Wallace), was in beautiful blossom everywhere. Substance and form to spare. A pale pink, and good doer.

Big Ute (Wallace), a burgundy red that put on a fine show in several gardens.

Knopf 1709, blooming like a bouquet, with red and yellow striations and freckles. Horizontal falls and ruffling everywhere. The plicata or fancy pattern is very attractive.

MRS. HARRY FREY SAYS:

I am always looking for more tangerine-bearded whites as they are needed for that class in our shows so I was really glad to see some fine new ones this year. Pretty Gay and Smithsonian, both Plough's, are nice improvements over his Gay Paree in form, substance, and branching as well as being void of the greenish gold color on the falls. In the Carney garden I saw a large bud on what the program booklet listed as Hall's White with Red Beard. Wonder if that was Frost and Flame about to bloom. Sorry to have missed that!

Bali Hai (Douglas), a mighty fine lavender with tangerine beard.

Rehobeth (DeForest), a superb iris of palest blue.

Big Ute (Wallace), a glowing red blend. And have I mentioned his Cathedral Bells? It's such a luscious pastel pink with lacy edge and flaring falls.

Some interesting novelties were in bloom: Clementina, Rhythm, Unicorn, and other horned iris I had seen but not White Parasol, Mrs. Wolf's fascinating flat white with standards of a most unusual shape, nor Mrs. Lawson's seedling #53-7, a green-white with 6 bearded falls and no standards but possessing 6-8 style arms usually placed one on top of another. The buds are decidedly green. These are really very attractive iris and I hope to have them in my garden some day.

Memories Are Made of This

CONNIE SCHREINER, ORE.

The charm and graciousness of our southern hosts—the stems and size of the irises—the humor of our bus captain—the wit and the laughter—the visits with our bus companions. The wonderful old trees, thrilling us with their beauty, blessing us with their welcome shade. The pleasure of seeing one's seedling putting on a "real show." The heart quickening experience of coming upon a new variety long looked forward to. The exhilarating experience of "give and take" with another avid enthusiast over the merits or demerits of a particular iris. These things we shall always remember and treasure with our gratitude and affection to all the kind folks of Region 7 who provided this for us. Very briefly here are some of the highlights from the gardens we visited.

At the Richard Banks these looked fine: Foxfire, Frances Craig, Violet Harmony, Engraved. A wonderful clump of Sable Night, also a fine one of Ponder. A well tended garden and a philadelphus by the Banks home that was a knockout. A coke and some pleasant conversation with the Banks in their delightful summer house.

At Mrs. Tipton's—a large garden with many, many fine iris, all superbly grown. Here we saw Yuletide, light blue, very crystalline. Bronze Star, a blended Cordovan type, with a nice branched stem. Sierra Skies (Schortman) and Violet Harmony (Lowry), standouts. Here we had our box lunch, and a fine one it was. Then in order to give us a well rounded tour, we were treated to a little shower. This in turn inspired our bus to mire itself in Mrs. Tipton's front lawn. In spite of the misadventures we managed to see a lot of nice iris and we enjoyed some pleasant visits with iris friends while we toured the planting.

At the Reynolds—lots and lots of fine iris and the pleasure of meeting a long time correspondent for the first time. Enjoyed seeing the "Havens," too, for the first time. Like Violet Haven best, then Azure Haven, White Haven, and Mohr Haven. Mohr Haven had an excellent plant habit. Miss B Haven was a big pink plicata, the New Adventure type. Sunset Blaze was making a splendid showing here. Noticed these looking very handsome, too: Techny Chimes (Bro. Charles) fine tangerine bearded yellow; Huntsman (Sass) deep, dark red; Orange Banner (Waters) very good orange, bright. Saw some interesting guests of R. M. White of Canada, Three V's, a crinkled pink peach and Brown Dilly, a bright, more burnished Copper Gold. Many fine blues and whites everywhere. Hard to make a decision on them. June Meredith and Pink Enchantment, most appealing.

John Pierce's—We were fortunate in being able to visit this garden several times and we saw nice clumps of such fine iris as May Hall, Big Game, Yuletide again, Mel Wallace's Big Ute, a striking color.

Louis Craig, mahogany red-purple richly blended; Gold Cup (Murray) looking very rich. Regina Maria (Hinkle) a big lavender violet, stem seemed a bit short. Phoebus Apollo (White) fine form and good color, but flower rather small. Oriental Pearl (Lyon) attractive pearly pink color, rigid standards, broad haft. Patience (Schortman) colorful rose purple. Big Game and Cliffs of Dover, both Orville Fay's, giving a fine showing. Truly Fair (Plough) a pink standing 49 inches, Sierra Skies again looking good. South Pacific (Ken Smith), cool and beautiful blue. A row of John Pierce's Celestia at his garden giving a fine display. Like the flare and branching of Celestia. Rose Sails (Pierce) colorful and of extremely good garden value. Nashborough, very good variegata, branched stem, lots of buds; it is one of Jesse Wills new ones.

At the Ralph Strange's saw Laurie Blakeney, a very pale blue of Watkins and at Luther Martin's a nice bloom of Regina Maria. A little too early for prime bloom at these gardens. An interesting excursion to the Walker home in the afternoon; charming and interesting home, rich in history.

At the Allen's—a beautiful small garden; here saw a fine display of Tahola (Gibson) tan plicata, Inca Chief (Mitsch), Pretty Gay (Plough), and here again were Sierra Skies and Violet Harmony looking like a million dollars. The breath-taking display of Glendale azaleas and the fine clematis Gypsy Queen, Henryi, etc. will not soon be forgotten. Blue Sapphire looked fine in many places and we were proud of it. Harbor Blue was just beginning to bloom, but was showing what it promised to be. Saw some good stems of Top Hat and Tabu at Carney's but it would be 5 days or more before these would be in bloom.

At the Cooper Garden saw some Celestia seedlings that looked very nice, particularly C-2. Also saw a stunning stand of sweet peas. Really warm when we got to Bob Carney's garden, but we saw nice bloom on Front Page and Full Reward, both Kleinsorge's. Violet Harmony again in beautiful form. And a nice seedling of Bob Carney's, 52-9, large Memphis Belle type, large and rounded. Holding up well in the heat. I believe it was here that we saw a nice Moulin Rouge of Tompkins too.

The Elby Martin garden was lovely and attractive. There Happy Wanderer of Lapham was doing better on an established clump than we have seen it in its home in Indiana! Constant Comment (Dave Hall) most attractive. A nice showing of Golden Sunshine. A short, unscheduled stop to Jake Scharff's garden gave us a chance to see Regina Maria in good form again. It was nice to have this brief chance to visit the garden of an old correspondent. The only thing we lacked on this fine convention was TIME. Time to greet many more of our friends and to have a longer visit. But we had a fine, fine time and we thank you all.

After the Ball Is Over

BOB CARNEY, JAKE SCHARFF, JOHN and GLADYS PIERCE

*After the ball is over,
After the guests are gone,
After the last bloom's faded,
After the stalks are shorn,
Many a foot is aching,
Many a purse is small,
But fond are the memories that linger—
After the ball.*

Now that "the blooms are gone and the stalks are shorn," fond, indeed, are the memories that linger of the iris season just past and of the new friends made and old friendships renewed. Without the old and new friends a Convention would not be worth while.

Since iris do not all bloom at the same time, we are going to try to pass along not only to those who attended the annual Convention but also to all other AIS members an inadequate word picture of some of the iris which were seen blooming in Memphis this year for the most part, after our visitors departed.

ROBT. S. CARNEY:

Annette (Hall), tawny deep rose self with bright red beard. Flaring falls and good substance. Very nice.

Applause (Hall), light mauve-lilac self with violet markings in the falls. Different and very attractive.

Bang (Craig), rich bright red self which attracts a lot of attention.

Beachleaf (Kleinsorge), ruffled coppery brown with orange brown beard.

Benton Oberon (Morris), fuchsia-heliotrope self with bright red beard, flowers rather small but makes an outstanding clump.

Blue Dew (Pickard), smooth medium blue self. Nice.

Brave Show (Wills), colorful variegata, sister to Nashboro. Yellow standards and velvety red falls. Very nice.

Briar Rose (Hall), deep rose-raspberry self with geranium-red beard. Late bloomer and makes a wonderful clump.

Canyon Sky (Linse), nice bitone. Pale blue standards with mulberry purple falls. Bronze hafts.

Carpenter 55-2 (C. Carpenter), smooth deep yellow self. Very nice.

Cascadian (Linse), pure clean white with white beard. Nice form and substance.

Catherine Claar (Claar), almost black and white addition to the amoena class. Nice form and blooms at end of season.

Chinese Lantern (Fay), smooth deep yellow with tangerine beard. Good but not as nice as Techny Chimes here.

Cloud Parade (Plough), clean bright pink with nice tangerine beard. Hafts very broad but falls slightly droopy here.

Doreen (Hunt), creamy yellow self. Lace on both standards and falls.

Evelyn Bye (Kleinsorge), blend of cocoa, blue violet, and old gold. Different and very attractive.

Fleeta (Fay), medium light pink with pinkish red beard. Good form and flaring falls. Nice.

Front Page (Kleinsorge), deep yellow standards with matching falls except for white blaze in center of falls. Well liked.

Full Reward (Kleinsorge), large smooth deep all yellow self.

Frost and Flame (Hall), tall snow white self with deep tangerine beard. Nice form and substance. Outstanding.

Galilee (Fay), medium blue self with white beard. Nicely branched with good form and substance.

Gay Paree (Plough), white self with an overlay of chartreuse green and gold on upper part of falls. Geranium red beard.

Golden Valley (O. Brown), bright yellow self with flaring falls.

Golden Garland (Hall), standards golden yellow. Falls white edged with yellow. Both standards and falls edged with lace. Nice.

Just Music (Branch), late blooming smooth pink. Very attractive.

Lina Beth (DeForest), delicately tinted white with pinkish beard. Very large flowers but does not do well here.

Lynn Hall (Hall), deep smooth pink self. Nicely branched with good form and substance.

Mauve Dust (Craig), Mohr hybrid. Rose-violet blend. Very attractive.

Memphis Lass (Shortman), bright plicata. White ground with rose markings. Well liked.

Miles 46/15 (W. Miles), nearest to true blue that I have seen. Light medium blue self with a hint of white in the haft.

Miles 48/8 (W. Miles) a self of a color very close to a deep port wine. Very few haft markings and nice form.

Mystic Lakes (Barker), medium blue self with domed standards and flaring ruffled falls. Outstanding.

Palmer 102-56A (D. Palmer), White self with gold overlay on the upper part of the falls. Very nice.

Plum Lovely (Knopf), dark plum self with blue tipped brown beard.

Pink Clover (Whiting), deep clover pink self. Makes a showy clump.

Pink Chimes (Hall), a deeper and better Pink Sensation with a gold overlay at the haft. Very nice.

Pretty Red Wings (Schortman), bright red self with a large ruffled flower. Haft veined but not enough to detract from the flower.

Purple Shadows (Glenn Rogers), deep purple self with olive hafts.

Riviera (Plough), dresden yellow self with blue white flush below beard. Flowers large and heavily ruffled.

Salmon Flare (K. Williams), salmon pink with nice flaring form.

Star Captain (Wills), creamy yellow standards with white falls overlaid with gold at haft. Nice form and substance.

Sierra Rose (Glenn Rogers), deep rose self. Some haft markings.

Tarn Hows (Randall), cedar rose blend. Very nice.

Tom Tom (Craig), bright blended variegata. A crowd stopper.

Violet Fire (Hamblen), tall, smooth purple self with red beard which sets off the flower. Very nice.

Waxing Moon (Fay), medium light yellow self with matching beard. Clean hafts and good form.

Wayward Wind (Baker), antique gold self. When the flower first opens the falls carry an olive undertone which soon fades out.

Witch Doctor (Plough), large onco. Greyed blue lavender with buffy-tan haft and heart. Well liked.

JOHN E. PIERCE:

Aspenglow (Loomis), the deepest gold I have seen. Did not fade in the sun. Large blooms on well branched stalks.

Cherito (Corey), late lemon yellow with flaring falls that are ruffled and laced. This one will be around a long time.

Eleanor's Pride (Watkins), a powder blue, measuring up to all of my expectations. Large and flaring with rounded falls.

Faught 7-S-1 (E. Faught), medium blue that should be introduced. Very beautiful blue of extra heavy substance.

Faught 3-S-1 (E. Faught), very similar to 7-S-1 except in color which is a very pale blue.

Gold Cup (Murray), a clean heavy-substanced iris. An addition to any garden.

Irma Melrose (DeForest), a favorite of most of the visitors. A large flower of light yellow with faint plicata markings at the haft. The weather did not bother this one.

Lavendula (Branch), light lavender of unusual substance. It is flared, fluted, and laced.

Her Ladyship (D. Palmer), very tall, high branched stalks with large grayish-blue flowers. Attracted very much attention, late bloomer.

Oriental Pearl (Lyon), large rounded pink on tall well branched stalks.

Lady Rogers (Guy Rogers), crisp light blue. One of the best iris seen in Memphis this year.

Nashborough (Wills), a variegata with a comparable contrast. A good grower.

Regina Maria (Hinkle), huge flaring medium blue. Medium height. Received nothing but praise.

Smith 53-3, (Popcorn); (K. Smith), Small white bloom on well branched stalk. We need more of this type of iris.

Tall Chief (DeForest), the first tall red I have seen. Very nice flower of medium size.

Trim (McKee), a very fine smooth brown. Cannot see the red in this one.



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Banks admire Big Game while breeder Orville Fay chides with evident enjoyment. Lower right is Sable Night. Banks Garden, Hollywood, Miss.

Wallace 55-182-1, large deep lavender self of heavy substance. Late.

White Bouquet (Hinkle), a waxy white with domed standards and arched falls. Best new white seen this year.

White Foam (Knowlton), a large pure white that bloomed the entire season. Another iris that takes the weather.

Vagabond Lady (Branch), deeper in color than Mission Rose but slightly smaller.

Violet Hills (DeForest), a very smooth deep violet self with wide horizontal falls. This iris is tops in its field.

JAKE SCHARFF:

Taholah (Gibson), large ruffled plicata. Cream ground with rose markings.

Enchanted Pink (Bro. Charles), bluish Pink. Very nice.

Huntsman (Sass), deep mahogany with no haft markings.

Picture Bouquet (O. Brown), laced custard pink with tangerine beard. A good increaser and fine bloomer.

Wintergreen (Fay), a fine white with greenish tone in the haft. Very fine substance.

Irish Linen (Fay), white with yellow beard. Very ruffled, and fine branching.

Snow Ballet (D. Palmer), icy blue with nice texture.

Forward March (Lapham), bloomed short on a one year plant. Best of Lapham's red browns. Yellow beard.

Varner 40 (S. Varner), deep blue purple with good branching. Nice texture and a good flower.

Yesteryear (Branch), pastel blend with nice ruffling. Substance and branching good.

Black Taffeta (Songer), deep black purple with nicely formed flowers. Blooms short so put in border.

Sweet Alice (Suiter), white, pale beard. An interesting flower.

Solar Maid (Sass), golden yellow with nicely formed flowers.

Lula Marguerite (DeForest) blue blend with gold edging.

Ozzie Waters (Linse), Witch Doctor (Plough), Real Gold (Austin), and Mauve Dust (Craig); my favorites in the onco-bred class.

Oyster Pearl (Reinhardt), the name is quite appropriate. A clear oyster-white self.

Bold Contrast (Linse) and Night Storm (DeForest), with many competitors in this class, these variegatas stand up with the best.

Lemon Fluff (Olson), creamy, lacy yellow which I liked.

Queen Anne (Robinson), light creamy lavender with heavily laced standards and falls.

After the Ball is over
The feelings of "let-down" attend
It really was fun while it lasted
But everything must have an end
We're making plans for the future
We hope to meet you next year
We know there will be friendships and laughter
And just as much fun as was here.

QUOTABLE QUOTE FROM THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION

"Do you know what Eli Whitney said to his wife?"

"No."

"Keep your cotton picking hands off of my gin!" . .

LACEY BLUBONNET (Ellen Knopf '57)—a vigorous nicely formed flower on strong 38" stalks of lavender blue color (Wilson) 381. The standards are nicely closed and laced. Falls semi-flaring and lacey. A clean self with a white throat. M. to V.L. Flowers large. Seedling #1801 (Chantilly X Chivalry). Certificate of Commendation in 1956. Net \$20.00

TULA MOA (Ellen Knopf '57)—a truly feminine flower 32" hence the name meaning Little Mother in Danish. A very floriferous, ruffled and wavy violet bitone. The falls flare horizontally. Received very favorable comment at the Sacramento Iris Society Show in 1956 under Seedling No. 1892. Snow Flurry X Lothario.Net \$20.00

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Annual Meeting and Show

MARIE CAILLET

The 17th annual meeting of the Society for Louisiana Irises featured a patio theme for its two-day flower show the last of March. The show, staged in a large coliseum on the Southwestern Louisiana Institute campus, combines a natural garden or swamp setting with its specimen display. This year's show was built around an informally arranged patio for display of specimen entries and small formal gardens, one complete with reflector pool, for display of the flower arrangements. A third area held outdoor tables and chairs to give visitors to the show a place to chat and drink a cup of Louisiana coffee. Hundreds of iris from the swamps and coastal marsh areas were brought in to supplement the specimen entries in making this large patio garden. Daisies, amaryllis, begonias, and a variety of potted and orchid plants in bloom added to the colorful patio garden effect. The townspeople of Lafayette, as well as the members of the Iris Society, look forward each year to this fairyland of plants and flowers—never knowing when they will find large trees and a garden pool or even a transplanted Cajun house by the banks of a winding bayou as a natural setting for the Louisiana iris on display.

Judging of the specimen entries is not done by official AIS judges but by popular vote of the members attending the show. Sara Gladney, originated by Sidney Conger and displayed by Charles Arny, won the Captain R. S. Abbott, Jr. Award for being the best registered iris in the show. The Lafayette Civic Clubs' Award went to G. W. Holleyman for his unregistered seedling in the magenta color class. The Service Award, presented each year to a member who has made outstanding contributions to the Society, went to Joe G. Richard of Baton Rouge, one of the organizers of the Society for Louisiana Irises.

Mary Swords Debaillon Award

The Society for Louisiana Irises, starting this year, will furnish the American Iris Society with a bronze medal to be presented to the originator of the iris receiving the Mary Swords DeBaillon Award each year. The organization will also present the medal to those who have won this award since it was started in 1948. The medal was designed by Caroline Dormon, a naturalist, writer, and artist, who has devoted much of her time to working with Louisiana iris. She was the winner of the first award in 1948 with Mary DeBaillon, a collected variety, and in 1953 with Violet Ray, in 1954 with Saucy Minx, and in 1955 with The Kahn. Other award winners have been Bayou Sunset, 1949; Caddo, 1950; Cherry Bounce, 1951; and Wood Violet, 1956.



1957 officers of the Society for Louisiana Irises. Left to right: Miss Aline Arceneaux, Sec.-Treas.; Charles Arny, President; Miss Marie Caillet, Vice-Pres.; Ira S. Nelson, Show Manager.

Review of Louisiana Iris

In Southwest Louisiana for 1957

C. W. ARNY

Is there anything that is normal these days? No, even our blooming season here in southwest Louisiana has been unusual. Our iris were blooming at Christmas and some are still blooming today, May 15th. This year the blooming season has been above five months, which is the longest since my introduction to the Louisiana iris. The usual blooming period here is approximately three and one half months. What flower can you name that can do better from the standpoint of length of blooming period? There are not many that can boast of such an advantage. Along with the abnormality of the season came some unusually beautiful new iris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacMillan, who live to the south of Lafayette, usually have an early blooming season, probably in part due to their nearness to the Gulf of Mexico. The iris bloom in their yard this year was the best I have seen in the last three years. Three of their iris impressed me particularly: Mistis, Majestic, and a new yellow seedling.

Mistis is an early bloomer with five inch flowers of flaring form and rose lavender in color. Each sepal has a rather large crest tending to be radial. The plant stands about two and a half feet tall and has four bud positions. No rust was in evidence when seen. It is a lovely delicate color and very showy in the planting.

Majestic is a deep red to plum color with the six inch flowers tending to be flat and floppy. The sepals are all marked with a deep yellow line crest or signal. The flowers are borne on a sturdy three-foot stem at five different positions.

The yellow seedling, tentatively identified as H. S., is out of a Warm Light and Legal Tender cross. The flowers are four to five inches across, flat and a medium dark yellow color. The sepals are marked with a long deep yellow line crest extending almost three-fourths the length of the sepal. Flowers are carried on a strong two foot stem. The flower substance was good.

Louisiana Iris Swamp Trip

JOHN F. NEUGEBAUER

The revival of the annual swamp trips following the meeting of the Society for Louisiana Irises brought together a group of enthusiastic collectors. It was raining when we left Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holleyman's iris garden in Lake Charles, where the group met, but even with this inclement weather, good iris hunting was experienced by all. The weather cleared during the hour trip to Creole in Cameron Parish, which



Medal to be given for the Mary Swords DeBaillon Award. Front and back views.

is almost as far south as one can go without driving into the Gulf of Mexico. Some in the party thought they had the wrong guide, for we passed up many small patches of iris before getting to the main fields. The tall Cameron Blues (*giganticaerulea*) were in full bloom—many with four large blooms to the stalk.

Some iris lovers were there ahead of us, as were the crayfish fishermen who lined the swamp banks. At times it was difficult to distinguish between them. Several in our party were taking pictures, some were cutting bloom stalks, and all were digging rhizomes for home planting. We were gathering shades of blue to purple and almost white when the most exciting thing happened. From our cars we saw about two hundred yards out in the water a large clump of pure whites in full bloom. Several of us waded out to dig and brought back enough for everyone in the party, who were overjoyed. We left some of this old established clump for future iris hunters. Finding a white in the otherwise solid fields of blue is what every swamp collector dreams of. Some of the best whites among the named varieties of Louisiana Iris were collected in this area.

We moved on to the iris fields of Little Cheniere to gather more iris, eat lunch, and just visit. Many who made the trip expressed their desire to go again and many who did not get to go wish to go next year. Trips in the past have been to the swamps near Abbeville, so this was our first organized trip to the Cameron area. May the swamp trips again become a regular feature of our annual Louisiana Iris meeting and show.

Other Louisiana iris doing well down Abbeville way were: Barbara Elaine Taylor, a white; Black Widow, a velvety black purple; and Bayou Glory, a bitone burgandy.

West of Lafayette in the city of Lake Charles live Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holleyman, Bill Levingston, Mrs. Duplechain, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Neugebauer; all collectors and fanciers of the giants of the Louisiana iris, the Cameron Blues and Whites. It has been in just the last few years that the combined effects of these Louisiana giants with the Abbeilles and the foliosa have been showing up in the Lake Charles area. While visiting in this area it was a privilege to see Royal Lady, a fine and lovely iris of Mr. and Mrs. Holleyman. This giant is four and one half feet tall with six and a half inch flowers possessing flaring form. The wisteria-colored flowers have a slight crepey texture with an overall silver cast. The petals are broad, slightly recurved, and have a slightly darker self-color around the signal patch. This new iris is out of a Her Majesty and Wheel Horse cross. It is a fine iris with a great deal of substance.

From a Wheel Horse and Storm Signal cross an unnamed rose bitone struck my fancy. This iris grows about three and one-half feet in height, bears five and a half to six inch flaring to flat formed flowers and has four bud positions in addition to one lateral branch. The flowers exhibit a tendency to be ruffled and have good substance. Each sepal has a large prominent crest. Hats off to the Holleymans for the development of these fine iris.

New Iris in Lafayette

In Lafayette a few of the newer irises seen this spring were Charjoy's Chuck; Charjoy's Joyce; Charjoy's Puttytat, a pink bitone and a bluish cream or light yellow developed by Southwestern Louisiana Institute; and L. S. U. Tan from Louisiana State University.

Charjoy's Chuck is a very dark velvety-textured red-colored iris with five inch flat to flaring flowers. The height of the strong flower stem is 28 to 30 inches. This iris developed a lateral branch and bloomed two flowers at each of its five flower positions. No rust has been seen on the plant for the last two years. This plant has excellent substance and the flower does not fade.

Charjoy's Joyce bloomed for the first time this spring. It is a low grower—being only two feet high. The flowers are four and a half inches in diameter, bitone rose-blue with both sepals and petals slightly fluted, with under sides almost white. Flowers have a great deal of substance and are borne at four positions. This is a very striking flower.

Charjoy's Puttytat has rather rich medium blue-colored flowers with style arms almost white. Flowers are about five inches across, tend to be flat in form and possess good substance. This iris grows to a height of about 28 inches and has good placement of its five bud positions. Both lateral branching and two flowers per bud position are noted.

Do you like the medium-sized compact full-formed flowers? Then the bitone pink developed by Southwestern Louisiana Institute is one you will like. This iris stands about two and one half feet high and blooms four or five flowers per stem. The things that stand out about this iris are the flower substance, its compact flat to flaring form and lack of fading, and that the plant is medium height.

From the same source came a very unusual bluish cream or light yellow iris. The flowers are medium size, flaring in form, and borne on two and a half foot strong stems. Not only is the color unusual but the veins of both the sepals and petals are a dark blue purple color, giving the impression of a net of blue running through the entire flower.

L. S. U. Tan, a recent release from Louisiana State University, is a dull yellow tan which bloomed very early this year. It has a growth height of about two and a half feet and does well in open sun. The flowers are medium size with an Abbeville form (flat to drooping) and possess good color fastness.

All of the above mentioned Louisiana iris are fairly new and may not be available this year, but they are all worthy of your future consideration.

Some of the older Louisiana iris that have been giving a fine performance down our way are as follows:

Catee, a bright velvety red with a large golden signal, is floriferous, has a flower that tends to be flat with a lot of substance, and blooms from midseason to late.

Cherry Bounce, a Mary Swords DeBaillon Award winner, is a flaring bright wild cherry-red self with a metallic luster. The color of this iris in the bright sunlight is beautiful. This iris grows about three feet high and blooms about midseason.

Barbara Nelson, a beautiful ruffled light pink or orchid with darker colored veins, grows three feet tall, has flowers of crepey texture and a three line greenish-yellow crest on each sepal. Of particular interest are the lateral branching and floriferousness.

Royal Gem has won such awards as an H. M. and the AIS President's Cup. It is flat to flaring, rather compact in form, and has a velvety red-violet color with each sepal having a prominent gold signal. This is a very floriferous iris growing about three feet tall and blooming about midseason.

For a sight to remember you should see a clump of Barbara Elaine Taylor, a huge six to seven inch white with prominent yellow signals. This iris grows four feet tall and has a flaring flower form with great substance. It is a dependable bloomer and one of the best of its color class.

If the deep colors appeal to you, you will like the Black Widow. This is a tall vigorous grower with a velvety black-purple color. The flower itself is about six and one half inches across and is flat to droopy.

Among the tall growing, Violet Ray has been a good performer. This

iris produces six-inch flowers that are flat, firm, and have very broad floral parts. Each sepal has a radiant light yellow signal surrounded by cream rays. It received an H. M. in 1951 and the Mary Swords De-Baillon Award in 1953.

Delta Country, a light yellow of medium size, has stalks three feet high bearing two or three open flowers at the same time. The flowers are rather ruffled and tend to be flat to drooping; petals and sepals are narrow with the sepals marked with a well defined deep yellow orange signal. This is a very floriferous plant.

For blue you should see Ruth Holleyman and Holley Blue. Ruth Holleyman is the giant of giants and the first and only known "Triploid." It is a medium blue color, flaring in form, and with the most substance seen in Louisiana Iris for its seven to eight inch size. The plant grows from five to six feet tall.

Holley Blue is a fine medium dark blue with sepals marked with a bright yellow crest. The flowers, borne on three foot stems, have flaring form with wide petals of more than average substance. These two iris are very exceptional in both flower substance and form.

In the pastel line, a good performer has been Louise Army, an H. M. of 1956. The most striking feature of this iris is its form, which is flat to cupped and ruffled with a sort of crepey texture. The five-inch pastel blue to lavender flowers are borne on three-foot stems at four positions and frequently two buds at each position. This iris has a great deal of substance and has a tendency to develop lateral branches.

Dora Dey is hard to beat for a garden effect. It is a very striking bitone of light purple to lavender with flaring five to five and a half inch flowers. The stalks have four to five bud positions with two buds developing at all positions and lateral branching. Each sepal has a large yellow signal tending to be radial. Most flower stalks are three feet in height with two or three flowers open at one time. It is a good grower and makes a fine garden display.

Introducing

(Douglas 1957)

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Louisiana Iris Make Garden Pictures

MRS. W. ED. CONGER

The hybrids of Louisiana iris are good garden flowers. Hybridizers have made such rapid strides in their development that some flower show judges have not kept pace. In a recent show the judges failed to consider the best flower there, thinking it was a Japanese iris out of place.

Many of the newer hybrids have very short rhizomes, so it is possible to mass plant them for color effects in the garden. Helen Smith, a good clear yellow; planted with Spring Sorcery, a coppertoned iris, with a purple leaf plum as a background, makes an unforgettable picture.

Dixie, Deb; a tall, stately, very floriferous yellow iris, is a mass of color for two weeks. For years I've planted it all over the garden where I had been using yellow dutch iris. Caroginia has such short rhizomes that when it blooms the flowers almost overlap. Elizabeth The Queen turns to a sea of blue with the flowers above the foliage. Royal Velour, a velvety purple, mass plants well. Yellow Columbine as a companion is ideal. Tidewater, a royal blue which can take the sun, makes an ideal plant for perennial border with foxglove, delphinium (grown as an annual in North Louisiana), and day lilies. Early blooming hemerocallis always bloom with such later blooming Louisiana iris as Tidewater, Just Kate, Bayou Glory, Sunlit Fields, Catee, Capt. Bill, Easter Surprise, Ella B. Davis, and Sara Gladney.

Sara Gladney, a dignified flower with regal beauty, can rival calla lilies. The plants like the same treatment so make good companions.

Bayou Glory and Khan, the big-eyed varieties, look well planted with taller Forsythia and Abbeville Yellow repeating the color of the eye zone.

Wood Violet, the rock garden iris is at its best in beds of the "Peach Blossom" wild phlox along the woodland paths and in the rock garden.

Louise Austin with Edith Dupree as a background in a perennial border makes a perfect flower arrangement.

Wild azaleas with Blue Chip planted nearby is a study in contrast. Bette Lee, the whitest white in Louisiana iris, is pretty under a greybeard tree or at the base of a Japanese snow ball shrub. It masses well, too, so it makes a lovely picture with camellia plants as a background. Royal Gem, Cherry Bounce, Capt. Bill, Noblesque, Quapaw Tribe, and Wheelhorse are good red ones, which we can enjoy planted among the camellia plants to extend color in that part of the garden. The iris enjoy the fertilizer, the mulch, and the moisture.

Ella B. Davis, Easter Surprise, Persian Pink, Early Morn, Rebecca Butler, Sheer Delight, and Louisiana Delight look pinker than the color chart shows when they are planted near the violet and purple toned ones such as Violet Ray, Haile Selassie, Peggy Mac, or Royal Velour. They add just the pastel color one needs in the perennial border with foxglove and delphinium.

In the perennial borders and in bays and curves of the shrubbery area, I plant annuals over the iris for the summer. The annuals give the needed shade for the rhizomes in the hot summer and give the space double duty, which is such an asset in a small garden. Since our "Uncle Tom's and Uncle John's" have joined the exodus to the North and West, we southern gardeners are continually on the lookout for plants with easy maintenance. Louisiana iris meet our needs there. They require attention in the early spring only. In summer they like to cuddle under the annuals or a deep mulch and snore, while we sit in the house near an air conditioner. Louisiana iris grow well in any humus-filled soil. They have the widest color range of any known flower. The newer hybrids can add masses of color to the spring garden.

The Society for Louisiana Irises Test Garden

C. W. ARNY

The test garden of the Society for Louisiana Irises had its beginning with the donation of Louisiana iris rhizomes belonging to Mary Swords DeBaillon and Caroline Dormon. It was decided at the 1942 annual meeting of the, then, Mary Swords DeBaillon Louisiana Iris Society to use these iris for display and as the nucleus of an official test garden on the grounds of Southwestern Louisiana Institute in Lafayette, Louisiana.

Varieties of Louisiana iris were to be grown in the test garden for display, for verification of identity, and as a source of pollen for the hybridizer. The rules of the test garden required that no rhizomes from the garden were to be disseminated and that surplus rhizomes were to be returned to the owner if wanted, or else destroyed. These same rules are in effect today. This original test garden was dry or bed culture.

With the passage of time, interest in these iris increased, and it was decided that both dry or bed culture and bog culture be used. In line with the wishes of the society membership, a duplicate planting of all iris was extended to include a planting in Cypress Lake on the Southwestern Campus.

In 1945 this planting was recognized as official by the American Iris Society.

About 1955 it was decided by the membership that it would be more desirable to concentrate all efforts on the Cypress Lake planting rather than both bed and bog culture and at that time the Society authorized official planting in the Lake. As of this date the Lake planting is considered the official test garden.

The land area devoted to the test garden is the equivalent to probably an acre and a half. Note should be made of the fact that this educational institution has provided free of charge the land for planting and the labor for upkeep. Further, that while the membership of the society participates in the administration and operation of the test garden, those mem-



SARA
GLADNEY

winner of the
best registered
iris in the Society
for Louisiana
Irises Show, 1957.

bers most active in regard to the garden are also members of the faculty of the college. Most of the manual labor is student labor paid for by the college as working scholarships.

Attempts have been made to keep records of performance and other desirable data on the plants grown in the garden.

This test garden is open to the public at all times free of charge.

It should also be pointed out that part of the funds for the administration of this test garden until about two years ago came from the A I S as a refund, on the basis of joint membership in the A I S and the Society for Louisiana Irises. These funds were used for such items as labels, occasional labor, and other miscellaneous needs. When funds were available from this source they only partially covered the expense of the garden. The college furnished most of the materials and labor, gratis.

The test garden planting has over one hundred named Louisiana iris. This planting includes all of the Mary Swords DeBaillon Award winners and all except a few of those receiving High Commendation and Honorable Mention by the A I S official judging.

Are Special Iris Organizations Worthwhile?

I. S. NELSON

The Society for Louisiana Irises has enjoyed a rather long span of productive years. Because it has achieved a considerable degree of success and because it is devoted exclusively to a single group of irises it might be worth while to see if its pattern of activities will apply to other special iris organizations.

Additionally, it is well to pause long enough to take a good look back and see perhaps more clearly in retrospect than was possible to see as we went along. This I shall try in connection with the Society for Louisiana Irises, organized sixteen years ago and devoted to the then little-known Louisiana irises. The Society for Louisiana Irises has undergone name changes during this time but its basic functions have remained constant. Although the society's membership has grown and changed there is a surprisingly large percentage of charter members still active in the workings of the society.

The ingredients which went into the foundation of this society account for much of its longevity and its accomplishments. They are few but basic; a nucleus of people with a common interest, an area-wide need for development, and a sponsoring agent capable of giving stability during the society's formative years.

The nucleus consisted of amateur collectors who occasionally met in the field, and knew of each other through the time-honored "grapevine." The area-wide need was for a garden iris for the deep South and the sponsoring agent was Southwestern Louisiana Institute which gave domicile and other support to the society as a public service. This institution has been responsible for the stability the society has enjoyed, an important factor in the Society's success.

At the time of organization in 1941, it was almost impossible to obtain the best collected varieties of Louisiana irises. They were simply not for sale. Cultural information was scant and often incorrect. Printed material geared to amateur gardeners was almost non existent. At this time hybridizing had scarcely begun.

It is indeed remarkable that through the impetus given by the Society for Louisiana Irises this group of plants are no longer considered pretty, wild flowers, but rather, desirable and useful garden perennials. Proof of this lies in the number of registered varieties found listed in iris catalogues scattered over the country.

The literature about Louisiana irises has increased to the point that most aspects of them can be found in print. A bibliography on Louisiana irises is available free of charge by writing to Stephens Memorial Library, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana.

The finest varieties collected from the wild have been largely replaced by better varieties produced by hybridizers. The awards offered by the Society for Louisiana Irises and the American Iris Society have done much to stimulate this phase of development.

Scientific research of a basic nature has been undertaken by workers of at least three institutions in recent years, and less fundamental research is being carried on by a still greater number of workers. The results of these studies are being felt directly or indirectly by those who grow Louisiana irises as garden flowers. Certainly, scientific research has been encouraged by the Society for Louisiana Irises.

The tremendous impetus given flower arrangement has also been a boon to Louisiana irises. These graceful flowers with their nearly infinite variation of shape, size, and color are ideal for cut flower use. The Society for Louisiana Irises has encouraged this usage through its shows. By special show themes and by garden-photo contests the society has improved both arrangement and landscape usage of Louisiana irises. Better usage of Louisiana irises has come about sooner because of the society's efforts.

Co-operative efforts of the American Iris Society and the Society of Louisiana Irises have largely cleared up the many nomenclature problems with varieties.

Recently a representative of a large bulb firm called at my office to get the name of growers who could supply named varieties in quantities of 25,000 or more rhizomes. This request was startling, for only 16 years ago I was unable to purchase even 25 rhizomes of named varieties. Does this mean that Louisiana irises are on the brink of a tremendous popularity increase? I believe that it does. It also appears that this may have come about through the organized efforts of a group of hobbyists.

We must conclude that the efforts of the Society for Louisiana Iris have been productive and worthwhile. Additionally, it appears that any group interested in a special phase of the broad field of irises has opportunity to succeed with its aims through organization.

DALE DENNIS—(Mariposa Mia x Cretica). A dwarf plicata, the first to be registered from this type cross. 7-9", midseason, clean white, precisely stitched orchid on both standards and falls, orchid crests and white beard tipped orchid. Good substance and form. Branched stem. No pollen, but sets seed readily and is bringing plicata children. This is a hybridizer's plant. LIMITED\$15

GREEN SPRITE—(Florida x I. mellita). Dwarf bearded, 8-10", early midseason, a self of slight tint of leaf green, two buds, slightly ruffled, hardy and fast of increase. This is an arranger's flower.\$3.50

MRS. ZEH (DOROTHY) DENNIS
11 MEADOW ROAD, CHATHAM, N.J.

Test Gardens?

C. W. ARNY, La.

During the past few years, and particularly the last year, considerable interest and emphasis have been placed upon the development and administration of test gardens for different iris. Just what is a test garden? Do we as iris breeders or iris growers really want test gardens, or is it really something else that is wanted?

Your idea or ideas concerning these test gardens no doubt differ from mine and desirably so, because individuality of ideas is as important to progress as individuality of the iris flower is to the breeder.

To me a test garden should provide as a minimum the following:

1. Provide typical growing conditions for the kind of iris and the region in which it is located.
2. Report performance as to growth, multiplication, disease resistance, damage from insects, flower quality, and floriferousness for at least two years to owners of the stock being tested and to the public.
3. Assurance that at least 5 official A I S judges will pass judgment on the iris in test.

Additional desirable provisions:

1. Locate the garden at some public institution, preferably an educational one, and open it to the public free of charge.
2. Each iris organization should financially support its own test garden, which means those groups using the test garden and not the A I S.

Iris should be grown under conditions that are representative of the conditions under which most iris will be grown by the iris customer if the test is to be of the most value. The beds or planting area should be prepared as any good garden soil would have been. Fertilizer application, both quantitatively and qualitatively, ought to be representative rather than extremes of low or high application. Practices for the control of diseases and insects need to be those commonly practiced by home gardeners. The point to be made is, that the testing of any iris under conditions that are considered good culture for the kind of iris concerned, furnishes much data to be desired by breeders as well as potential iris buyers. If the conditions under which the iris are grown are better than those that are commonly found, the conclusions to be drawn from the test may be incorrect.

The second requirement that should be met by a test garden is that of reporting the results of each test period or year. This reporting needs to be of sufficient detail that the recipient of the report can evaluate the results of the test. The report may well include specific data relevant to such things as height of growth, branching habit, number of flowers, flower quality (flower substance, fastness of color, etc.), multiplication or number of new rhizomes produced, and prevalence of insect and

disease damage or susceptibility. The reports of iris should be made available to all donors and to the public. This particular point can be an obstacle. There are those who would prefer not to have any unfavorably performing iris mentioned publicly. Whether to report publicly the performance of all iris or only the ones doing favorably is a matter that needs to be decided by the administrators of the test garden. Certainly, at least those performing well should be publicly reported.

The third requirement for a good test garden could be the assurance on the part of administrators of the test garden that a minimum of, say, five official judges of the American Iris Society evaluate the iris. If the criticisms of the different judges could be reported along with other test garden data it would be of great value to those trying to breed better iris. While this requirement may not be rightfully the responsibility of a test garden, the opportunity that the test garden can afford to judges for seeing a relatively large number of new and different iris and to evaluate them is something that should not be overlooked. It might possibly be solved by the A I S refusal to appoint or reappoint judges not willing to visit such test gardens for judging.

Is it unreasonable to ask for the assurance that at least five judges will pass judgment on these irises? Such assurance would give encouragement to those interested in having iris tested because of the differences in blooming periods of different kinds of iris. This appears important particularly to those outside of the tall bearded iris sections.

The prescription for a test garden is not one that can be easily filled. Keeping the necessary records of performance requires manpower of a sort that is not available just for hire. This sort of work requires a person who is really interested in what is being done and has time to devote to the tasks involved. Possibly the trouble is not worth the price, but the results of such a program can be of great value. Perhaps we do not want a test garden at all, but just a display garden. In such a case the requirements might be very different and could be met with a minimum of trouble and might please more people. What do *you* want of an iris test garden?

not purple = **TRULY VIOLET** = not blue

Deepest shade of *violet* in iris yet—Bradley's Violet to Spectrum Violet (Ridgeway) paling on hafts to a *White Beard*. A good grower under many conditions. Nine self-colored, very ruffled, heavily substanted, distinctive flowers on three-foot, strong stalks at Early-Midseason to Late. From Char-maize X Clovelly, it has both Dominion and Snow Flurry blood and is fertile both ways. Offered at \$20.00 net.

B. LEROY DAVIDSON

COLTON, WASHINGTON

Ethel Anson Steel Peckham

VERONICA QUIST, N.Y.

In the village of Sloatsburg, New York, lying in the foothills of the beautiful Ramapo Mountains, lives a great lady who has contributed much to the iris world.

Mrs. Peckham's wide background of horticultural knowledge, hard work, and keen interest in varied subjects would easily supply material ample for filling a book. It is not my intention however, to make even the slightest attempt to write a biography, as it is just my wish to make known a few of the highlights of her life as she related them to me.

Ethel Anson Steel has always been a gardener but she did not endeavor to do much in that respect until about 1906 when she became Mrs. Wheeler Peckham. The organizing, teaching, and judging connected with garden clubs has been one line of her activities. Much of her life was spent in New Rochelle, New York, and Mrs. Peckham became the first president of its garden club, as well as holding similar office in the Federation of New York State Garden Clubs. In co-operation with a few others who were also interested in bringing it about, she was instrumental in organizing the New York State Federation and became its first vice-president.

The need for improved methods of flower judging had become apparent, and through the efforts of Mrs. Peckham the first set of rules was made. She was the first to offer instructions to judges and taught judging in courses throughout the country. She compiled the first judges' rules, and later with Mrs. Jerome Coombs, rewrote them into the "Judges' Rule Book."

During her lifetime Mrs. Peckham has written innumerable articles on plants, horticulture, and allied subjects; as well as on the perfume industry in France and Italy. She has been a judge at many flower shows and has given various lectures on horticulture. It is her belief that a junior department should be an accepted part of every garden club and that more stress be placed on horticulture in amateur shows rather than having so much importance placed upon flower arrangements.

A holder of various offices in several societies, Mrs. Peckham is a member of many other organizations as well. She is a life and honorary member of the Garden Club of New Rochelle, member of the Federated Garden Clubs of New York and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has life fellowship in the Royal Horticultural Society of England and in the British Iris Society, is honorary member and a past director of the New York Horticultural Society, honorary member and curator of narcissus and iris collections of the New York Botanical Gardens, and a life and charter member of the American Iris Society.

It was about 1917 when Mrs. Peckham began to concentrate seriously on irises. She was one of a group of enthusiasts who met in the New York Botanical Gardens to discuss the organization of a national society, and when it became a reality in 1920 she was one of its charter members.

It is in connection with the American Iris Society that Ethel Peckham is most generally known. She was director of the society for many years and held the position of recorder as well. As chairman for the test gardens of the American Iris Society she was frequently consulted in connection with the plantings of tall bearded irises. Working with the late Dr. George Reed from the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, she contributed her share in the preparation of beardless iris lists and Bulletin articles.

Successive mimeographed check-lists had been used as guides in the early work with irises. John C. Wister had secured lists of varieties from some of the principal nurseries in France and England. Miss Grace Sturtevant and Robert Sturtevant then added varieties with which they were acquainted and the list was revised. But it is Ethel Peckham to whom we are so greatly indebted for the source of information available to us today. The many hours of toil she spent in the tremendous job of collecting, revising, compiling, and editing material resulted in the first official Iris Check List in 1929, and later, the revised, more comprehensive list of 1939. A gold medal was presented to her by the American Iris Society for her work on the list and her compilation of the society's bibliography.

With Dr. John Small, she tramped through Louisiana, going far down into the delta collecting iris species. In the vicinity of New Orleans she came across a yellow vinicolor which she named "Senecio." It has disappeared from the United States—but it had been given to Mr. G. P. Baker of Kent, England and it won an award from the British Horticultural Society at the London Show. For her paintings of iris species, Mrs. Peckham received a gold medal from the British Society. Of the beardless types, she has raised three varieties of her own.

Although her son Anson raised irises and hybridized as a young boy, Ethel Peckham herself did not endeavor to do much in this field before 1933, and then she worked mainly in co-operation with her son. Many fine irises have been registered under his name and include Batuque; Castorian; Parthenia; Pettutti; the more recent lovely, long-lasting, weather resistant white Courante; the large flowered, floriferous pink blend Fanfaronade; and the tall fine yellow Syrinx. Batuque and Courante however, are the only ones to have been introduced so far.

Some years ago, at the Longfield Iris Farm in Indiana the Williamsons and Mrs. Peckham were intrigued by several "runts" among the seedling rows, and they decided to study them further. These irises had small, well-balanced flowers on slender stems. It was Mrs. Peckham who bestowed upon these miniature tall bearded flowers, the name "Table Iris" because of their possibilities for use in table arrangements where the

tall ones were too large. Mr. Williamson, by the way, registered and introduced the popular iris, Ethel Peckham, named for this beloved lady.

Although Mrs. Peckham has the management of her home as well as the constant care of a blind sister, she continues to work in her good-sized garden and to enjoy her beautiful flowers. Varieties from different hybridizers are to be found among her irises at Sloatsburg. One of her favorites is the old and still popular Amigo. There too, one may see some of the species iris as well as several varieties of the table iris. A visit to her garden is a privilege and we find her always willing to tell about the old and new irises she grows. From this grand lady of irisdom we can learn much, indeed, about the fascinating history of iris and the men and women connected with it over the years.

Aside from the huge reservoir of wisdom and experience which Mrs. Peckham has to share, this great lady has the faculty of imbuing those who talk with her, with high enthusiasm and admiration. Her sparkling eyes reflect the soft humor, enjoyment of fond memories, and the keen interest in floriculture which are a part of her. Ethel Anson Peckham is truly a wonderful person, and one whom we are justifiably proud to know, and happy to have within our midst.

Mrs. Peckham extends to all, a cordial invitation to visit her garden, particularly in 1958 on the way to or from the American Iris Society's Annual Convention in Syracuse.

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LIST ON REQUEST.

Clara Rees and Snow Flurry

BION TOLMAN, Utah

In the spring of 1956, Mel Wallace and I visited several iris breeders in California on our way to the A I S meeting in Los Angeles. One of the highlights of these visits was the call we made at the home of Clara and Ruth Rees in San Jose, California.

Clara Rees, lest someone forget, was the originator of Snow Flurry which is fast being recognized as one of the greatest iris parents of all time. When we called at the Rees home we found that Clara had just started washing her hair. However, her younger sister Ruth very graciously showed us about the yard and through the iris plantings until Clara was available for our interview. We found Clara Rees to be a spry young woman 77 years of age, with white hair and a charming personality. We started immediately to ply our questions concerning her early interest in iris and just how she came to make the cross which resulted in Snow Flurry. The story might be retold as follows:

"I started my first real iris collection in 1925 and 1926. The first iris included such varieties as Celeste, Caterina, Cypriana, Lohengrin, Juniate, Quaker Lady, and Isoline. That same year we saw Magnifica and thought that it was just about the ultimate in iris. In 1927 we purchased Ambassador, Lord of June, Mother of Pearl, Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau, and Mesopotamica.

"My sister Ruth and I really felt as though we had been quite extravagant although the total purchase was little more than \$6.00. I made occasional crosses from the first but I really began hybridizing consistently in 1928 or '29. In a short time I was raising from 600 to 1000 seedlings per year. In 1930 I really 'plunged' and we paid Carl Salsbach \$9.00 for San Francisco. We also bought Purissima and Frieda Mohr. The order totalled some \$18.00 and we really felt guilty for spending so much money.

My favorite color was blue and, of course, most of the blues were more lavender than blue. One of the rosy-lavender colored iris which I liked was Thais, and I felt that by crossing Thais and Purissima I might get a larger bloom of similar character and color. The cross Purissima and Thais was made in the spring of 1935. From this cross I obtained two seeds, one plump and one shrivelled. The shrivelled seed was thrown away and the plump one was planted.

"This seed germinated in 1936 and bloomed in 1939. Well, Ruth and I were both thrilled with the bloom, although it was not a rosy-lavender like Thais, but a blue-white, more like Purissima in color. It had Pallidia-type branching and several flower buds in each socket which, incidentally, is one of the important characteristics that Snow Flurry passes on to its progeny. The flower had delightful ruffling and the

blooms were well distributed along the main stalk although it had none of the candelabrum-type of branching that was exhibited by such iris as San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"My sister Ruth felt that the bloom deserved the scrutiny of an experienced iris breeder and nurseryman so she picked two of the individual blooms and drove to Berkeley and showed them to Carl Salsbach.

"Carl said, 'Young lady, where did you get those?' Ruth told him that they were picked from a plant in the back yard of our home in San Jose and that it had been produced by her sister Clara."

Carl Salsbach gives the following account of Ruth's visit and of his visit to the Rees garden.

"Early in 1939, Miss Rees brought us two individual blooms that seemed to be as beautiful and perfect an iris as we have ever hoped to see. A few days later we saw a planting of Snow Flurry that was simply stunning. In this same garden were a number of the fine new varieties, such as Happy Days, California Gold, Purissima, and others, but none were as outstanding as Snow Flurry. The blooms were even larger than any of the others. Standards were pure icy white, beautifully ruffled; the falls big, broad, and clear white. There was a faint cast of blue in both standards and falls. . . . Buds showed a definite cast of blue. The flower stalks were very tall and carried as many as 17 buds and flowers. Few, if any, iris are more deliciously scented."

Snow Flurry is still one of the top white iris. Its popularity is shown by the fact that in the list of 100 favorite iris it was No. 17 in 1955 and No. 18 in 1956. More important to iris lovers everywhere, is the fact that it is either a parent or a grandparent of a long list of the best new iris in white, cream, blue, lavender, and lovely blends.

McKee has the following to say, "The results obtained with Snow Flurry in hybridizing seem destined to surpass its earlier fame as a superlative garden subject among the white iris. Its potency and versatility as a hybridizing element are still only partly explored. It has produced a bewildering array of new white iris when used as a pod parent with other whites." Among these are some of the finest white iris now available to us.

In a similar manner, Snow Flurry crossed with good blue iris produces even better blues.

Orville Fay has said that Snow Flurry is one of the greatest parents in the world. It has been the most important single variety in his breeding program. It has been used by all the leading breeders in the country including: Fay, McKee, Schreiner, Knowlton, Lyon, Linse, Austin, Plough, Knowlton, Graves, Watkins, DeForrest, Muhlestein, Wallace, Naylor, Jacobsen, Hamblin, Crosby, Schirmer, Buttrick, F. Cook, Schortman, Gibson, Kenneth Smith, Tom Craig, and many others. Among its children and grandchildren we find the following: Blue Clif, Big Game,

Blizzard, Blue Angel Wings, Blue Hawaii, Blue Sapphire, Brilliant, Rose, Cascadian, Charmaize, Chinese White, Cliffs of Dover, Desert Song, Dreamy, Evening Star, Flurry Mohr, Frances Craig, Francie Crandall, Gentle Florence, Glistenglow, Greenglow, Helen Kennedy, High Heaven, High Seas, High Tan, Humming Bird, Irish Charm, Jack Frost, Lady Bluebeard, Lady Ruffles, Lavish Lady, Legionaire, Little Sweetheart, Maid of Cotton, Mohr Courageous, Mohr Elegance, Moonlight Serenade, Mr. Moon, Mrs. Sidney Mitchell, New Snow, Nomohr, Patience, Pearly Morn, Pinafore Lass, Queen's Treasure, Rosy Ruffles, Ruffled Bouquet, Ruffled Snow, Snow Goddess, So Sweet, Story Princess, Tradition, Tranquility, Two Snows, Violet Harmony, Wedding Bouquet, White Cinderella, White Prairies, White Ruffles, White Smoke, Yellow Organdy, and no doubt many others for I do not claim that the above list is a complete one.

Now let us review briefly the true miracle of the coming forth of Snow Flurry:

First, it was the result of a cross between Purissima, a tetraploid with 48 chromosomes and Thias, a diploid with 24 chromosomes. This type of cross is rather easily made and the exact cross has been several times repeated. However, when a diploid (24 chromosomes) and a tetraploid (48 chromosomes) are crossed, a triploid (36 chromosomes) almost invariably results. However, Snow Flurry was one of those rare exceptions, for it is a normal tetraploid variety having 48 chromosomes. The pod parent, Purissima, contributed 24 chromosomes and the pollen parent, Thais, contributed 24 chromosomes. During the production of normal pollen in the diploid Thais, the chromosome number in each pollen grain should have been reduced to 12. However, on very rare occasions the reduction in number does not take place and a pollen grain is produced with the full number of 24. This had happened and such a pollen grain was among the thousands Clara Rees dusted on the stigma of Purissima.

Again consider the odds. The chance of the pollen grain with 24 rather than 12 chromosomes, fertilizing the egg in the ovary of Purissima was still further remote. It was only one of thousands, and furthermore cytological studies have shown that if pollen grains with 12 chromosomes germinated at the same time as did the pollen grain with 24 chromosomes, the normal pollen tubes would grow the faster and consequently reach the ovary and fertilize the egg. If this had happened the resulting seed and plant from that seed would have been a triploid and would have been sterile, both as a female and as a male parent, and regardless of how fine the resulting plant might have been, it could not have contributed to the further breeding of iris, and its fine contributions to iris breeding would have been forever lost.

Nebraskan Monograph

MRS. ZEH DENNIS, N.J.

About ten years ago when interest in dwarf bearded irises began to shift from the few to the many, the importance of *I. pumila* in breeding became apparent. In the mad scramble to obtain breeding stock, it was discovered that Franklin Gardens was one of the very few, if not the only, commercial source in this country. Therein lies a story. Wondering why, at the rebirth of interest in dwarf iris, Franklin Gardens had so large a collection of dwarfs, we learned that it was due to the love of rock gardening of the two proprietors, Vivian and Hazel Grapes.

Franklin Gardens, Big Springs, Nebraska, in the Mountain Time Zone with elevations of 3369 and 3763 feet, is operated jointly by these two sisters, and was named in honor of their father, the late James Franklin Barnica. This garden has one of the largest collections of iris in the country and everything on their long list is actually grown there.

The first dwarf*, *Atroviolacea*, was obtained in 1928, and in 1929 they added the species *I. cristata* and the lovely blue, Spring Skies, publicized by the late Helen Field Fischer, the leading Flower Lady of the Midwest. These were followed by Glee, Sonny, and Sapphire in 1932. *I. arenaria* and the bulbous *I. reticulata* were added in 1934, and other varieties of *I. reticulata* have been added from time to time: the light blue Cantab, Krelagei, Hercules, Royal Blue, Wentworth, Harmony, and Joyce. Orange Queen was added in 1936, and the rare *I. persica*, which graces the garden each spring with its lovely sea green blossoms. The variety, Sindpers, then becomes a mass of blue. *Coerula* was planted in 1937, and *Bride* and *Aurea Maculata* in 1939.

Money was not plentiful in those days, and the little iris were added a few at a time. In 1940 a path was laid out and along it were planted Yellow Frills, Tampa, Socrates, Papoose, Graminea, Stewart, Puck, Florida, Leopold, Tony, Negus, Jean Siret, and Lieutenant de Chavagnac. In 1941 came Elf Queen, Black Midget, Mrs. H. M. White, Serpolette, Silver Elf, Fauntleroy, Yellow Bird, Dr. Mann, Sea Gull (Erne), Reflection, Titania, *I. mellita*, Marocain, Endymion, Diximude, Petite Annie, and Ylo; and in 1942 Keepsake, Albatre, Bouquet, Migonette, and others. Sulina, Nana, and Carpathia were ordered from Schreiner's. In 1943 were added Elegance, Cream Tart, Icy Glow, Delpha Deane,

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The term *dwarf* as herein used by Mrs. Dennis means small, and is used in the broad sense to encompass small iris of all types. *Cristata*; a *dwarf* *Evansia*; *Reticulata* and *Persica*, *dwarf* members of the bulbous group; *Sindpers*, a dwarf *Juno* hybrid; *Arenaria*, a dwarf *Regelia*; *I. humilis*, a *dwarf* *spuria*; *Prismatica*, a *dwarf* *Siberian*, etc. Many irisarians have fallen into the questionable habit of using the term dwarf to mean only Dwarf Bearded.

and others; in 1944 Tiny Tony, Burchfield, Tiny Treasure, Rubro Marginata, Little Jewel, Buzzer, and others; and in 1945 Mist O'pink, Pumila Nana, Carpathia, Sulina, Bronya, Fairy, Biflora, and others.

Plants had increased and Franklin Gardens' first catalog was issued in 1943 listing hardy cacti, rock garden plants, perennials, and 56 varieties of dwarf bearded iris; besides, spuria, Siberian and Table Iris, species, and a supplement list of tall bearded iris and poppies. A supplementary list was issued in 1945 introducing four distinct new subulata phlox and plants not listed in the catalog. Their next catalog was 1947 listing 135 dwarf bearded iris including the three pumilas: Nana, Sulina and Carpathia, as well as the other types of irises and perennials mentioned above.

Their first introduction, The Great Smokies, introduced by Geiser's Fair Chance Farm in 1948, is six inches tall with dark smoky lavender standards. The falls are smoky red-purple bordered the same as the standards. Due to the drouth and the necessity of moving the garden only a supplement was issued in 1948.

Their next catalog, issued in 1949, listed house plants and iris. A larger catalog was put out in 1950. In 1951 there was a supplement of iris only, listing 160 dwarf bearded iris. In their 1952 catalog they introduced three lovely tall bearded plicatas; Peppermint Candy, for Mr. C. E. F. Gersdorff, our well known former Registrar; Tensleep and Rimrock for Mr. Kenneth Moore, of northern Wyoming. Another supplement was issued in 1953.

Sass Praises Dwarf Work

They have been hybridizing for several years, Henry Sass wrote recently, "Much is due to the Grapes sisters for the rise to fame in the dwarf field, as even when the dwarf popularity had fallen to zero, the girls kept right on breeding, growing, and listing them."

They were so intrigued with the little beauties that they have added most of the newer domestic varieties and several varieties from abroad.

A reward worth working and waiting for was Little Mohee, introduced in their 1954 catalog of iris only. Lys Housley, of Denver, Colorado said in a 1956 robin letter, "I saw Little Mohee for the first time at the A I S dinner last week (Dr. Durrance grew it). I had not paid much thought to it, as the description of brown is not along my breeding lines—but when I saw it, I really fell for it. It is a charmer, almost like a miniature onco, isn't it, both in form and color. I would have said that the standards have a chartreuse tint and the falls a tendency toward wine brown. It is now on my want list." Little Mohee is a new color in dwarfs. Five inches tall, it is a brown bitone, standards light brown, falls chestnut brown, with a lighter border, very early blooming. It won Honorable Mention in 1954.

Vivian and Hazel especially like the tiny iris and have been working toward that goal. Bimbo, introduced in the 1955 supplement by request

of all their visitors, is five inches tall, extra early, a small-flowered medium blue-lavender having the species look. It has closed standards and horizontal falls, with a red violet spot at the end of the light blue beard. It has the zip of the little boy in the song for which it was named. Bimbo has also won Honorable Mention, and both Bimbo and Little Mohee are in line for the Caparne award, top A I S honor for a dwarf.

The following are among later introductions. Early Sunshine, from (Burchfield X Carpathia) which is six inches, early, with closed dark yellow standards and flaring orange-yellow falls with orange beard. Misty Plum (I. mellita X unknown) has mulberry standards, falls of darker mulberry with a blackish sheen, bright violet beard. This has good form and unusual color. Westward (Mourning Dove X unknown) is a border iris with smoked violet standards, deeper at edges. The falls are white, heavily sanded dark violet-purple, with brownish beard. Both in the garden and in arrangements, this is something exotic, to which visitors come back again and again. Amethyst Gem (Violet Gem x Unknown) has open standards of medium violet, flaring falls of red-violet, bordered lighter, brown reticulations on haft, orange bearded tipped yellow and blue. This is extra early, four and one half inches with the species look.

Green Eyes (parentage lost) has closed standards of greenish ivory, flaring falls of greenish ivory with a golden olive area around a white beard, extra early, five inches. King O' the Hills (Sulina X Nana) is a tiny true pumila variegata (this is what they have been waiting for) with blossoms like jewels. It has ruffled standards of clear medium pure yellow and the falls are red-brown with a wide border same as the standards with a light yellow beard. King O' the Hills is only five inches tall and extra early. Little Pup (Cretica seedling X unknown) a 4" variegata blend has buff-yellow standards and falls of golden brown bordered same as the standards, brown reticulations on hafts and at the base of the standards, white beard. Nigrette (Tiny Tony X Sulina) has domed standards of blackish red-purple, black falls edged red-purple, wide and flaring, with a fluffy lavender beard, early, 5½". Skippy (Burchfield x 250, pumila) is early, six inches, with ruffled blue-lavender standards, silver styles with crest and midrib the same color as the standards, flaring falls of brownish mahogany edged gray blue, orange beard tipped white. Tara (Sulina seedling X unknown). This is another with the species look, 4½", extra early, with pinkish red standards, and rust red falls bordered pink, lavender beard outlined purple. Wood Fairy (Violet Gem X unknown) is a medium blue-lavender self, with wide flaring falls, lavender-white beard, four inches and extra early.

In 1957 they will have King O' the Rocks, four inches, extra early, a light lavender self with violet blotch at the end of a white beard. It is from Sulina. Rosy Carpet (Sulina X Nana seedling) 4½", extra early is a bitone. The standards are closed and rosy lavender. The flaring falls are of darker rosy lavender with a large lavender white beard. Star Frost (Nana seedling X unknown) is extra early, 4½", with domed light yellow

standards and orange-yellow falls bordered ivory. The beard is fluffy white. West Wind (Blue Flash X 250 pumila) is 4½", has closed pale blue standards. The falls are grayish pale blue, with grayish lavender lines around a white beard.

A good many dwarf iris were sent to the Dwarf Iris Test Garden at Middlebury. When they were in doubt of a variety, they acquired it from the originator when possible, or from other growers, for comparison.

When Cretica was listed by Franklin Gardens in 1949, it appeared different from other plants being grown under that name. A chromosome count by Dr. Randolph established the fact the clone being grown by Franklin Gardens was the true species.

Schreiner's listed Nana, Sulina, and Carpathia, only, in the year 1942. Dwarf and Median breeders owe Vivian and Hazel Grapes a big debt of gratitude for having purchased these pumilas, and for propagating them and making them available to those of us so vitally interested in this phase of our hobby.

* * * * *

Rhizome Rot in Iris

M. D. WALLACE, Utah

Three economic diseases are found widespread in iris gardens throughout the United States. Two are fungi and one is a bacteria. Severity of infestations are dependent on physical and atmospheric conditions. Material here presented gives the identification of the causal organism with its expressions on the host plant. Preventions and controls where known will accompany the description of the causal organism.

BOTRYRIS CROWN ROT (BOTRYOTINIA SP.)

(*Botryotinia Convoluta*) belongs to the family of Ascomycetes and the order of Sclerotiniaceae. The chief diagnosis of this disorder is the failure of affected plants to start growth in the spring, after going into the winter in apparent healthy clumps. Close observation indicates the presence of shining black sclerotia in irregular large clusters on the rotting rhizomes. The temperature range for the fungus is best in cool, wet winter months. Areas of low humidity have very minor infestations. Fruiting bodies (Conidiophores) are brown, formed in fascicles, and bear dense clusters of pyriform conidia and are always found in the spring.

CONTROL: Treat all new rhizomes before planting with good commercial fungicides. Recommended fungicides include Fermate, Zerlate, Spergon, or the Mercury Compounds. Commercial Lysol also has proven satisfactory. Treatment should follow manufacturers' recommendations.

For a good Mercury disinfectant use Semesan at 0.25 per cent solution in which the rhizomes are placed up to ¾ inches on the leaves for 30 minutes, or mercuric chloride at 1-1000 dilution for 30 minutes, or

Calomel (mercurous chloride) 1 ounce to 1 gallon, dipping into the white solution until there is a heavy coating on the rhizome. Plant at once. These methods have given very satisfactory protection.

CROWN OR STEM ROT

(*Sclerotium rolfsii*). The organism belongs to the same family as the Botrytis agent. The malady is also known as southern blight. Infections appear in warm humid weather with a sudden wilting and falling over of the plant tissues which are infected at the crown or soil level. The vegetative fungus may be observed generally growing on the stem near the ground. However, the fungus can penetrate and grow through the entire root portion below the ground. The mycelium spreads over the surface of the soil for some distance infecting neighboring plants. The fruiting spores can survive in soil for more than a year.

CONTROL: Remove all infected plants. Fumigation of beds kills most of the sclerotia (spores). The use of some organic fertilizers seems to reduce rot.

SOFT ROT

(*Erwinia Carotovora*) Bacterial. The causal organism is found everywhere and can be found on most vegetable and flower crops.

The bacteria enters through wounds, causing a very rapid wet rot with a most offensive odor. The rhizome is quickly destroyed spreading to roots. The interior portion may form a soft cheesy mass without the exterior collapsing. The rot is more prevalent in shaded places and where plants are crowded. Often rhizomes planted too deep become infected with this organism.

CONTROL: Avoid crowding and shade. Remove all infected rhizomes or infected parts of rhizomes when replanting. Use the same fungicide treatments recommended for Crown Rot. Many growers place newly dug rhizomes which are to be planted, in the sun or in a place where air circulation is good. Wound tissues become suberized or calloused after they have been out of the ground for one or two days. This new tissue appears to be able to prevent the entrance of bacteria or fungus organisms. *Ref. "Plant Disease Handbook" by Westcott.*

NOTICE

Notice to growers planning to send guest iris for Oklahoma's 1959 Meet. It would be wise to designate whether your seedling is early, midseason, or a late bloomer, so that gardens may be selected to accommodate them, in order to try and have them blooming during the Meet. Tulsa will have a peak bloom, about a week later than Oklahoma City, so early blooming iris, should be arranged to be planted in that locale. We will work hard to try and avoid the disappointment, of your seedlings not blooming at the correct time. Please be sure and list the period of expected bloom. All guest iris may be sent to:

MRS. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, JR., 1416 Sherwood Lane,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

STUDIES IN EMBRYO CULTURE OF BEARDED IRISES

LLOYD PAUL, Calif.

In connection with the process of embryo culture of iris seeds, and based upon my own rather extensive experience, I wish to comment upon the erroneous idea that the viability of a seed can be determined by its external appearance. Consider, if you will, that an iris seed results from two distinct kinds of fertilization. One produces the embryo which later develops into the seedling, the other the endosperm which furnishes the food material for that embryo while it is in the natural process of germination. However, either or both may be present in any given seed. The embryo, representing only a very small fraction of the whole seed, may be entirely absent and yet the seed being nearly full of endosperm, may be plump and give one the illusion of a viable seed. This, of course, is not the case. I have excised seed from *Regelia* pod parents that had an outward appearance of plumpness and yet furnished neither embryo nor endosperm. An iris seed may be shrivelled due to partial or total absence of endosperm and yet may yield a viable embryo which develops normally on sterile nutrient agar. It must be understood, however, that such a seed, devoid of endosperm, is doomed if planted directly into soil simply because it must face starvation before it has developed a leaf system sufficient to furnish nourishment for the growing tissue.

With very few exceptions, I have observed that crosses within the same section of the Iris Genus (*oncocyclus* X *oncocyclus*; *Regelia* X *Regelia*; tall bearded X tall bearded) always yield seed with normally developed embryos and endosperm. But, those crosses which are mixed section types e.g. *oncocyclus* X tall bearded, tall bearded X *Regelia*, etc., give a wide variation in embryo and endosperm content of seeds. In both kinds of crosses, I have noticed with keen interest, however, that all of the embryos excised give an average germination of approximately 80%. Apparently, germination of the embryos is not a problem in any type of cross. The difficulty appears to be in whether or not the seeds that result have those embryos.

The next phase of my report deals with the very interesting fact that it is possible for an iris seed to produce an embryo that later develops into two distinct and separate seedlings. In my culturing so far I have observed this phenomenon on five different occasions. When the seedlings that develop from this type of embryo are removed from their culture tubes, prior to planting in soil, they separate into two distinct plants, without any attachments whatsoever. In my opinion these "twins" should open up some entirely new avenues of interest in bearded irises. Below is a table showing the frequencies I have noted for these "twins."

Cross Type	No. seed excised	No. twins	Frequency
Oncocyclus X Oncocyclus	1,164	3	1:388
Oncogelia X Oncocyclus or Oncogelia	270	1	1:270
Tall Bearded X Tall Bearded	245	1	1:245
TOTALS	1,679	5	1:336

The bloom of these twins should prove exceedingly interesting to observe if they can either be identical or unidentical, as is the case in animal life. It appears noteworthy that with oncogelias and tall bearded the frequencies only deviate by 25 seed. Perhaps, as appears with the data here reported, twinning occurs to a lesser extent in true oncocyclus than in other sections of the bearded iris. Of course, much more data is needed before any definite conclusions may be drawn.

If it is possible for an iris seed to possess an embryo capable of producing, upon germination, two unidentical twins, there remains a great deal of study in fertilization yet to be made. And, once again our beloved flower offers us another item of interest.

INAUGURATION OF PREMIO FIRENZE

The new iris gardens at Florence, Italy, where the Premio Firenze, the golden prize of Florence, will be awarded in international competition, were inaugurated on May 11th. The program was a great success, attended by 90 invited guests from all over Europe. The location and the soil of the gardens have been found to be very favorable to the culture of all kinds of irises. Specimens which have been in the garden for two years have survived a record-breaking winter and a severe late freeze without serious damage. During the past year the permanent beds and paths have been laid out and built, and the entire hillside overlooking the beautiful City of Florence has been turned into a glorious garden spot. So great was the success of this first season that mention of these gardens is being inserted into the official literature of the City of Florence, to be sent all over the world.

American Hybridizers Urged to Enter

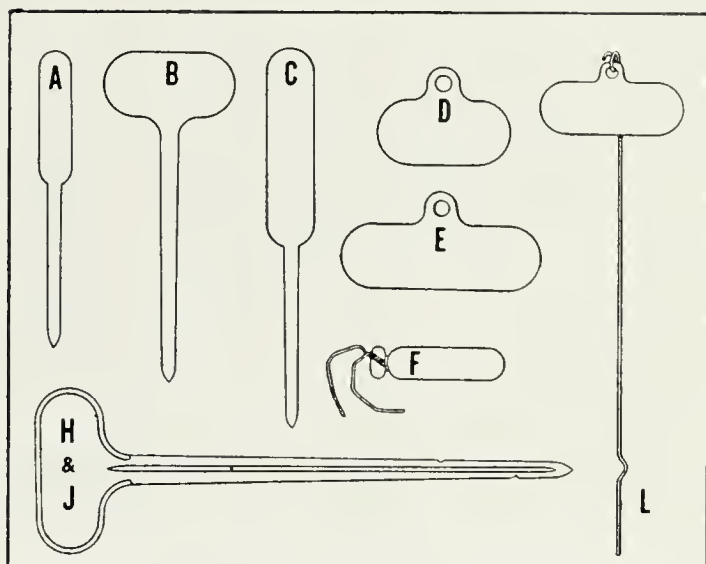
American hybridizers are urged to send their creations to take part in this only international iris competition. Any kind of iris may be sent. The competition includes dwarfs, intermediates, tall, spurias, oncos, and any other kinds. There is no difficulty in forwarding parcels of rhizomes and full details, labels, and entry forms will be supplied anyone writing for them. Additional details of the competition will be found in Bulletins 136—138—142—144. Interested hybridizers should write,

MRS. GEORGE SPECHT, *Secretary*,
Comitato pel il Concorso Internazionale
dell' Iris,
Palazzo Strozzi, Florence, Italy.

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The tie-on tags are popular with those who wish to fashion their own steel stakes from heavy wire. They are most satisfactory and economical for hybridizing records because the writing always remains readable and the tags can be cleaned and used year after year.

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Tie on wires included.

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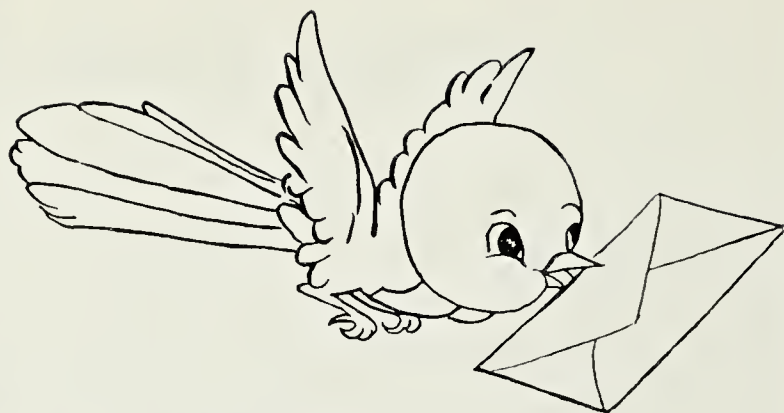
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MINNEAPOLIS 6, MINN.

FLIGHT

BY PEGGY BURKE GREY
NONA B MOTT



INES

Report on the Round Robin Program

The date of the AIS Annual Convention coincided with the first anniversary of the Robin Program. It seems an appropriate time to look back over the past year and see what has been accomplished.

One of the objectives of the Program was to be sure that all types of iris were equally represented. In carrying this out we have, during the past year, completely organized seventeen separate Divisions. We have appointed as Chairman of each Division one who is particularly qualified to represent his or her Division's iris type or interest and to supervise the robins in that particular unit. Once appointed, these Divisional Chairmen have taken hold with much vigor and enthusiasm. Without their splendid co-operation and continued interest in the Program our present success and progress certainly would not have been possible.

In order to show the stage of development of the Robin Program at the time of the Annual Meeting, we are pleased to submit the following progress report, according to each Division:

DIVISION	CHAIRMAN	NO. ENROLLED ROBINS	
Tall Bearded Iris	Clifford W. Benson	240	23
Dwarf Iris	Walter Welch	22	3
Medians, General	Mrs. F. W. Warburton	13	2
Intermediates	Mrs. R. E. Greenlee	24	3
Border Iris	Mrs. Bert Brickell	20	2
Arils	H. Valmar Slamova	24	4
Table Iris	Edwin Rundlett	57	7
Species & Natives	B. LeRoy Davidson	66	6

DIVISION	CHAIRMAN	NO. ENROLLED ROBINS	
Spurias	Clarke Cosgrove	21	2
Remontants	Edwin Rundlett	25	2
Louisiana	Charles W. Arny, Jr.	24	2
Iris			
Siberian Iris	Sidney DuBose	13	2
Hybridizing	Mrs. C. W. Vallette	142	15
International	Mrs. John M. Price	13	1
Robins			
Regional	Mrs. Iris Smith	29	3
Robins			
Iris			
Photography	Mrs. C. L. Simmons	45	2
	Total Enrollment	778	
	Total number of robins in flight	79	

Regional Robin Directors have been appointed by the Regional Vice-Presidents in all but three Regions. They represent our Robin Program as publicity agents, and their duties include accepting applications for robins and forwarding them to the various Division Directors. I am sure that much of the program's popularity is due to some excellent missionary work on the part of our Regional Robin Directors.

JOHN A. BARTHOLOMEW
National Robin Director

REGIONAL ROBIN DIVISION

MRS. IRIS SMITH, *Chairman*
Box 124, Hitchcock, Oklahoma

One of the new Divisions is the Regional (General Interest) Division. In referring to it as Regional, we mean that all the members of a given Robin must live within the boundaries of a given region. For instance, the members of one of the first Regional Robins to start flying all live within the boundaries of Region 4. By General Interest, we mean that the discussion will include all types of iris, growing conditions, pests and diseases, soil types, iris in relation to landscaping; in short, anything that has to do with growing iris, even the people who grow them.

Even though you may want to belong to one or more of the specialized Divisions, there are several good reasons for also belonging to a Robin in your own Region. It gives you a chance to discuss your own particular growing problems with people who have had experience with the same problems. Through discussion of varieties you can learn which ones will grow and do well in your locality without having to grow them at all. It provides an opportunity to become acquainted with people in other parts of your Region. Many rewarding friendships have been made via the Robin route. For those who live in the isolated parts of the Region there is the opportunity to visit with people who have the same interests you have. And to talk iris without having someone look at you as though you had lost your mind!

As of April 1st, Regions 3, 4, and 19 each had one Robin flying and one forming. If you should like to belong to a Robin in your Region, write to your Regional Director, whose name and address appeared in the April Bulletin, or to me.

IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY DIVISION

MRS. C. L. SIMMONS, *Chairman*
501 Melbourne Ave., Peoria, Illinois

This fledgling of the robin family is too young to chirp, much less fly, at the moment, but it will have developed wing power before this reaches print, and should have a few cheeps to voice by the next Bulletin.

As was to be expected, interest in iris photography is national in scope. Applications are in from east to west, ranging from Maryland and New Jersey through the Midwest area to California. North to south, Michigan to Texas, and way points likewise are represented in the groups which are now in process of assembly.

Wherever possible we are trying to arrange the robins so that persons with similar equipment and like interests will be in a group. Some changes may be necessary after a flight or two.

Pictures of iris can be "pictorial" as well as "record" shots. It all depends on what we want them to be and that is the way we shall try to conduct these robins: make them what the members want them to be.

SIBERIAN IRIS DIVISION

SIDNEY DuBOSE, *Chairman*
Route 6, Box 424, Modesto, California

The Siberian robins began their initial flights in May of this year. Currently, two flights are under way and will fly as far south as Mississippi and Virginia before migrating to more northerly climates. All major sections of the country are represented. This speaks well for the versatility and hardiness of this useful beardless group. For the time being, the Division Chairman will function both as Flight Director and as Robin Editor until the organizational flights are completed. A third flight is currently in the making. Come, fly with us!

LILLIPUT DIVISION

MRS. F. W. WARBURTON, *Chairman*
W. East Main St., Westboro, Mass.

This Division is a late starter. The Medians General Division robins cover the entire field of Median irises: the Lilliputs, Intermediates, Table, and Border Irises, and since each of the other three had been given a separate division besides, it seemed fitting that this one also should have a Division of its own, particularly, because the Lilliputs sparked the whole Median movement.

The original Lilliputs were first generation hybrids of talls with pumilas. Lilliput Robins will primarily discuss results of this first generation cross and what comes with subsequent breeding with these first

generation pumila-tall hybrids. Since very few are available as yet, emphasis in the robins is sure to be on hybridizer's shop-talk, but non-hybridizers who like to listen in on what's cooking in this very fine garden type of iris are very welcome. There will be a Lilliput Robin for beginners as soon as enough people have applied for it.

As a great deal of special interest is being shown in Lilliputs and other small irises which bloom late, with the tall bearded, a special group will be formed for late-blooming dwarfs and Lilliputs.—Molly Price, Division Director.

INTERNATIONAL ROBIN NOTES

We now have contacts in Argentina, Australia, England, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, and Sicily. We are hoping that other iris lovers in those and other countries will realize how pleasant, informative, and even exciting these robins can be. We are especially interested in receiving a whole handful of applications from South Africa, where we have, as yet, no contacts.

From Sicily we learn about a tiny *I. reticulata*, pale and dark blue, which grows in sheets in the sand and rocks along the seashore.

In March, *alata*, *histrioides*, *reticulata*, *winogradowii*, *graeberiana* (a pale blue Juno iris), had already flowered in an English garden, with *bucharica* still to come.

We think you will enjoy the International robins. When you pollinate April Morn with pollen from a New Zealand garden your imagination will wing over thousands of miles of restless ocean to an island on the other side of the world, where iris seeds planted in February germinate in April. Perhaps we're starry-eyed, but *we* think it's wonderful! Mrs. John M. Price, International Division Chairman.

Tall Bearded Division Robins go abroad, too: Jennifer McCashin, Lower Hutt, New Zealand reports in one: "Our Iris do not die down over here; my mother usually cuts them down to tidy up and spray the ground. We do not have frost and snow here and have iris out all the year 'round. Mum says it is the seaweed we put in the beds that feeds them. We have no bugs to worry about, only green fly."

OUR WESTERN NATIVES

"The severe drought has played havoc with the native iris. It is reported from the ring study of trees to be the most severe since the 1200's!" Louise Hopper, Arizona.

"The severe 9-year drought is certain to take its toll of our natives. We had a very fine colony of *missouriensis* at Big Bear in San Bernardino County, but the Lake is nearly dry at this time and the plants are suffering. Collecting *missouriensis* poses a problem. While it has its feet in the water at flowering time, it is usually cemented in as soon as the dry weather comes. As we look over an iris map we see that we have no other American iris so widely distributed." Charlotte Hoak, California.

"I have gotten over 60 lots of seed of *missouriensis* planted, from all the western states except Nevada and some from South Dakota in addition. They are germinating and I hope to be able to examine somatic chromosomes and do some field work in the spring." Montana's Homer Metcalf, writing temporarily from California says: "I have gone to San Diego County and collected plants from the Lake Cuyamaca colony. This completes the collection of plants from the three separated Southern California colonies: Mount Pinos in Venture County, the Cuyamaca, and Big Bear colonies; am looking forward to getting into the Chiracahuas to observe the population of *Iris missouriensis* in flowering time."

CASE OF THE ESCAPED YELLOW IRIS

"There has been an interesting discussion on the variations found in *Iris pseudocorus* as it grows as a naturalized citizen in many places throughout the United States. Many collectors are fired to enthusiasm every time a report of a wild yellow iris is heard. Inevitably, except on the west coast, they find it to be this European growing as a 'garden escapee.' It might now be considered with our natives since it is so well-distributed in the wild. In taking it home to grow, take care to select a good form, as it can be most variable. Last year I found a form with four branches and a terminal, the best-branched specimen I have ever observed. The 'alba,' really a creamy ivory, is a very worthwhile color form, as is the 'sulfurea,' greener in color. Golden Queen has flowers very like the latter with pencilling in the throat. 'Gigantea' is robust and bright yellow. Eleven clones are registered with the AIS, all variations of the species. The one with double flowers doesn't look like an iris to me, but the variety 'folius-variegatus' is loveliest of all zebra-leaved irises for the flower arrangers, a creamy color with a proportionately small amount of green." Roy Davidson, Washington.

DICHOTOMA, THE VESPER IRIS

"In the discussion of *Iris dichotoma*, I feel there is great value in selecting the best colors as seed plants, paying attention to others, too, of course, and then reselecting for several generations; one should be able to develop very good color-strains that would not only come true, but would be improved garden plants. Last year I received some seed from a white form and if any of the seedlings are white I shall follow through on selecting and 'fixing' a white strain." Roy Davidson, Washington.

Leona Moon, Washington, has written of Shilka, supposed to be a shorter earlier strain of *I. dichotoma*. Shilka was registered as grown from seed collected by Hansen near the town of Shilka in Siberia. It is not a clone in that it is not vegetatively propagated; rather it is a seedling strain and the variability can be expected to be considerable. "With me, *I. dichotoma* is reliably a true perennial only if I keep it from maturing seed, thereby the strength goes to making increase at the base of the plants which has the appearance of the increase of some of the Evansias,

such as *I. confusa*, and which will flower the following season. If it is left to ripen all the seed set, and every capsule will be full, usually, it is exhausted by the effort and will not have the vigour to make strong increase, and thus behaves as a biennial."

AMONG THE BULBOUS IRISES

"I wouldn't be without the early *I. histrioides major*. Last year I found one blooming under two feet of snow!" Davis Saunders, Cottonwood, British Columbia.

"*I. danfordiae* is the earliest of the hardy *Reticulata* group, a beautiful sulfur-gold with green markings, fully two weeks ahead of the others to bloom, except for *I. vartani alba*, which does not seem to be at all winter-resistant. It is sometimes called a 'fall-bloomer'; in its haste to flower it does not wait for winter to advance much. Since it is in active growth at the time it suffers much from the cold if it is in a garden situation that freezes and is therefore better as a pot-subject; its almond-scented flowers are quite possible for Christmas." Roy Davidson, Washington.

"Of the four recent introductions I have tried, 'Royal Blue' and 'Wentworth' are the best advances in improved form, color, and vigour. They are both apparently hybrids with the robust *histrioides major* and compare with the hybrid 'Hercules' for quality. 'Royal Blue' is a clear dark blue with a golden patch on the falls. 'Wentworth' appears as a much-improved type-*reticulata*, a glowing purple with orange-yellow median. 'Joyce' is a third nice one, although it has not proven so vigorous with me, an elegant sky-blue color with orange lines at the median-ridge of the falls. Two new bicolor ones are being offered this season, one a blue, the other a deep violet. The rare *Iris winogradowii* is in commerce, perhaps for the first time, this year. Pale yellow, it is supposed to be homologous with the genetic structure of *I. reticulata*, whereas the other yellow, *danfordiae*, is not. It is eagerly sought by breeders as a means of getting new colors into these irises. Another bulbous jewel is the terrific new Dutch variety called 'Blue Ribbon.' If you did a double-take at an iris in the flower markets anywhere this last winter this was probably what you saw, and it was *not* dyed! Unbelievable blue, it is vigorous and really big, if you like 'em big." Roy Davidson, Washington.

BRIEFS FROM THE SPECIES ROBINS

Melva Moon, California, is particularly interested in the winter-blooming *Iris unguicularis* (what a name!), Algerian Iris. She has been doing selective breeding with it and its selected forms and has some advances in improved flowers, width of segments, etc.

"The English books say always to plant *I. unguicularis* against a south wall for the protection offered. In this way it can be grown in many a northerly garden. Mulch it for winter protection with something loose like wood-excelsior and protect it with a pane or two of glass, which will also keep it warm and force it on sunny days. It will commence to flower

in November in the south and continue until March." Roy Davidson, Washington.

Ben Hager, California, reports a sudden complete loss of some species *Spuria* from an unknown cause. He was able to save part of a clump of the supposed cross of *I. desertorum* x *I. graminea* by applications of Fermate, Lawn-a-gen, and finally formaldehyde soaked into the soil.

Ella Devers, California, reports an ever-bloomer among her seedlings of the West Coast species.

Hattie Hubbard, Washington, has what is apparently as thrifty a clone of white *tenax* as has yet been found. It will be registered as *Skookum-chuck Fairy* for the river on which it was found.

Izetta Renton, Washington, has the rare little *Iris tenuis* in great masses in her rock garden. It is one of the few irises that acutally like shade, preferring it to open sun. Where it grows wild a few miles west of Mount Hood in Oregon it will hide under the slightest bush rather than grow in the open.

Among the Species and Natives Division Robins in flight, one deals only with *Evansias*, two are on Western Natives, and two are General Species flights. Interest has been expressed in Bearded species and in Bulbous species. Anyone who is interested in these two should apply right away to Division Chairman Roy Davidson, 905 Western Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

DWARF COMMENTS

Dwarf iris are valuable landscape subjects. Cora Smith, Palestine, Texas, writes: "They make wonderful borders, either alone or mixed with miniature narcissus, hyacinths, and so forth."

"Some of the species tulips are nice in this combination, too. In Boulder, Colorado, there are many fabulous rock gardens. These might be benefitted by the addition of many of the newer dwarfs and dwarf species." Lys Housley, Denver, Colorado.

"If anyone wants to use April Morn pollen, be sure to save the pollen as April Morn blooms early, before there are others to put it on." Art Blodgett, Wisconsin.

"April Morn selfed gave me a nice blue self without a spot, 9 blue or blue-violets with the spot, a powder blue softly washed green at the haft, and 10 variations of lemon and cream with blended green spots." Joe Gatty, New Jersey.

LILLIPUTS

"Helen Doriot's Allah, registered in 1955, is a Lilliput from (*Snow Flurry* x *Welch pumila* K-505), early, light blue standards ribbed in green veins, beard white, falls blue-edged, blotch parrot green. The flower is full, flared and ruffled. The spot is not a thumb print but large and wedge-shaped. The plant is well balanced, 15½" tall; a must have." Wilma Greenlee, Illinois.

“The season on tall-pumila varies with the season of the tall parent. Ruffling comes down beautifully. Fragrance is a more elusive problem; the pumilas are so very fragrant it stands to reason that the fragrance of the hybrids comes from them. It seems to be a sweeter and heavier fragrance than most tall have.” Bee Warburton, Massachusetts.

ON APHYLLA

“Aphylla is dormant in fall and winter in an older plant or clump. Transplanted in autumn, it puts out no growth until spring and resents transplanting. It sometimes refuses to bloom the following season if transplanted in the autumn after it has gone dormant. I prefer early spring for transplanting. It pays to set a few plants every year to have some bloom on uncrowded plants. Aphylla resents winter heaving from a freeze and thaw when it's in a crowded clump, and the whole clump sometimes refuses to bloom that year following. After it's dormant if one transplants, no new growth comes, and one might feel the plant is dead. Also growth will not appear in spring on aphylla as soon as other iris such as tall, chamaeiris, or pumila; and it leaves a bare spot in the garden where no growth has yet appeared, while others are nice and green. One can mulch aphylla in early autumn, as early as August on an established planting, and leave the mulch until spring. Truly this will be the lazy gardener's plant. People receiving dormant aphylla plants at regular iris-shipping time feel they have been cheated, often writing to say they are dead. Imbricata seems to have some of the same habits as aphylla.” Wilma Greenlee, Illinois.

MEDIAN TIDBITS

BEE WARBURTON

We have been hoping that somebody would notice our bow to our predecessors in the matter of our title. Twenty odd years ago the Bulletin carried a “Tidbits” column. It was just about that time that Bob Schreiner made the first cross of pumila with a tetraploid tall to be recorded in this country. Here is his account of this revolutionary cross:

“My first cross was from some pollen of Black Wings (which I picked when I was in California and carried in my satchel back to Minnesota.) I picked this pollen in Mr. Salbach's garden and had it on the way better than 18 days. Bringing it back to Minnesota I had one bloom on the Austrian form of pumila, from which I had an average set of seedlings. I did save one plant, the color was about what one would expect, a sort of dark violet with nice flaring falls, stature like the other Medians. Since the color was not too distinct or different from other good chamaeiris, like Marocain, for instance, I never considered it as a commercial. I then selfed this plant and obtained a hybrid I still grow and a plant of which I sent to Dr. Randolph a number of years ago. It's a nice plant but nothing startling.

"This work was done just prior to 1942. To my knowledge no one had knowingly crossed TB tetraploids with the species *pumila* up to this time. Paul Cook then followed with the cross of San Francisco x *pumila*. He did use to a considerable degree the various seedlings he raised from the 5 or so plants I had sent him of the Austrian *pumila*.

"There is some question in my mind that way back early in iris history, two, and possibly three other people may have made this cross. The iris (dwarf) Schneekuppe (G&K) seems to me to act somewhat as if it has an influence of *pumila*. A second source that I wonder about is the actual work of Mr. Caparne. There is some confusion in the later years about some of his records but I seem to recall in one of the very first iris bulletins an article by him in which he talks about the cross of Amas (tetraploid) with some of the dwarfs! But this is in part conjecture on my part and would take some pretty good research to dig up. Actually, you know Caparne's place in the iris world was not his work in dwarfs but his work on Intermediates and there has always been the feeling that the German firm of Goos & Koennoeman may have obtained material of his from one source or another and re-named it with those various Norse Mythological names.

"It was only with regret that with the war I had to give up this work. I have never been able to get back and do much in it since, though I do have a few median seedlings in the test plot right now that do intrigue me."

This year the accent is still on the use of aphylla for breeding Medians in all classes. Here are some remarks from Fitz Randolph:

"The crosses of the 48 chromosome aphyllas with the 48 chromosome tall and dwarfs could open up a whole new field of unlimited potentialities, and again they might be rather disappointing. Having pronounced fall dormancy like other northern species, the aphyllas should be very winter hardy, but their growth habits in my garden have been rather disappointing; for one thing they seem to be slow increasers and not entirely disease resistant. Rigid selection within sib progenies could correct these deficiencies.

"For those who are interested in the grace and charm of the *Gracilis* type of branched dwarfs it should not be difficult to get them from intercrosses of aphylla and *Thisbe* or from these crossed with some of the smaller flowered 40-chromosome dwarfs. Since *Gracilis* is a 44-chromosome variety it must have had a 40-chromosome dwarf as one parent if aphylla was the other parent.

"Aphylla or *Thisbe* should be crossed with *pumila* to produce a new race of 40-chromosome dwarfs. What will happen when these are crossed with the *pumila*-talls remains to be seen; it ought to be a hum-dinger of a cross to enrich what is now brewing in the 40-chromosome pot."

Our Members Write . . .

BALANCE WHEEL—

This last issue is colossal! Too bad such a high proportion of it had to be for hybridizers. It's the kind of thing which influences many to leave the next issue un-opened!

News of dwarfs, Medians, Arils, spurias, et al. is far more attractive to the rank and file than "news about work" with them, as the latter usually means hybridizing.

It is good—very good—to be no longer a Society for tall bearded irises; but I question the advantage of being considered a society for scientists only!—or even chiefly!

There still are people who want to know which are the best varieties (other types than tall), what they are like, and how they should be treated instead of being given lists of their ancestors plus what John Jones is doing with them in hybridization!

HARRIETTE R. HALLOWAY
832 Madison Avenue
Plainfield, New Jersey

FIRST REPORT—

The seedling shown in the enclosed Polaroid photo germinated in February, 1957; the photo was made May 11, 1957.

On April 21, 1957 this seedling had three leaves and was six inches high when I sprayed the foliage with 100 ppm Gibberellic Acid (Notts). I had treated it seven days earlier with a Rapid-Gro and Terramycin solution. In 1956 the seed bed was treated with a Hyponex, Transplantone and Terramycin solution.

Physical data:

Seed planted—early 1956

Date of germination—February 1957

Date of Gibberellic application—
April 21, 1957

Plant dimensions May 11, 1957

Overall height of stalk and bud,
eleven inches

Maximum foliage height, eight
inches



Maximum fan width, three and
one-half inches

Leaf width, three-eighths to one-
half inch

Increase—none apparent at pres-
ent.

The foliage suffered some minor dam-
age in a recent hail storm.

Another seedling which germinated at
same time was also treated with Gib-
berelin (100ppm) and has developed
8" foliage also.

Some 1956 seedlings were also sprayed
with Gibberellic Acid, but the effect of
this treatment, (if any), is not discernible
at present.

Your comments concerning this un-
usual plant development will be greatly
appreciated.

CAROL R. DAMOTH
2129 Eastlawn
Detroit 15, Michigan

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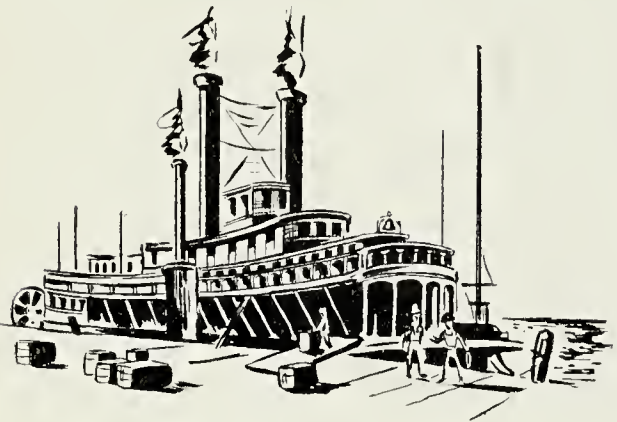

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BULLETIN *of the* AMERICAN
NUMBER 147 IRIS
1957 Awards SOCIETY
And Honors OCTOBER, 1957

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

A non-profit institution incorporated Feb. 2, 1927, in the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. By the terms of the Charter, the Corporation has no stockholders and exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the IRIS.

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Geddes Douglas, *Editor*; Katherine Heinig, Adelaide Peterson, and Peggy Grey, *Associate Editors*.

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Publishing office, 3902 Hillsboro Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the act of March 3, 1879. \$5.00 the Year. Additional copies, 50 cents each to members.

FRONTISPIECE: Butterscotch Kiss (Plough) a new creation in crinkled buff and orchid, was awarded an H.C. in 1956 and an H.M. in 1957. Also, it was voted the outstanding new iris in Region 13.

The President's Corner

THIS BULLETIN will go to press before the Fall Meeting of the Board at the St. Louis Headquarters. It is therefore impossible for me to give you a complete progress report before the various committee Chairmen make their Annual reports.

There are several things that I am able to comment on, however, in relation to the progress of the Society. Our membership has now passed the 5600 mark, and we are still growing. For this we are thankful because it makes it possible for us to report to you that we are in sounder financial condition than we have been in the past, and we are looking forward to the new year with hopes of having all of our anticipated projects properly financed from Society Funds.

The copy for the new book on iris, to be published by the Society, is all in the hands of the Editor, Dr. Randolph. The Editorial Committee is now in the process of negotiating for the publication of the book and it is hoped that it will be ready for sale by next summer. Dr. Randolph and his fellow workers have done an excellent job with this book. I am sure it will be one of which we can be justly proud.

Mr. Harold Knowlton and his committee are making real progress on the new 1959 Check-List. They have undertaken a tremendous job and will need the enthusiastic co-operation of the Society with their work. The task is in such detail that only a few will be able to help with the mechanical part of the work but you can all share by giving what information you have regarding various Registrations when called upon to do so.

A new committee has recently been appointed to study the possibility of making better use of the AIS seal. Some folks have requested a seal or emblem for the Society. We have one that has been overlooked in recent years. A committee composed of Fred Cassebeer, Jack Durance, and Gordon Plough have been asked to work on this project.

The Test Garden Committee is hard at work and we hope to have a report from them by the end of the year. Those interested in Classification are making further studies and it is hoped that agreement will be reached by the great majority by the time of the Fall Board Meeting.

One final word should be said concerning the visit of the W. F. Scotts and Mrs. Helen McCaughey to New Zealand. They will be in New Zealand, representing us, at the time you receive this Bulletin. Scotty is to be the guest speaker at the Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Iris Society this year and, of course, Helen will have along her usual good humor and bag of tricks. We wish them and any other folks that may go a bon voyage. We're sure they will come back full of enthusiasm and new ideas.

MARION R. WALKER, *President*

AWARDS AND HONORS 1957

THE DYKES MEMORIAL MEDAL
THE AWARD OF MERIT
THE MARY SWORDS DEBAILLON AWARD
THE CAPARNE AWARD
THE ERIC NIES AWARD
HONORABLE MENTION
HIGH COMMENDATION



THE JUDGES' CHOICE



THE 1957 POPULARITY POLL

The Society has 525 Accredited Garden Judges for 1957, and 463 of them cast on-time ballots this year. In addition, sixteen of our Honorary Judges and one Foreign Judge cast ballots, bringing the total ballots tabulated to 480, compared with 452 last year. If the Awards Committee receives any better co-operation from the Judges, it will require additional help in compiling the results! Consider these statistics:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Votes cast for the Dykes	447	463
For the Debaillon Award	74	75
For the Caparne Award	203	191
For the Nies Award	200	179
Varieties voted for H.M. (TB)	893	907
Other than Tall Bearded	186	191
Varieties voted for H.C.	900	933
Breeders of H.C. candidates	201	242
Received H.M. (Tall Bearded)	64	57
Received H.M. (other)	21	22
Received H.C.	94	115

Of particular interest is the voting record on the Debaillon Award. This indicates a sustained interest in a very special kind of irises outside the homeland of the kind. There are fourteen Accredited Garden Judges in the state of Louisiana, which comprises Region 10. This year nine of them cast on-time ballots, so the Debaillon competition attracted 66 voters from other areas. Quite a tribute to the Louisiana varieties, and an indication of their growing popularity.

Subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors at their regular Fall Meeting, the 1957 Award winners are:

THE DYKES MEMORIAL MEDAL

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Violet Harmony	Mrs. Franklin Lowry	108
	<i>Runners-up</i>	
Palomino	David F. Hall	73
White Peacock	Mrs. Douglas Pattison	41
Happy Birthday	David F. Hall	34
Cliffs of Dover	Orville Fay	32

THE MARY SWORDS DEBAILLON AWARD

Blue Chip	Mrs. Alex Smith	13
	<i>Runners-up</i>	
Pink Caprice	Sidney P. DuBose	9
Gay Deceiver	Mrs. Hattie B. Clark	9
Ruth Dormon	Miss Caroline Dormon	8

THE CAPARNE AWARD

Path of Gold	E. L. Hodson	27
	<i>Runners-up</i>	
Veri Gay	Walter Welch	20
Little Mohee	Miss Vivian Grapes	16

THE ERIC NIES AWARD

Sunny Day	H. P. Sass	33
	<i>Runners-up</i>	
White Heron	Carl Milliken	29
Larksong	Eric Nies	28

THE AWARD OF MERIT

Swan Ballet	Tell Muhlestein	232
Techny Chimes	Brother Charles	151
Black Taffeta	Mrs. Gertrude S. McDonald	134
Regina Maria	Mrs. Georgia Hinkle	119
Native Dancer	Orville Fay	108
Cascadian	Jack G. Linse	108
Deep Black	Paul Cook	102
Queen's Lace	Tell Muhlestein	100
Crispette	Robert Schreiner	90
Harbor Blue	Robert Schreiner	83
Pink Enchantment	Tell Muhlestein	81
Foxfire	E. R. Fox	79
	<i>Runners-up</i>	
Lavanesque	Robert Schreiner	76
Big Game	Orville Fay	71

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Belle Meade	Jesse Wills	69
Celestia	John Pierce	68
Patrician	H. F. Hall	68
South Pacific	Kenneth Smith	67
The Citadel	Edward Watkins	66
Golden Hawk	Kenneth Smith	63
Beechleaf	Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge	61
Gene Wild	Tom Craig	61
June Bride	David F. Hall	61
Lady Rogers	Guy Rogers	58
Top Hat	Robert Schreiner	58

HONORABLE MENTION

(Tall Bearded Varieties)

Violet Haven	Reynolds	50
Lynn Hall	D. Hall	39
Frost & Flame	D. Hall	34
Golden Garland	D. Hall	33
Glittering Amber	Hamblen	28
Inverness	E. & A. Watkins	26
Memphis Lass	Schortman	26
Nashborough	Wills	26
Beth Corey	Edw. Watkins	25
Frilly Fringes	Brother Charles	25
Garnet Royal	Corey	25
Bronze Bell	Schreiner	24
Butterscotch Kiss	Plough	24
Flying High	Waters	24
Mohr Haven	Reynolds	23
Flying Squadron	Buttrick	22
Luscious	Carney	21
Angeline	Solomon	20
Garden Gold	D. Hall	20
My Happiness	Sass	20
White Bouquet	Hinkle	20
Crystal White	Nesmith	19
Heathermist	Lowry	19
Purple Haven	Reynolds	19
Cherito	Corey	18
Azure Haven	Reynolds	17
Cinnamac	Hopson	17
Grand Teton	De Forest	17
Broadway Star	Schreiner	16

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Gay Welcome	Coppedge	16
Pretty Gay	Plough	16
Rose Sails	Pierce	16
Shiloh	Wills	16
Gay Princess	O. Brown	15
Golden Crown	Kleinsorge	15
Tallchief	De Forest	15
Channel Islands	Walker	14
Gail	Jensen	14
Marion Marlowe	C. Benson	14
Baby's Bonnet	Baker	14
Ivory Work	Wills	14
Caribou Trail	Plough	13
Lady Elsie	Lyon	13
Lipstick	Fay	13
Marion	Dubes	13
Oriental Pearl	Lyon	13
Sweet Afton	Lowry	13
Celestial Snow	Brother Charles	12
Golden Valley	O. Brown	12
Lois Craig	Craig	12
Land's End	Watkins	12
Pink Chimes	D. Hall	12
Raven Country	Muhlestein	12
Ruffled Starlight	Hamblen	12
Soo-preme-soo	Dubes	12
Top Favorite	Schreiner	12
Waxing Moon	Fay	12

HONORABLE MENTION

Varieties other than Tall Bearded

Louisiana Irises

Dora Dey	Arny	6
Her Highness	Levingston	7
Persian Pink	C. Dormom	5

Dwarf Bearded Irises

Blue Frost	Doriot	9
Brite	P. Cook	5
Little Joe	Welch	8
Mumbo	Zickler	9
Pogo	Douglas	5

Intermediate Bearded Irises

Allah	Doriot	6
Cloud Fluff	Greenlee	5

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Florinda	P. Cook	5
Small Wonder	Douglas	5
Tinkerbelle	Douglas	8
Yellow Dresden	Albright	5
Yum Yum	Albright	6
<i>Spuria Irises</i>		
Blue Nightshade	Walker	13
Driftwood	Walker	19
Orange Delight	Walker	8
Ruth Nies Cabeen	Nies	10
Sunlit Sea	Walker	6
<i>Siberian Irises</i>		
White Swirl	Cassebeer	6
<i>Onco Irises</i>		
Persian Bronze	Austin	5

HIGH COMMENDATION

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Albright	Two Bits	7
Baker	Wayward Wind (51-71)	7
H. Bartholomew	53.24B	5
C. Benson	Bartow Lammert (54-18A)	7
	Mary Pickford	7
	55-17	5
	57-1	6
	57-41	5
Branch	Pink Sunset (5547)	6
Brees	55-13	8
Bro. Charles	51-52	5
	56-49	6
O. Brown	6-20-A1	8
	6-21-B3	5
Buttrick	Concordtown	13
	54-6	5
	54-69	12
Conger	W. B. MacMillan	6
P. Cook	7854	13
	11155	5
	12555	11
	19255	5
Coppedge	Magic Halo	5
Corey	111-T-1	14
	16-T-1	6
J. Craig	Golden Gladiator (B-73)	7

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Crosby	55-3A	6
	56-10	5
	56-12C	7
R. Davidson	Truly Violet	6
De Fussi	602-0	6
Doriot	8-56	5
Dubes	53-7-1	17
Emery	57-22	8
Failor	17-54	13
Faught	5-T-1	5
Fay	50-22	16
	Arctic Flame (56-13)	5
Fischer	39-28	6
Fleck	55-13A	5
Fox	52-47	8
Gatty	Saint Jude	5
Grinter	Blue Grotto	6
Hamblen	Enchanted	7
	Valimar	9
	Blush Pink	5
D. Hall	56-13	5
	56-52	6
	57-50	5
	Curl'd Cloud	5
Hinkle		8
Knowlton	51-H-21A	8
	53-100	14
Lowry	52-3A	5
	54-22	8
	55-8	13
Luihn	Mohrning Haze	9
McClanahan	53-6	6
C. Morgan	495-1A	5
Muhlestein	56-11F	7
	56-44	6
Nash	24-2057	5
J. Nelson	Duke of Burgundy	7
Nesmith	54-42A	10
Noyd	Striped Butterfly	7
Olson	50-1D	5
Overstreet	56-1Q	5
Millice	Rhapsody in Blue	7
D. Palmer	46-56-B	5
	102-56-A	7
	248-56-A	5

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Parsons	75	7
Pierce	C-1	11
	C-2	7
	57-1	5
Plato	Skylight	8
Plough	Hindu Wand (53-40-4)	7
Randolph	Exotic Blue (51223-5)	5
Reynolds	Fluted Haven (489-A)	7
Ricker	53-129	9
Robinson	54-40	11
Rogers	Purple Shadows (51-139)	10
Glenn Rogers	52-55	7
	52-57-B	5
Rohman	54-41	8
Sass	53-262	5
Sass-Graham	55-209	5
C. Schirmer	T-26	5
	278-B	7
	X-23	6
Scharff	58-28-86	29
Schliefer	52-33	5
Schortman	1-256	6
	4-59	21
Schreiner	Salem (K-590-B)	7
	M-289-1	11
	Olympic Torch	5
C. Smith	56-46	7
K. Smith	54-3	6
Strange	54-1	5
Tompkins	High Barbaree (55-54)	7
	All Aglow (55-108)	10
	55-157	6
	56-53	8
Walker	11-D-56	5
Wallace	Cherokee Rose	5
Waters	LB-56	6
	256-W	6
	1056-W	10
	LY-56	7
Watkins	53-38	6
Welch	N-510	5
Whiting	54-15	13
Williams	56-13	5
Wills	Ellen Buckner	7

THE JUDGES' CHOICE

Of Very New Varieties, 1957

This balloting invariably arouses criticism, and it is indeed open to criticism. The intent of the ballot is to point out those very new varieties, not yet having wide distribution, which the Garden Judges select as their own particular favorites. In order to have a standard source of names for the ballot, the Honorable Mention list of the current year and the previous year are used. This means that each iris which receives H.M. will appear on the ballot two years. These are the new things which the Judges have selected as the best, by awarding them the Honorable Mention. During these two years they are not eligible for any other honors, so this balloting in no way interferes with any official voting.

The ballot has its faults. Last year the Awards Committee asked for suggestions for improving the quality of the results. One of the most persistent complaints is that the results are largely a measure of distribution, and not a measure of enthusiasm. Several excellent suggestions were received, including one very good one all the way from New Zealand. However, improvement seems to hinge upon the assignment of rank to each chosen variety, or upon the assignment of weight to a number of varieties seen and not seen. Several variations of these things were suggested and undoubtedly they would give more accurate results. However, the tabulating would then become so tedious that the work might outweigh the value of the results.

It is important that the results of this balloting be available as early in the season as possible, so that the fanciers of the new things may consider purchases in the current season. The Awards Committee is faced with several choices. It can leave the contest as it is, or modify it along one of the several lines suggested. These alternatives will be discussed at the Director's Meeting this fall. Meanwhile, the members may accept the results with whatever grains of salt they deem advisable.

The ballot this year listed 119 varieties, each of which received H.M. either this year or last year. Each Garden Judge was asked to select not less than ten and not more than fifteen favorites. The rule for not less than ten eliminates judges who have been unable to see a representative number of the new things in the current season. The maximum number of fifteen represents about half the number of varieties the average good judge probably has seen enough times to know each one pretty well. Ballots listing fewer than ten or more than fifteen were not counted. 373 on-time ballots were received. The favorite 25, including ties, are:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
1.	Taholah	111	16.	Melodrama	50
2.	Eleanor's Pride	96	17.	Annette	48
3.	Gold Cup	85		Rose Sails	48
4.	Star Fire	83	18.	Purple Haven	47
5.	Violet Haven	75	19.	Full Reward	45
6.	Fleeta	70	20.	Fortune's Gift	44
	Galilee	70		Lantana	44
7.	Violet Hills	69		Midnight Blue	44
8.	Front Page	65		Total Eclipse	44
9.	Lynn Hall	64		Witch Doctor	44
10.	Pastella	62	21.	May Magic	42
11.	Dreamy	61		Sassafras	42
	Trim	61		Surprise Party	42
12.	Patience	60	22.	Hermit Thrush	41
13.	Bazaar	57	23.	Lady Elsie	39
	Constant Comment	57		Luscious	39
	Nomohr	57	24.	Golden Crown	38
	Snow Goddess	57	25.	Concord River	37
14.	Dotted Swiss	55		Frost & Flame	37
15.	Orchid Ruffles	52		Nashborough	37

POPULARITY POLL, 1957

The Seventeenth Official Symposium

This is the annual balloting in which every member is urged to take part. The Ballot this year contained 408 varieties, and each member was asked to select his favorite 25. The important feature of the SYMPOSIUM is that it is a selection of *favorites*, varieties which have proved their worth in garden use. Relatively few novelties find their way onto this Favorite 100 list. The newest varieties on the list have been tested several years, and the oldest have been in wide use for as long as thirty years. These are varieties which should do well in all soils, in all climates where tall bearded irises will grow.

While the balloting for the Official Honors is primarily for the benefit of the AIS membership, this selection of the Favorite 100 can be said to be a service for all gardeners, everywhere. A new gardener, making a raw start, could do no better than to select his first irises from this list. Indeed, many do. No long-time favorites have been barred from this list by not being on the printed ballot. Each member is invited to list five varieties not on the ballot, in addition to his choice of the favorite 25 listed on the ballot.

This year's balloting marks a turning point in the general level of

acceptability for the list. Heretofore not more than perhaps six new varieties have “made” the list in any one year. But this year there are fourteen new varieties on the list, and fourteen old favorites had to make room for them. The displaced old-timers are still excellent performers, but improvements in color and form have finally overtaken them.

The newcomers, on the list for the first time, are: Techny Chimes (55), Cascadian (56), Black Taffeta (59), Regina Maria (69), Queen’s Lace (77), Crispette (78), Majorette (78), Foxfire (84), Wedding Bouquet (91), Big Game (94), Ebony Echo (95), Native Dancer (95), Harbor Blue (97), and Dark Boatman (100).

Those they replace are: China Maid, Cloud Castle, Danube Wave, Grand Canyon, Indiana Night, Lynn Langford, Master Charles, Prairie Sunset, Pretender, Rainbow Room, Russet Wings, Staten Island, Three Oaks, Vatican Purple.

The Favorite 100 this year, their standings last year, and the votes cast in 1957 for each, are:

<i>Position</i>		<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Position</i>		<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
1957	1956			1957	1956		
1	1	Truly Yours	728	26	14	Blue Shimmer	271
2	3	Happy Birthday	643	27	18	Snow Flurry	259
3	4	Mary Randall	607	28	41	Starshine	255
4	5	Palomino	587	29	37	Zantha	254
5	19	Blue Sapphire	548	30	44	Top Flight	245
6	24	First Violet	476	31	85	Cliffs of Dover	242
7	6	Argus Pheasant	468	32	17	Minnie Colquitt	241
8	2	Ola Kala	466	33	21	Amandine	237
9	16	Sable Night	428	34	100	June Meredith	222
10	12	Pierre Menard	427	35	39	Jane Phillips	217
11	31	Violet Harmony	425	—	38	Thotmes III	217
12	13	Pinnacle	418	37	34	Spanish Peaks	214
13	8	Elmohr	402	38	94	Cathedral Bells	213
14	20	Limelight	380	—	36	Chantilly	213
15	7	Chivalry	366	40	64	White Peacock	209
16	11	Lady Mohr	362	41	27	Wabash	207
17	23	Inca Chief	355	42	68	Lady Ilse	205
18	10	New Snow	350	43	30	Cahokia	204
19	9	Blue Rhythm	302	44	26	Sable	203
20	33	Frances Craig	300	45	28	Great Lakes	199
21	22	Char Maize	293	—	47	Melody Lane	199
22	34	Black Hills	288	47	32	Cherie	198
23	60	Swan Ballet	285	48	54	Tranquility	192
24	15	Desert Song	283	49	42	Cascade Splendor	191
25	63	Rehobeth	278	50	40	Solid Gold	189

<i>Position</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Votes</i>
1957	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957
51	46 Cloudcap	188	—	66 Blumohr	129
52	56 Ballerina	187	77	New Queen's Lace	128
53	25 Helen McGregor	176	78	New Crispette	127
—	47 Port Wine	176	—	New Majorette	127
55	New Techny Chimes	170	—	70 Raspberry Ribbon	127
56	New Cascadian	169	81	72 Lady Boscawen	125
57	29 Solid Mahogany	168	82	90 Helen Collingwood	124
58	67 Gold Sovereign	166	83	55 Pink Cameo	123
59	New Black Taffeta	165	84	New Foxfire	122
60	79 Caroline Jane	158	—	69 Black Forest	122
—	43 Pink Formal	158	86	59 Rocket	120
62	76 Party Dress	157	87	61 Sunset Blaze	118
63	50 Mulberry Rose	156	88	87 Paradise Pink	117
64	88 May Hall	155	89	58 Bryce Canyon	115
65	47 Extravaganza	154	—	52 Ranger	115
66	85 Sierra Skies	153	91	New Wedding Bouquet	114
67	45 Dreamcastle	152	92	73 Cloth of Gold	113
68	56 Temple Bells	151	—	74 Pretty Quadroon	113
69	New Regina Maria	142	94	New Big Game	111
70	78 Mystic Melody	137	95	New Ebony Echo	109
71	77 Frances Kent	134	—	New Native Dancer	109
72	62 Casa Morena	133	97	New Harbor Blue	107
73	50 Blue Valley	132	98	83 Firecracker	100
—	53 Golden Russet	132	—	93 Ruffled Organdy	100
75	65 Amigo	129	100	New Dark Boatman	98
			—	86 Maytime	98

Total ballots voted: 1320

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LAFAYETTE, LA.

Iris Missouriensis and Iris Longipetala

B. LEROY DAVIDSON

Apogoniris (Rhizomatous plants; flower segments without beards):
Longipetalae Series, consisting of *Iris longipetala* Herbert.

Iris missouriensis Nuttall.

var. *pelogonus* Goodding.

var. *arizonica* Dykes.

The moist upland valleys and plains of our western states become seas of violet-blue in late spring with the flowering of the great colonies of the wild irises found there. Strangely enough, although the two species which comprise this display were among the first of the western native irises to be described and recognized as species, they are the least known, and are seldom seen in gardens. These are *Iris missouriensis* and *Iris longipetala*, which together constitute the Series Longipetalae of the Apogons or beardless irises, and which are found only in our continent.

The members of the two species are indigenous to no less than twelve of our western states and wherever moisture conditions are to their liking they occur by the thousands of clumps in vast colonies, which may be many acres in extent. The range, generally speaking, is the relatively arid inter-mountain states. Occasionally there is confusion among novice collectors with one or another of the species with some member of the Californicae Series, particularly *Iris douglasiana*, which grows further west, between the Sierras and Cascades and the Coast Ranges, on the vast Pacific Slope, down to the ocean. This difference in range would be quite definitive were it not for the fact of an occasional outlying colony of *Iris missouriensis* in the same geographical area, and the fact also that *Iris longipetala* is confined to a relatively small range centering about San Francisco Bay right in the heart of the *Iris douglasiana* range.

Botanically there are small but important differences that serve to distinguish the members of Longipetalae and Californicae; in general, the Longipetalae are more robust in plant, rhizome, and flower, and further, the stems grow stiffly erect from the rhizomes and are nearly naked of any cauline or stem-borne leaves. They very much resemble in stem, flower, and capsule the Siberian garden hybrids. In form of flower they may be gracefully drooping or widely flaring; the foliage is spikily erect, may be shorter than the stem, though is usually equal to it or exceeds it slightly, and may or may not display the red base as do the leaves of the majority of the Californicae species. In addition, the characteristic pattern of purple veins on a white ground is not usual in that group of irises.



Plate I. Some Variations in Form in *Iris missouriensis* Nuttall. A. Typical flower of the Ellensburg Series, col. Kittitas Co., Washington, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. B. A broadly flaring flower with erect claspings standards, $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. C. A flower with flaring tucked falls and open rigid standards, $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. D, E, F. Long-lanceolate standards, Short-lanceolate standards, and Long spatulate standards, respectively, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. G. Narrow-lanceolate falls, white with white median ridge and yellow median-margin, the yellow broken into veins over the blade of the falls, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. H. Broad-lanceolate falls, colored typically creamy-white with precise pattern of violet-blue veins. This form is full and undulating at the margins, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. MISS BLUEJAY, one of the Ellensburg Series.



Plate II. Plant Characters in Various *Iris missouriensis* Nuttall. A. Stem with one atypical cauline leaf borne about six inches above rhizome, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. B. Capsule with seeds, showing typical arrangement of spathe-valves indicated by scars, seed and cross section of capsule, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. C. Seed, natural size. D. Typical arrangement of leaves and flowering stem, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. E. Inflorescence with one atypically separated spathe-valve, $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. F. Typical arrangement of inflorescence, $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. G. Rhizome at resting stage in fall, showing new buds with short leaves formed, but yet unrooted, $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size.

The nearest relatives of the Longipetalae seem to be the Ensatae of Asia, there being great similarity in appearance of every part of the plants, the root-systems and rhizomes, the flowers, the capsules, and the seed. The foliage of *Iris ensata* differs only in its being lax and drooping in a graceful manner at about two-thirds of its height; thus, a clump of *Iris ensata* appears fountain-like, rather than spikily erect. It seems most likely that both the Californicae and Longipetalae, and the Sibericae and Ensatae as well, spring from a common ancestor, and the suggestion that *Iris setosa* or its prototype played any appreciable part in their development seems illogical, as the Laevigatae, Virginicae, and Hexagonae bear much more morphological resemblance to that species. The similarities of chromosome counts in most cases bear this out, Californicae, most of the Sibiricae, and Ensatae having been counted alike as $2n=40$, whereas *Iris missouriensis* falls short with $2n=38$ and *Iris longipetala* has a much higher count which needs to be verified. The report that *Iris montana*, or as we know it today, variety *pelogonus* of *Iris missouriensis*, had a similar number also needs verification, as it must have surely been made on a misnamed plant. Those which more nearly resemble *Iris setosa* have a most diverse complexity of chromosome counts.

***Iris Longipetala* Herbert 1841**

Iris longipetala is indigenous to the small area in central coastal California centering about San Francisco Bay, and this fact, since its near relatives thrive only in the dry atmosphere of the inter-mountain plains, poses a question. Like the colonies of *Iris missouriensis* west of the Sierras and Cascades, it probably remains as a relic of a time when the climatic conditions were conducive to its being much more widespread. Unlike *Iris missouriensis*, which seeks rich bottom-land, *Iris longipetala* is found on well-drained hillsides, and usually on the east and north slopes, at least the large colonies remaining today are found so, though likely it has always been this way, as much of the low land in the area is subject to periodic flooding at unseasonal times. Prior to civilization's covering a large part of its habitat with vast cities of the San Francisco and East Bay areas, it was more plentiful than it is today. It is referred to as the robust member and the remainder of the Longipetalae are called the slighter members. Truthfully, the colonies of *Iris longipetala* today display a wide variation of plants as far as size and stocky proportion are concerned, some of the plants being comparable in every respect as regards size and coloration to typical plants of *Iris missouriensis*. Only a chromosome count could determine which to call them.

The similarity of the two species is pointed up in that a single colony in Mendocino County California, described by several authorities as *Iris longipetala* has been identified by yet other authorities as *Iris missouriensis*. Counting chromosomes is a difficult resort in determining a

species, yet in this case may be the only way. From a purely morphological standpoint there is little difference to be seen in the two. If *Iris longipetala* is the stockier, it is at a slight sacrifice to its gracefulness, from an aesthetic viewpoint. Botanically, the major difference is in that its foliage is evergreen through the winter months, this quality being a relative thing, as it is completely brown and dry through the summer in the areas where it grows, commencing new growth with the first fall rains, and since its homeland is quite frost-free, continues to grow all winter, and even retains this trait when transplanted to a colder climate, though to a lesser extent. Color variation is less among this species than in *Iris missouriensis*. There is a rare collected albino in the Northwest Test Garden for Western American Irises in Seattle, Washington, and one with a large blotch or signal of apricot-yellow over the center of the blade of the fall, giving a bronzy color effect where it overlays the purple veins, quite a striking flower. Some plants bearing as many as eight flowers in the terminal spathes are also in the Test Garden.

The plant was first described in 1841 by William Herbert from plants growing near Monterey, and is one of the few irises never to have had any synonymous names confusing its identity, possibly because of its limited range and lack of notable variation.

***Iris Missouriensis* Nuttall 1834**

Iris missouriensis is by far the most numerous and widespread of the two Longipetalae species, found from the Black Hills of South Dakota to Puget Sound in Washington; from the mountains of western New Mexico to the mountains of southern California; and south of the border, in the very high mountains of the northern State of Sonora, Mexico. Although occurring in the counties of Washington and Montana which border Canada, it has never been verified as occurring north of the border. It may be the most populous Apogon species existent, for it will cover acres of meadow solidly, if allowed to, and is considered a weed by stockmen because of its invasive habits.

It may be a slender plant of a foot or slightly less, or may grow to three feet, bearing from two to four flowers in the terminal spathes, or more in certain forms. The color is typically white or whitish, with a precise network of blue-purple veins on the falls, the blue pigment suffusing the standards to cover them almost evenly, usually a paler tint than the falls, and coloring the style-arms in a marbled or "pearly" manner. White flowers are not infrequent among the populations, but other than variation in the intensity of the color, notably different color forms seem to be lacking to the casual observer. Several years of scrutiny of some of the large colonies of type missouriensis have uncovered some fine deep purples, without the white background: a colony of particularly large and striking flowers in Kittitas County, Washington; a

meadow populated with perhaps ten-percent white-flowered individuals in Adams County, Washington; and an area in Whitman County, Washington, where the occurrence of solid purple color is not infrequent. In many areas, notably in northern California, the populations are of slight and quite delicate small-flowered individuals, seldom growing to a foot.

Described as the "upland slender form of *Iris longipetala*," this species displays variations not to be found among the plants of that Bay-area species, notably the two-headed flowering stem. Although authorities state that *Iris longipetala* will often produce, in addition to the terminal head of three or usually four flowers, a secondary or lateral head of some few more, a search of herbaria and of the hills of San Mateo and Marin Counties, has not disclosed any specimen having this character. However, plants of *Iris missouriensis* type, and not from the locality where Dykes' plant of *Iris arizonica* originated, are observed from such widely separated stations as Washington, Colorado, California, and Arizona; all producing at least one single flower in the widely separated outer spathe-valve, located at some distance down the stem from the terminal head.

There are some isolated outlying colonies of *Iris missouriensis* which are of scientific interest, leading to the belief that both in the southwest and northwest ranges it is receding because conditions are not as favorable as formerly. Such colonies in California are at Lake Cuyamaca in San Diego County, Mount Pinos in Ventura County, and the Bear Lakes area in the San Bernardino Mountains of San Bernardino County. In Washington, these colonies are in an area of heaviest rainfall, yet precisely spotted in the rain-shadow of the Olympic Mountains, so that the moisture conditions are to their liking, though possibly it was much more plentiful at a time when the area was not as wet as it is today, the opposite condition to that found in the California stations, where the difficulty is sufficient water to maintain colonies. Nevertheless the small colonies at Sequim in Clallam County, and on Whidby Island, in Island County, may have disappeared for yet another reason, recent search having failed to re-locate them. Both were confined to rather small areas suited to agricultural purposes, and since they do not tolerate being plowed, may be gone, or remain, if at all, only scattered along fence-rows and roadsides. A plant from each station is growing in the Northwest Test Garden however, remaining as relics of these two vanished colonies.

There are several references in the literature to a yellow-flowered form of this species. Some herbarium specimens take on a yellowish tint, possibly the source of these stories. Particularly in Montana, but in other northern colonies, the ground color is much more cream or a very pale yellow than it is white, and here an "albino" would appear, without anthocyanin, the purple pigment of irises, as a solidly colored cream

or pale yellow. A report of a yellow colony high in the Arizona mountains remains unverified. The one collected plant in the Northwest Test Garden which approached yellow was a white one from the aforementioned Adams County, Washington, colony, in which the golden border of the medianridge had "broken" to suffuse the center of the flower a very rich buff-yellow. Unfortunately it did not survive collection.

Variability in the Eastern Range

The variation found in *Iris missouriensis* is in every conceivable direction; from dimensional differences and proportions of rootstock, stem, leaf, flower, and capsule; to color of foliage blades and bases, color of flowers, the aforementioned number of flowers, and the relative positions of the spathe-valves, which character is taken in all irises as being very important in species-determination. The morphology of seeds alone remains constant, and seed is seemingly identical to that of *Iris ensata*, with a wrinkled, roughened surface, in shape rather pyriform, in color medium to dark brown. Seed of *Iris longipetala* is similar, differs only in being larger.

The members of Longipetalae then are a varied lot. R. C. Foster has reduced the former species *Iris montana* and *Iris arizonica* to varieties of *Iris missouriensis*, since even within the defined ranges as species there was found such a confusion of morphological forms as to make their status as species quite illogical. The plant Nuttall described as *Iris montana* (though he never himself published it as a species, and Dykes gave him credit for the name) has now become *Iris missouriensis* variety *pelogonus* of Goodding, Leslie Goodding having described it prior to the time Dykes published Nuttall's name. The plant known as *Iris arizonica* by Dykes has now become the variety *arizonica* for reasons which shall follow. From time to time the bulletin of the AIS has in years past published reports from various investigators, most notably the late A. W. Mackenzie of Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the impossibility of trying to fit the specimens collected into the key set forth for separating them as species. Mr. Mackenzie wrote, "I salve my conscience by calling the whole thing the Missouriensis Complex," a most logical conclusion. Until further investigation, however, we shall follow Foster's nomenclature.

The "Pelogonus Group" seems to center in the Black Hills area and to spread from there to the south and west, with intergrades and colonies of typical missouriensis appearance occurring almost throughout the range. It differs from the type in its having only two flowers in the terminal spathes rather than the typical three or four, though it may on occasion produce three, and in being colored a pastel blue-purple rather than the white ground of the type, often veined deeper and sometimes having a spot-pattern or medallion of deeper color in the center of the blade of the fall. In addition, as we would expect of plants of the Great Plains, it is not as large in its parts. This seems easy enough to the average

person trying to identify what he has found, except type *missouriensis* may often produce only two flowers; the solidly-colored flower is not unknown, though is not common to it, and any or all the Longipetalae may produce plants as small and slender as any found in the range of the "Pelogonus Group."

The "Arizonica Group" is a highly controversial entity. Even in the type area there can be located no colonies that display constant factors attributed to it as a species by Dykes. In fact, it seems most doubtful if it should be given varietal rank. However it is a highly interesting form at least, as among its members are found the most floriferous of these irises, some producing in addition to the four terminal flowers, a secondary head of three or four, and a few have been known to produce yet a third even below that—a total of ten flowers per stem. From some stations in Arizona (Navajo and Apache Counties) these two-headed specimens pass the authorities among taxonomists as variety *pelogonus*, other characters being correct, and yet the two-headed inflorescence is never found in the population of the typical *pelogonus* of South Dakota and eastern Wyoming. One specimen observed bore its lateral head of flowers on its own stalk some inches in length, a true branched stem. Typically, the flowers of these are relatively small, but large ones are also known. This variety is said to be particularly drought-resistant, with roots penetrating deeper than others, although all Longipetalae are most able to resist drought to a marked degree, once they have become established. They all produce great quantities of seed and seem capable of self-fertilization. The capsules split only at the tips and remain erect "tuliplike" for several seasons, sometimes scattering a year's seed on the ground over several germination seasons.

There has been a confusion of synonomous names and invalid names applied to the members of the species, *Iris missouriensis*. First recognized by Thomas Nuttall as a distinct new species, it was described by him in 1834, the same year that he wrote the unpublished description of his *Iris montana*. It would seem then that he was undecided as to whether this latter was a distinct species, at all, or concluded it was not, after further observation. Herbert named *Iris caurina* and *Iris tolmeiana*, both synonymous names for *Iris missouriensis*, and which have no standing today. As with any species displaying such a variety of forms, the nomenclature has oftentimes been quite confused, mislabeling of plants and seeds having added to the muddling.

Hybrids and Registered Clones

Though numerous crosses have been attempted between the various members of the Apogoniris, from the time of Sir Michael Foster down to the present day, a period of well over fifty years, the successful results using the species of the Longipetalae have been few, if registrations are any indication. Foster registered the hybrid Tollong (or Tollon) from

the cross of *Iris tolmieana*, the name by which he knew *Iris missouriensis*, x *Iris longipetala*; it is, as would be expected, not very different from either, and intermediate, does not have the "evergreen" habit. It is in existence in England and here, a plant being in the test garden. Many breeders, notably Dykes and Amos Perry, followed this work with the Apogoniris in attempts to determine their relationship one to the other. Perry recorded many successes among these difficult crosses, and in a day before embryoculture, among them Montwat and Longwat, from crosses of *Iris montana* x *Iris watsoniana* and *Iris longipetala* x *Iris watsoniana*, respectively. These two hybrid plants no longer exist as far as is known. They were from crosses of the two series of western American irises, Californicae and Longipetalae, and although there has been the opportunity for at least one of them to have occurred in the wild, there is no indication that it ever has. Lena Lothrop wrote in the AIS bulletin of Carl Purdy's description of *Iris douglasiana* and *Iris longipetala* in close proximity to one another, each confined by soil and moisture to its own area, but close enough to have given hybrids, were it possible. Perry also produced the hybrid LONGSIB from *Iris longipetala* x *Iris sibirica*, existent today, there being a plant of it in the test garden. Described as frankly ugly, it is somewhat of a curiosity or breeder's triumph, one writer having written that it "appears to have been frosted just before emerging from the bud."

Registrations from the Northwest Test Garden are as follows, all collected *Iris missouriensis*:

Miss Bluejay—col. Kittitas Co., Washington; grows to over thirty inches with four very large flaring slightly ruffled flowers in a terminal; color a brilliant blue-purple veined onto white falls and only slightly paler on the standards and styles.

Miss Peacock—col. Albany County, Wyoming; tall large pelogonus type; two flaring light blue flowers in terminal; falls veined slightly and with veins converging to form a medallion or peacock-eye at the end of the median ridge on the blade of the falls.

Miss Pink Dove—col. Whitman County, Washington; medium size and height, to two feet; pastel pinkish-orchid veined onto creamy falls; standards and styles pale orchid pink, very minutely edged with a highlight of silver-white; four flowers in the terminal.

Miss Purple Finch—col. Whitman County, Washington; to two feet; large flowers of drooping form, solidly colored Bishop's Purple, the standards a shade lighter; four flowers in terminal.

Miss White Canary—col. Adams County, Washington; dainty white with a fine pattern of golden lines at the haft around the median-border of the falls, standards and styles white; twenty inches; four flowers in terminal.

D. M. Andrews of Boulder, Colorado, is credited with the only previous registrations of clones of any of the Longipetalae, his Snowbird

and Bluebird, recorded in 1922 with the AIS, and apparently belonging to the "Pelogonus Group," were selections collected near Boulder and are growing in the test garden.

Factors in Garden Culture

The often-heard report that *Iris missouriensis* is a bog plant is very much in error and probably accounts for many failures with trying to grow it, stemming from the observation of it, at flowering time, often standing half its height in water, for this is the time of the run-off from the snowfields above where it grows. But these same situations, could they be observed in summer, would be found completely parched dry, a fact that must be remembered in trying to grow any of these irises in the garden. They need not to stand in water ever, but given a heavy, fertile soil, as sunny a situation as is possible, and the opportunity to bake until the foliage is pale yellow-green in late summer, once established safely, they should make admirable self-sufficient garden subjects in any part of the country. They have a root system similar to that of the Siberians, and suffer alike in being disturbed, taking two years to re-establish a transplant. From then on, they increase rapidly to form matted clumps, which do not wander but stay compact, and need never be disturbed. A good compost or a "flood of rich humus-muck such as that cleaned from the bottom of the lily-pool is much to their liking. There is no conclusive evidence that they will not tolerate an acid soil, but as at least the majority of the habitat-area is alkaline, or at any rate, not highly acid, it seems safer to grow them under conditions which they enjoy in the wild. There is no reason to believe that *Iris longipetala* will not succeed as easily, as factually, its converse periods of growth and dormancy are but adjustments to the peculiar climate of its habitat.

In the garden these irises flower at the peak of the tall bearded season or just following, and precede the peak of the Siberian hybrids, extending the season of these more graceful irises. In those gardens where the dainty Siberians cannot successfully be grown because of heat and drought in summer, which is fatal to them, the iris of the Longipetalae should make admirable substitutes with their actual need for dryness in summer. A breeding program is being anticipated to add to the color range, the floriferousness, and to the pattern and form of flower of these, some of our most beautiful American wild-flowers.

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The author wishes to acknowledge the help of Mr. Homer Metcalfe, Dr. Lee W. Lenz, and the members of the Scientific Committee, and also the co-operation of the staffs of seventeen of our western herbaria.

More About Test Gardens

NORLAN C. HENDERSON, Ind.

Editor's Note: The pertinent question of whether or not the AIS should sponsor one or more official "Test Gardens" is apparently very much on the minds of the Bulletin's readers and contributors. Continuing the line of discussion in "Test Gardens" offered by C. W. Arny in the July Bulletin, is a further article printed herewith by Prof. Norlan C. Henderson, Huntington College, Huntington, Indiana, in which Mr. Henderson, Director of the Huntington College Botanical Garden, makes a definite proposal to the AIS.

Do We Really Want a Test Garden?

There have been a number of articles and letters published during the past few years on Iris Test Gardens. After reading these carefully and having discussed the matter with a number of hybridizers I have arrived at some fairly definite conclusions.

The latest article in the July issue of the Bulletin entitled "Test Gardens" by C. W. Arny gave a partial outline of what such a garden should be in order to be effective. In my opinion there are some other aspects which are also important.

First, any hybridizer who is breeding iris with the intention of producing a flower worthy of introduction (and certainly this is the goal of most hybridizers) wants the iris he or she produces to be seen by as many prospective customers and judges as possible. The hybridizer knows that in order to receive awards, which are the best recommendations to be had, an iris must be seen growing by the judges, and the sooner, the better.

Regional test gardens or display gardens are at best inadequate since they cannot of necessity offer the judges a complete picture of the hybridizing which is going on in all parts of the country. Most judges who are really interested in finding the better iris will travel to the main gardens within the region and thus keep up with the new iris in that region. However, these judges need some way of comparing the varieties developed in all other regions as well as their own.

This would seem impractical on a regional basis from the standpoint of the hybridizer alone. For no hybridizer wants to wait until he can supply all 23 regional test gardens with a new seedling and still have sufficient stock of his own to introduce. Too, a hybridizer dislikes parting with a single rhizome of something new and outstanding until, he feels that he has pretty well exhausted its breeding possibilities.

Therefore in the light of these considerations it would seem that the best solution would be to have one large test garden situated centrally

and under the best possible conditions. To this end, I would like to make the following proposition and present the following plan.

Mr. Arny says, "Locate the garden at some public institution, preferably an educational one, and open it to the public free of charge."

As Director of the Huntington College Botanical Garden, which has been a recognized garden since 1936, I would like to offer our facilities for an official test garden for tall bearded iris to the AIS. We already have a display garden which contains all the iris that have ever been in the AIS Symposium. This garden attracts hundreds of visitors each year, who are admitted free of charge. The garden is located on our campus of 63 acres just 25 miles southwest of Fort Wayne, very near the geographic center of Region 6 of the American Iris Society.

2. Mr. Arny also said, "Assurance that at least 5 official AIS judges will pass judgment on the iris in test."

Our local group, the Northeastern Indiana Iris Society, is very active and has 12 official judges as members. Also, in Region 6 there are 36 other judges all, or nearly all, of whom would make a special effort to visit a test garden and who would co-operate to the fullest in evaluating the iris growing there. Already at present in Region 6 we have a dwarf iris test garden under the supervision of Walter Welch, a median iris test garden under Earl Roberts, and a table iris test garden directed by Miss Mary Williamson, all of whom are members of NEIIS. Also, within driving distance of the garden are two directors of AIS and one charter member. "Full coverage and evaluation" can be assured.

Herewith is the procedure I would suggest:

The iris will remain the property of the hybridizer and will be subject to recall at any time.

At no time will an iris be sold or distributed without the consent of the hybridizer and every precaution will be taken to prevent the pollens from being taken and used by other hybridizers unless by special permission of the producer of the seedling.

No report will be made on disease resistance as we intend to keep the garden as completely free of disease as possible.

Those iris which may have a tendency to be somewhat tender in our area will be given fullest winter protection. At this point I wish to take exception to one part of Mr. Arny's article. I think that in a test garden the best possible growing conditions, rather than just average, should be given an iris so that it can be seen at its best.

Any iris seedling, thought to be worthy of introduction, should be sent to the test garden where it will be recorded and planted under a test garden number rather than the hybridizer's number; this in order that the iris stand or fall on its own merits rather than the reputation of its breeder. It will be held in the seedling plot until its fate has been determined.



Frank Murphey, Eugene Buckles, Bob Beardsley, Norlan Henderson.

If the hybridizer decides not to introduce it, the plant will be returned or destroyed at the discretion of the producer.

If it is introduced it will either be moved to another plot or indicated by marker that it has been introduced and is therefore eligible for Honorable Mention Award. (This award is the most difficult to select as so few really new iris can be seen by the judges, and no list is compiled to show the eligible ones.) In the Recent Introduction Plot (still under test garden number) it will remain during its period of eligibility for H.M.

If at the end of this period an H.M. has not been received, the plant will be returned or destroyed. If it does receive an H.M. it will be moved to another plot which will include all those varieties eligible for the Award of Merit (now under name). If, again, at the end of the period of eligibility an iris does not receive an A.M. it will be returned or destroyed, unless it is voted a spot on the Symposium at which time the garden will keep one rhizome and return the rest.

If it received an A.M. it will be moved into the fourth plot which will be the A.M. winners that are eligible for the Dykes Medal. Since practically all the A.M. and Dykes winners have found a place on the Symposium, a permanent planting of these will be made as a group against which new varieties may be judged and compared. The increase, up until this final disposition of the iris relating to awards is made,

will be returned to the hybridizer or otherwise disposed of at his discretion.

In order for any test garden to be effective it must have the fullest co-operation of the hybridizers. It will not be adequate if the growers of one part of the country co-operate while those of another do not. For we shall all need a full comparison to make the end results valid.

Now, do you want a test garden or not?

NOTES FROM THE SPURIA SOCIETY TEST GARDEN IN HOUSTON

The sensation of the 1957 bloom season was Marion Walker's Driftwood, just about the largest and most unusual spuria ever seen around here. Registered as chocolate brown, with "yellow glow radiating from a central deep yellow stripe on falls," this iris seemed much more fiery than its color description, with a distinct orange effect where yellow blended with reddish brown. It was larger and a livelier brown than Black Point, with excellent texture and fine outstanding falls. A close runner-up in general favor was another Walker iris, Blue Nightshade, which has a dark blue-violet tone, with rich brown around the deep yellow signal, a real beauty. Blooming with these for the first time in the Test Garden were the other Walker irises, sent in 1956, Morningtide, Fairy Lantern, Katrina Nies, Ruth Nies Cabeen, and Sunlit Sea, undoubtedly the finest group of spurias received to date.

Another sensation was a mystery blue, a very large and deep blue, bought and given to the Garden as the old variety Lord Wolsley, but apparently not correctly labeled. Its true identity will have to be determined.

Black Point put up ten bloom stalks to the clump in its second season, and since it blooms ahead of all other browns and most other spurias it again created much comment. But the consensus amongst local judges is that in spite of its blackest bud of all, for which it is named, it does not excel Cherokee Chief in the browns. Cherokee Chief developed a lot of the virus streaking this year, however, and Black Point showed none. This summer has taken its toll with mustard seed fungus, and Black Point was hardest hit. This is not likely to be a susceptibility trait, however.

A Walker Ferguson seedling, 35-1, turned out to be a very fine white similar to White Heron. This will bear watching for second season qualities.

Careful comparison of White Crane and White Heron planted close together in the Courtade bed confirmed the strong convictions of interested members about this controversial unregistered iris hybridized by Tom Craig. Apparent are many differences between these two fine whites in haft, flare of falls, and color and size of signal patch.

Bulletin Suggestions

FRANK CASSEL, Penna.

For two years I was out of the AIS and am now again a member. I find the Bulletins, as ever, a source of good reading. As in any such publication there are always opinions that there are too many articles devoted to varieties—or to personalities—or to breeding—or to tall bearded irises only—etc. Apparently it is forgotten that the society and the Bulletin are a meeting ground for all the many sorts of expression that its members have concerning the iris in all its aspects.

For the average grower it is a wonderful source of comment on new and older varieties. Recently I checked through one Bulletin (#135) to see what was said about several varieties as reported in each regional report. As a result I found that Pierre Menard was mentioned almost everywhere as being a fine blue. This does not imply that other varieties were not good. I am only using this as an example of what the whole country had to say about this particular variety. Truly Yours was also hailed from coast to coast but was generally found to be a rather poor grower. For those who don't like varietal comments I would like to know how else the average iris grower can keep up on what new and old varieties are doing?

There is often criticism of too many personalities. In any large or small group of people there will always be outstanding personalities. It is inevitable that they will tend to come forward. I have read articles by Dolman, Wills, Fishburn, and several others who describe their visits to the really fine iris gardens that I can't get to see. Not only have they told us a lot about iris but they bring to us a picture of fine gardens and warm personalities. Through the kindness of a member of the AIS I have Bulletins back to 1940. Recently I read every article written by John Dolman. We have had many fine writers but the late Mr. Dolman brought a wealth of experience to his comments on iris and the gardens he visited. He also had the faculty of making the people real, bringing out qualities which made you feel that you knew them. I miss John Dolman. I would not want the Bulletins to rule out personalities. I will miss Mr. Fishburn too. His all-too-seldom articles were interesting not only because he raised so many irises and had discerning judgment but because he was the kind of person who found both iris and people interesting. We who subscribe to the Bulletin do our part by supporting the society. But to write articles, edit the Bulletins, assume the various offices is to contribute time and energy that most of us don't have or would not care to give.

Every year after the convention there are many articles on the doings at the convention and the gadding about. Should no mention be made of this annual event? For those of us who can't get there how else can

we get some idea of what was seen and done at the convention. Years ago I wondered what Dave Hall looked like. Then I saw him in a photo at the convention. Ever since then he isn't just a name or the originator of the flamingo pinks, but a person I would recognize if he came into my garden. In Bulletin #146 there is a wonderful photo of Orville Fay. That smile of his doesn't look forced. He looks like some one that you could enjoy talking to.

I am glad for the many articles on species iris, spurias, intermediates, Louisiana iris, and the many others. I have no interest in Louisiana iris, but I do read about them because it is interesting to know about the other sorts of iris. There are many people interested in them. How can they stay interested in the AIS if they have no outlet for their interests. We may profess no interest in dwarf iris, yet it is possible that some years hence the garden iris we know now will be so intermixed with pumila blood that we will wonder why we weren't interested. We cannot snub the other species which some day may be a part of the iris which we will be growing.

The members of the AIS are predominantly growers of tall bearded irises. Apparently they are also breeders of tall bearded and other iris. Because it is a major interest there are occasional articles on breeding. To the non-breeding members they may seem like a waste of time and space. I don't believe that a discussion of numbered seedlings is very interesting because we will never see most of them show up in commerce. I myself find such discussions rather dull. But I do not find the articles by breeders to be dull. Nor do I find a disproportionate number of articles on the subject. On the contrary it would seem as if there are far too few articles by our prominent breeders. I say "prominent" because I believe the fellow who makes a few crosses every year really has nothing much to impart to the general membership. If everyone who made a few crosses wrote about them the Bulletin would have to become a monthly.

I have read back this winter through all the Bulletins to 1940 to see if I could pick up some information on certain phases of breeding. There was actually very little to be found. There were several articles on breeding. There was an interesting series on the work of Miss Sturtevant. Also several articles on plicatas and the influence of the Sass brothers. Bulletin #99 had one of the few scientific articles by Sturtevant and Randolph. There were several issues with discussion parentage charts—all quite interesting—and some miscellaneous articles.

But there were no serious articles by breeders who had a considerable influence on the development of the iris which we are now growing and those we will be growing in the future. In other words, out of hundreds of articles there was no systematic record of the work of Bliss, Sturtevant, Salbach, Essig, Cayeux, Gage, Mohr, Mitchell, Graves, Farr, McKee, and the dozens of other important contributors to the develop-



"Here were men of tremendous experience an effort should be made to persuade a breeder to discuss his work work which has made it possible for us to enjoy a continuing advance of the iris." Above, L to R, Walter Welch (Dwarfs) Marion Walker (Spurias), Jay Ackerman (Medians).

ment of modern irises. Here were men of tremendous experience. In general, their work was not haphazard. There was some sort of method to their work and a general philosophy of what they were attempting to do. With the exception of a few cases their philosophy is lost to us. They had much information to give us, but we will never know the many things they found out and which are now lost to us.

Mr. McKee with Prof. Harrison, gave us "Half Century of Iris" which is more or less a detailed record of the advancement of the tall bearded iris by individual color groups. It is difficult to tell just what was the general approach of Mr. McKee himself. Curiously, the Region I semi-annual Bulletins have some articles which border on the sort of information which I believe should be a matter of record. I have found similar statements in the Utah Iris Society Yearbook and in the Portfolio of the Dwarf Iris Society. No doubt most breeders are not writers

and a general statement of their overall approach would be difficult to obtain. Tom Craig is not only a well known breeder, but it is quite evident that he is an accomplished writer. It shouldn't be difficult for him to write an article on his general approach. Then five years from now he should again review his principles. For those who are disinclined to write, the society should make an effort to persuade close friends of a breeder to discuss his or her work and make notes to be published in the Bulletin.

Consider the great amount of insight and information that passed with the death of Mr. Sturtevant. He may have kept notes but the central point of his thought is gone with him.

I would like to suggest that the Society make an effort to enlist our prominent breeders to write at least a short summary of their general approach and principles. I would like to know why it is that a man like Dr. Kleinsorge apparently makes such few crosses yet is able to produce a large percentage of worthwhile iris. What has Dave Hall learned that was valuable and what has he learned through hard experience to stay away from? What is the dominating principle of the work of Lapham and Cook? Don't tell us what varieties they brought out—we know that. What swayed Mrs. Nesmith in the direction she has gone? What does Geddes Douglas think is the stumbling block for producing iris that bloom very, very late and what would be the approach if one would wish to breed for late summer bloom?

What would be the general reaction of the membership to such articles? No doubt some would feel like dropping their membership. Yet, it is the very work of these breeders which has made it possible for us to enjoy a continuing advance of the iris. If this work is to continue, then there must be handed down a record which will inspire and inform the younger breeders so that they will not make so many mistakes over and over. The society must put itself on a basis with other societies which find it necessary to put themselves on a higher level than just tabulating the good and bad points of certain plants. If there is a general reaction against such articles in each Bulletin then a semi-annual Bulletin could be published devoted to breeding. How this is to be accomplished is, of course, the problem of the directors who are already burdened with many problems.

The Bulletins have something for everyone, from the many discussions of varieties to the articles dealing with personalities, convention notes, details of iris other than the tall bearded, and the few articles on breeding. The Bulletins represent a wealth of good reading that should deal with every avenue of interest in the iris.

Convention Preview

Tri-County Area

Nineteen-fifty-eight holds much promise of things iriswise. Take our convention for instance. We go to the great Empire State where iris interest is booming and where there are lakes and mountains and great cities and people. Yes, people, iris people, and we like to think of them as a breed apart, the nicest people in the world. You will meet them next June and see their wonderful iris, truly a happy thought to have and to hold through the winter months to come.

While iris are grown throughout the State of New York, and there are gardens practically everywhere, iris interests center in two areas. First there is the Syracuse, Rochester, Ithaca area, the site of the 1958 Convention. Visitors to the convention, however, will do well to visit the Tri-County area, immediately north and northeast of New York City. This is a growing area with many gardens that vary as to size, age, and irises grown. Two of the most interesting gardens here will be open to convention visitors, the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cassebeer and Shangri-La, the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Quist in Spring Valley.

The Cassebeer garden is located in West Nyack, where a wide assortment of iris varieties stand out against a backdrop formed by Lake DeForest. Among the more recent introductions which may be seen here are: the gorgeous, deep self, Violet Hills of DeForest; Tell's ruffled white, Swan Ballet; Rundlett's lovely apricot, Mary Ella; Will's rose-colored Fealty; Songer's Black Taffeta; the bright, rich yellow, Full Reward, from Kleinsorge; Murray's Dark Chocolate; Schreiner's lacy, deep orchid Crispette and his orchid-pink May Magic; Hall's orange apricot, Top Flight; Surprise Party, the odd, reversed bicolor from Kleinsorge; Lapham's red Ylem; ruffled white Snow Goddess, of Becherer's; Tell's Orange Apricot; Rundlett's Inner Light; the stately white Patrician of H. F. Hall; and Tell's ruffled, pink Party Dress. Tell's Praiseworthy and Buttrick's Concord River are two particularly lovely light blues. Harbor Blue, Sierra Skies, Rehobeth, and South Pacific are other very attractive blue irises. Dr. Randolph's Black and Blue is a very beautiful flower, well named. The dusky richness of Sable Night and Dark Boatman also attract a great deal of attention. Garden Gold of Hall's is most beautifully frilled. Here too, are clumps of The Knockout, Violet Harmony, Real Gold, Nomohr, Inca Chief, Starfire, Ebony Echo, Frances Kent, Belle Meade, and numerous others.

All of Fred's own introductions perform well, and include Pink Panopty, a dusty, rosy pink; the beautiful, large, ruffled, cream and pale yellow, Sweetheart's Folly; marine-blue Bermuda Seas; White Sprite, a pure white with no color; the deep-yellow Splendored Thing; Smokey

Topaz, Luggage Tan, and Royal Garnet. Among his seedlings are large, ruffled, clean whites which hold great promise and should be seen. In all probability, two of them will be registered this year.

Some of the new ones which have been added and which promise bloom in 1958 are Broadway Star (Schreiner), a cream and rose bicolor; Fire Brigade (Schreiner), glowing crimson-red; Lula Marguerite (DeForest), iridescent blue blend decorated with gold; Elysian Gold (DeForest), large, ruffled chartreuse-gold; Tall Chief (DeForest), rich red self with orange beard; Irma Melrose (DeForest), large, flaring yellow, with faint plicata markings; Taholah (Gibson), ivory and rose plicata; Nashborough (Wills); and Golden Crown (Kleinsorge), both rich variegatas.

At Shangri-La, the following varieties stood out in 1957: Black Hills, Truly Yours, Blumohr, White Sprite, Starshine, Jane Phillips, Orchid Ruffles, Palomino, Kezar Lake, Sea Lark, Argus Pheasant, Violet Harmony, Port Wine, Pretty Quadroon, Prospector, Pinnacle, and Pink Plume. Cascadian is Linse's very beautiful ruffled white. Mystic Melody is a lovely cream and yellow amoena that seems to glow in the garden. Buff Banners is a tall, light brown and white iris, from plicata and onco-bred breeding, of Roy Fielding's. Another of his is the midnight-blue self, Thunder Skies. Tinted Porcelain from Brown, is a large, very pale lavender. Viveza is a vivid orange-yellow onco-bred with darker falls. Hall's large, lovely Happy Birthday is a favorite pink. Raspberry Ribbon is Schreiner's clean-looking white and rosy-purple plicata. Brennan's Valganza is a variegata with lemon standards and red-purple falls. Hall's lacy Limelight; Fielding's tall, ruffled blue High Tor; and others, did well.

We have introduced no irises of our own, but there will be an assortment of all colors in the seedling beds.

Irises which are new, and ones not mentioned above, which are expected to bloom next spring include Arabi Pasha, the deep cornflower blue of Anley's which received the Dykes Medal Award in England; Caroline Jane (DeForest), wide, blue and white plicata; Frontier Days (Tompkins), brilliant red; Huntsman (Sass), blackish red-brown; Ice Carnival (Watkins), blue-white standards, white falls; Ken (Rundlett), rich deep blue; Inner Light (Rundlett), fine blue and white plicata; Full Reward (Kleinsorge); Golden Sunshine (Schreiner); High Azure (Fielding); Majorette (Miess); Patrician (H. F. Hall); Pink Panoply (Cassebeer); Tabasco (Craig); Nebraska Sunset, and many more.

I have mentioned the irises which I believe may be of primary interest to most, but it is far from being a complete list of those which may be seen in these gardens. We not only hope that the irises put on a terrific show, but we'd like as many folks as possible, to stop off here on their way to or from the convention in Syracuse next year.

—VERONICA M. QUIST, Spring Valley.

Elmira Area Gardens

By reason of Region #2 being apportioned into areas for the purpose of stimulating activity, the Elmira Area is composed of four counties. This Finger Lakes section has hill and valley gardens, the latter usually reaching peak of bloom one week to ten days prior to those on the hills.

In 1956 a prolonged drought influenced to some extent bud formation and increase for 1957. Regardless of a hard winter little loss from it was reported. For the most part, all plants seen were in healthy condition. An early, unseasonable warm spell advanced bud growth to the extent that some frost damage was sustained just prior to bloom.

En route from Corning to Elmira is the town of Big Flats. Helen and Thew Baird have their iris here just about 1800 feet below Harris Glider Field Park. There are more than 200 named tall bearded and 50 odd Siberian iris, the largest collection of the latter in this area. This year's bloom was exceptionally fine—I still can't believe that Green Mohr could reach that size!

Near mid-town Elmira, and right on the Chemung River, Hazel and Phillip Irish have over 500 named tall bearded. Of these, more than 300 will be two year clumps in 1958. That they are well grown is attested by the ribbons Hazel has won in the two shows of her experience. Best of the Show at Ithaca this year was one of them. The amazing fact is that the Irishes only caught iridomania in 1955. Attending one of our auctions, they bought madly, came home and uprooted the beans to plant them. Attending another auction the following week they again bought only to come home and pull up the tomatoes. Then wanting to buy a vacant lot next door, they had to buy a house and two lots to get it. Iris CAN change your life!

Lillian Lee's Elmira garden has 255 tall bearded, 61 remontants, tabes, and intermediates. Also featured in this garden are 225 dwarf iris.

Bee and Guy Emery have some 150 newer tall bearded varieties in a city lot back yard near the Elmira College Campus.

Dorothy and Newell Watts have the most interesting garden in Elmira. They have had the largest collection of newer iris longer than others here. From snowdrops until black frost in the fall, many bulbs, trees, shrubs, biennials, perennials, and annuals put on a show. They have, for instance, over 100 different "hens and chickens."

Lily and Amel Ramstein situated on the Ridge Road above Horseheads (of Revolutionary note) have the "most." Two acres of all kinds including 280 tall bearded iris, 330 named hemerocallis, hundreds of Amel's hem seedlings, 90 named lilacs, and 44 poppies. From this hill-side garden one sees a magnificent view of the valley and hills.

In the Elmira Area is Ithaca. I think I am correct in saying that the AIS annual meeting of 1929 was held here. Col. J. C. Nicholls was the personality of that day. He has given the flower world many

gorgeous new iris and pconies, and although he no longer hybridizes, his continuing interest in irises is indicated by his frequent visits to the nearby Randolph garden during the blooming season.

One of the most important iris gardens in the Empire State is that of Dr. L. F. Randolph which will be one of the highlights of the 1958 convention. Upon sceing this hilltop kalcidoscope a line of Tennyson comes to mind, “. . . That clothe the world and meet the sky.” The soil is Dunkirk fine sandy loam, deposited during the late glacial age as a terminal moraine of a stream (Fall Creek) emptying into a glacial lake which at that time covered the entire valley where Ithaca is located.

This season a plot of approximately 9000 seedlings from more than 500 crosses made in 1955 will long be remembered by those who saw them. I have seen seedlings here for the past 5 or 6 years and all were wonderful—but never like these.

One seedling, now named Exotic Blue is causing very considerable discussion and you must be sure to see it next year. Also ready for you, are 160 of the latest named varieties in two-year clumps. In a special arrangement, all out-of-the-state guests are in plots allotted to sections of the country—California, Canada, Midwest, Northeast, etc., and an exceptionally nice collection from England. In the test garden, table iris number 35, medians, European, dwarf add 120 varieties. In species, there are 95 collections (clones) of tall and 150 of dwarfs.

From about 200 crosses made in 1956 there are some 3000 plants to come into bloom for the first time in 1958. In the east plot there are 3500 seedlings from 300 crosses which will be flowering their second year. At this time all are clean, luxuriant plants. From some rhizomes seen at our auction, large, heavily rooted and with increases, next season's bloom should be terrific.

Come to the convention a day or so early and stay longer after the meeting—we have so much to show you here.—BEE EMERY.

“Fifty Eight” Tour Gardens In Syracuse, New York

The members and judges who visited the Syracuse Area Tour Gardens this spring saw more good and new irises than they have seen for a long while. Although this would normally be expected because of the build-up for next year's convention, the large amount of bloom came as a pleasant surprise after a better than 20 degree below zero winter and then a late May freeze. And freeze is the proper word to use, it was not a frost. The ground froze, water froze, fruit trees froze, and some irises froze. But an amazing number came through all of this to demonstrate the hardiness and general reliability of the iris as a garden plant.

The Bisdée garden surrounds a charming old family home. Ed knows how to grow irises and whether they came from Maine or California they seem to do well for him. A majority of the irises being guested in this garden came from places far distant and different from Central New York and their owners will be pleased with the way they have grown and have been displayed. The Bisdée garden really emphasizes irises and although the garden is not an unusually large one, Ed has found ways to display an enormous number of individual varieties advantageously.

The Childs' garden is a good example of just how far devoted irisarians will go to make things pleasant and interesting for their fellow hobbyists. Although they grow about 450 individual varieties they dug and replanted and remade their whole garden with the convention in mind. As a result it will be possible for their convention guests to move through the garden and to see everything that they will want to see without the frustrating blocks to traffic that sometimes interfere with personal and tour objectives.

The Childs report that although almost all of their guests are growing satisfactorily, a majority of those that were delivered to them early bloomed this year and show more increase than those that were delivered and hence planted late.

This garden contains a feature that could well be a part of every convention tour. It has a complete collection of American Dykes winners in a long curved bed and planted in the order of the dates of the award. This feature is both pleasing and instructive since here you are able to meet old friends and to observe the changes in irises over the years.

The Farnham garden is beautiful and unusual in its own way. Although the tour guests are grown according to standard practices in this garden, and there were some handsome seedlings under number in it during the bloom season, the Judge is not at all conventional in the way he grows his own favorites. Many of these are grown in places where irises are not supposed to prosper, but they do, and bloom beautifully for him. A visit to this garden is bound to upset some of your preconceptions about how to plant and it will also give you some new ideas about how to utilize the beauty of the iris.

The Hawthorne garden is another that was remade with the convention in mind and it has the same advantages of freedom of movement that were mentioned before. One of the things that will please you at the Hawthorne garden will be the Hawthorne children. These are irisarian children; with good luck Roger should bloom some seedlings next year, and they are all well acquainted with individual varieties and with the things that you will want to know.

Besides his tour guest irises, Lowell owns a large collection of the newest and best as well as a collection of standard varieties. Although

the tour guests came from all over the country a feature of interest here is one that is logically found in a number of our gardens—some emphasis on the seedlings and introductions of Region Two hybridizers. There is much that you will want to see in the Hawthorne garden including many new seedlings that have not been on display before.

The Tom W. Hall garden is bound to be interesting to everyone because it is here that you will meet as your host, the pleasant second generation of an iris hybridizing family. H. F. Hall, who produced some of the best irises in commerce, was Tom's father and after his death Tom took over his stock and records. Tom has continued to use the lines developed by his father and since he had previously worked with him in hybridizing and selection it is practically impossible to tell where H. F. Hall contributions stop and T. W. Hall influences begin. In any case this garden will please both the hybridizer and the fancier because elements of interest to both groups are well represented here.

The Hall garden will, of course, be of particular interest because of Tom's fine seedlings but another feature should add to the pleasure of this tour stop. Tom is guesting many reds from other growers and since he and his father placed a special emphasis on red you will be able to make comparisons among many reds and to see some of the most recent developments in irises of this still difficult color.

It is also in the Hall garden that you will find an iris under number that rivals the scented lilies and stocks in fragrance. We have had scented irises before but never one quite like this. So bring your noses along, you will enjoy using them.

The MacAndrews' garden will present the tour guides with a bit of a problem. However, it is the kind of a problem that springs from pleasure. The problem will be to get you out of the garden after we take you into it.

Professor MacAndrews and his charming wife have a garden that is a labor of love for them, and describable only in superlatives by their garden guests. This garden is another where the emphasis will be on the iris during its bloom season. But here the emphasis is of an entirely different kind than in the other gardens. Single varieties and small groups are planted in such a way that they fit into the total garden effect and although there is one fairly large planting in the garden, the experience you will have is one of seeing the iris as contributing to, rather than taking over, the garden. Not that there is anything wrong with allowing the iris to dominate if this is what pleases you, but just as parents can give equal love to a number of children, so can some gardeners divide their affections among many plants and species. This is what the MacAndrews have done so beautifully that even the most fanatical irisarian will be pleased with their use of the iris.

If you bring a camera you will want to be sure to have some film to use at this stop.

The last garden in the Syracuse Area is the Meyer's garden. Last, only because *Me* falls later in an alphabetical arrangement than *Bi*. Here our host will be Ben Meyer but he will tend to play a most modest role since the garden is really the hobby of his delightful wife. Not that Ben's contribution to this garden can be ignored. He has done much to make what is one of the largest and best gardens in the entire tour area. But the attractive Mrs. Meyer is the irisarian fanatic in this family and our hostess. You will like them both very much and since it seems likely that we will have a lunch in their garden you should be able to get to know them.

The Meyer's garden contains a large collection of guests and it is good that the plans call for a lunch at this point because some of you will want to steal a bit of extra time for a second look. There is an amazing group of seedlings under number here considering the fact that this is not a hybridizer's garden, and an equally amazing number of named varieties. New beauties of many kinds were seen here during the bloom season including onco-breds and siberians. A beautiful pale lavender from England demonstrated that hardiness and beauty are where you find them and not necessarily factors of geographic origin. Some of the onco-breds also proved the same point. There was a dark blue seedling with flaring falls that caused the kind of remarks that hybridizers like to hear. There were new reds, all so good that choices among them were difficult to make. There was a bright blue with a tangerine beard and the beard contributed to its beauty instead of clashing as sometimes happens with this combination. There were some whites that have something new to bring to this class, and there were some pinker pinks. There were a number of new yellows that were new in both color and form. There are things worth seeing in the Meyer garden.

As I look over my notes again I realize that practically every color and kind of iris are to be seen in the Syracuse Area gardens, and that there is something new or otherwise interesting in every class. It does seem to me that "FIFTY-EIGHT" in the EMPIRE STATE should be a good one and I know that this will be true because of the interest, effort, pleasant personalities, and gardening abilities of your future tour hosts.

—WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY

Rochester's Convention Gardens

Rochester's three-garden contribution to the tours in connection with next year's annual meeting of the AIS in Syracuse, attracted much attention during the past blooming season. Here iris enthusiasts not accustomed to traveling to distant annual meetings, had a preview of the spectacle to come. The three gardens, which have nothing in common physically except that they grow irises, are the Warren Mack Garden, at 650 River Road; the Bert Porreca garden, at 287 Maple Street, West

Henrietta, a Rochester suburb; and the Lowell Harder garden, at 460 Bromley Road, Churchville, about twelve miles southwest of Rochester.

My visit to the Mack garden was too late, for there was very little bloom left. In my own exposed garden I still had abundant bloom, but Warren's sheltered location gave him a season about a week earlier than mine. The presence of expended bloomstalks on many guests and recent varieties indicated I had missed a worthwhile display. Reporting in our newsletter on her visit to this garden, Mrs. Edwin C. Dunbar mentioned these varieties as having attracted her attention: Mary Ella, Esther E. Dagnell, Ultra Violet, Soo Preme Soo, Winged Fuchsia, and Austin's horned Plumed Delight and Wings on Foot.

The Porreca garden I saw at about peak of bloom. It is a pleasant place, the house being set amid great trees in an ample lawn. On the west side are many rows of Bert's seedlings and numerous standard varieties. At the rear of the house and on the east side are beds along the edge of the lawn and backed by shrubs and perennials. These contain the guests and recent varieties. Here I saw many varieties for the first time, but unfortunately I made no notes. I was greatly impressed by two whites: Becherer's Snow Goddess and Hinkle's Curl'd Cloud. It is manifestly unfair though to mention only two of many striking and well-grown varieties.

I visited the Harder garden before peak of bloom and intended to return but didn't get there again. It contained many beautiful varieties in bloom. I would say that this garden probably has more iris plants, than has either of the other two gardens. The guest irises, together with many recent varieties and seedlings, are in a series of curved beds which together form a great broken circle, a layout that should afford ideal conditions for viewing by many people at the same time, as by convention tour parties. At the beginning of the season the guest irises numbered 50 named varieties (a number representative of the guest irises in the other gardens), and Lowell has since told me that some more were received this summer. The Harder garden is only a year old, having been established just in time to receive the first guest irises last season. The Harders brought here the irises formerly grown in their garden in Rochester.

The tour-garden owners deserve a kind thought. For the heroes (and heroines) of the annual meetings are not the officials and others who grace the stage at the evening assemblies; rather, they are the owners of the tour gardens. Their concern and labor—and considerable expense—begin at least two years before the meeting. They have the constant worry that something may happen to mar the show on "the day." In the cases of the Rochester folks at least, it is not necessary to prescribe "t.l.c." for the guests in their iris beds, for tender, loving care they are receiving. And with suitable weather next spring, these guests will give rare pleasure to all who come out to Rochester to see them.

—THOMAS E. JACOBY, Oakfield, N. Y.

The Iris Gardens of Cuba

Cuba is a village of less than two thousand souls, situated on Route 408 in the Allegheny foothills in southwestern New York, about 70 miles south of Buffalo, 90 miles southwest of Rochester. We are somewhat off the beaten path but in the last seven years we have become very iris conscious. At present there are 12 established iris gardens, enhanced by the usual companion perennials such as foxglove, columbine, lupines, tree peonies and herbaceous ones. Our gardens are typically rural ones, none too large, and very informal, yet several of them contain in excess of a hundred varieties,—of which there are nearly all of those found on the popularity poll in addition to many of the newer and more choice introductions that are not generally owned. And this year those of us who are AIS members have been sharing our excesses with other neighbors who have expressed an interest in iris. In fact we have been able to start off nearly 25 new gardens, all located within an area of a square mile. Naturally some of us are more excited over iris than others but we do have 6 AIS members within Allegany County. They and their addresses are:

Dr. Loren P. Bly, 43 East Main Street, Cuba
Mrs. Frank H. Coombs, RFD 1, Canaseraga
Mr. Gerald Edwards, 121 West Main Street, Cuba
Richard W. Morgan, 23 South Street, Cuba
Mrs. Charles Watt, RFD 2, Cuba
Mr. Douglas Watt, RFD 2, Cuba

We also have a great enthusiast and hybridizer in Salamanca, some 30 miles west. He is Jerry Lewis of 231 Broad Street, and I am told that two of his registered seedlings are now planted in the Harder guest beds in Rochester. They are Icebreaker and Mighty Sweet both of which will bear watching at convention time in 1958.

Our gardens are open and we will be delighted to see you. So, if you come from the West, be sure to come by Cuba, the western gateway to the Empire State iris gardens.

* * * * *

THE SCARLET FACE

Your Editor hastens to apologize to Mr. M. D. Naylor, of Salt Lake City, Utah, for an error which occurs on page 17 of the July Bulletin. Mr. Naylor's fine variety Mohr Courageous is here credited to Tell Muhlestein. I can only attribute this mental confusion to having seen two really good Mohrs in one day, Mohr Courageous and Mohr Haven, the latter a new introduction from Mrs. Reynolds.

Not being satisfied with the above error, an editorial inconsistency was perpetrated on page 19, the next to the last paragraph. Here, Mr. Wills gave credit where credit was due.

AN INTRODUCTION TO MEDIAN IRIS*

BEN HAGER

Perhaps you've heard. Something new is going on in the iris world. And who among us doesn't feel the excitement of a new adventure, especially when it concerns iris? Unless you've had your head in a hole, you couldn't help but have heard of the new Median Iris that are, all at once, beginning to show up everywhere and who of you who have seen them have not found your imagination spiralling away into the future at the same moment you are struck with admiration for these small new "ideas" in iris?

Let's regress into the past a little way and observe our friend Geddes Douglas in the process of making some experimental crosses. He is putting pollen from a very tiny dwarf called *Iris pumila* on some comparatively outlandishly large-sized iris, the modern tall bearded specimens. On the surface it seems like an utterly ridiculous cross to be making but the results of these crosses proved to be so intriguing that many selections were introduced and are still among the very best in the class. Geddes also tagged his little children with a class label which seems to be so appropriate that it has been generally accepted, and all seedlings from such crosses are called by this title. So we now enjoy a new class of iris called the Lilliputs. Interest has become so wide spread and urgent that the American Iris Society has found it advisable and profitable to set up an organization for the specific purpose of studying the working with not only the Lilliputs, but also other classes which closely relate themselves either by size, season of bloom, or breeding; thus bringing together, into an over-all organization for mutual assistance, several groups of people whose interests overlap. Tentative divisions have been made for these classes and the people who have sponsored them most closely have remained the active heads of the groups. Let us look into these divisions and the spirit of the personalities who have been active in bringing them repeatedly to our attention.

Going back further than we did in search of the beginning of the Lilliputs, we find that the great swell of interest in the dwarf iris under the leadership of Walter Welch, with the consequent experimental breeding and collection of so many heretofore unused species of dwarf iris, was the basic motivation that sparked the new interest in developing the first two classes that we will discuss. The importation and use of *Iris pumila* brought new life to the field of dwarfs and led the way to the development of the Lilliputs. This tiny species crossed with the tall bearded iris gave iris of small size that had a personality never before seen in intermediate iris, bringing all the new colors and patterns into the class—something never accomplished in older dwarf-by-tall seedlings.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: *This paper by Mr. Hager was read at the panel discussion of Small Bearded Iris. This discussion was held at the Memphis meeting, April, 1957.*

Most amazing discoveries were made, such as the fact that the minute species carry dominant genes for color and, to a great extent, control the color inheritance of the seedlings. The size factor is most decidedly influenced by the dwarf parent and the resulting Lilliputs range in size from 8 to 15 inches tall and, in over-all size, average well below the medium range between the two parents. And—most significant of all, these seedlings are fertile either in intercrossees or back crosses to both the dwarf or the tall parent. This important feature is the phenomenon which makes this class so very important and of such great potential to the future of all classes of iris. For not only, will it be possible to increase the range of color and pattern of the Lilliputs but these iris will also be the intermediaries for carrying the genes of the tall bearded iris into the dwarfs and conversely the new color pigments and patterns of the dwarfs into the tall bearded. So everyone will benefit, and we have a whole new world of breeding possibilities. You wanted adventure? There it is!

Tall Bearded Form in Small Flower

Let's look at Tinkerbelle, one of Geddes Douglas' Lilliputs. Here is ideal tall bearded form in a flower only 3 inches across. The standards are domed and wide, the falls are flaring, almost horizontal, very wide and rounded. The color is a clear light blue, but here is where the pumila parentage comes in. There is a large area at the tip of the beard that rays out into the falls and in color is a soft violet purple. Can't you just see that spot carried back up the line and appearing on an iris like the parent of Tinkerbelle? That parent was Helen McGregor, and Helen McGregor with a spot in the middle of the falls of a deeper color would be something new in tall bearded iris. No one could deny that. But let's not look ahead for the moment but keep our attention centered on this charming little Lilliput. The flowers just top the foliage and the stem branches so that we get a succession of blooms. The color is clear and attractive, the foliage is neat and small in proportion to the whole plant. It is almost perfect, perhaps a little stretching of the stem would give better balance and bring the flowers on the branches up out of the foliage. But perfection is never reached and there is always more work to do and for that we are grateful. Other fine examples of the class are Pogo with its very wide parts, clear yellow color and delightful red brown spot, and Garnet Treasure with light mauve purple standards and garnet purple falls edged lavender. Then there are those that do not show the spot factor from pumila and are smooth selves in color. Happy Thought, a sparkling clear yellow, and the wonder of them all, Small Wonder, perhaps the bluest of all bearded iris with the form of its parent, Helen McGregor, brought down to a three inch flower.

Paul Cook, working along the same lines, has developed some fine examples that tend more toward the dwarf iris in appearance and size. Indeed they may easily be considered as dwarfs and are so listed

by Mr. Cook himself. The most famous of these, Greenspot, bears a closer likeness to the Douglas Lilliputs than the others, but Baria, Fairy Flax, and Brite are more diminutive with finer foliage and slender stems. The colors are exceptionally clear and the form ideal with horizontally flaring falls and wide parts. So, already at the very beginning of the work in this class, we have the deep satisfaction of the attainment of real quality, appeal, and garden value.

Going on to the second class of Median Iris we have the Intermediate section. These iris are of similar parentage to the Lilliput group but range in height from 15 inches upward to around 24 inches. All of the iris in this class will have the dwarf by tall parentage, but most of them will have *Iris chamaeiris* as the dwarf parent instead of *Iris pumila*. This accounts for the larger size of these hybrids. Work with this section goes back almost to the beginnings of iris breeding and indeed, further than that,—back to nature herself and her wonders of natural breeding in the wild. After years of guesswork, it has finally been established that many of the early collected iris which showed restricted fertility and were classed generally under the heading of *Iris Germanica*, are actually natural hybrids of intermediate nature and have the 44 chromosome count found in the tall bearded by *Iris chamaeiris* crosses. So when we begin thinking that we are pretty clever with all of our wide crosses and new varieties, let's just remember that Nature beat us to it by a few hundred years. But once man got started, it didn't take him long to get the idea. As early as 1901, Caparne introduced iris of an intermediate hybrid nature and some of these are still around, Ivorine comes to mind as one of these. The Sass Brothers turned out a long series of intermediate hybrids between the years of 1920 to 1940 many of which were dependable fall bloomers, such as Eleanor Roosevelt, Ultra, and Dorcas Hutcheson, while others bloomed only in the spring, such as, Red Orchid and Golden Bow.* Colonel Nichols turned out the fine variety, Nocturnal; and Soledad, by William Mohr, was as highly considered in its day as any of the tall bearded contenders. Recent leadership in the intermediate section has been ably handled and exploited by Wilma Greenlee who has done extensive breeding and interbreeding with this class and has directed several lively robins on the subject. Mrs. Greenlee's outstanding accomplishment is her iris, Cloud Fluff which presents us with a plant and flower in the size range of the earlier intermediates, but is completely fertile due to its different parentage of tall bearded by *Iris pumila* and then crossed back to the tall bearded, giving it the greater size and proportions which make it a true intermediate. Such fertile members in the class will overcome the limitations involved with the older intermediate iris and work with this group can proceed. Cloud Fluff is in every way a quality iris and comparable to the best in present tall bearded iris. A sister seedling, Blue Asterisk, brings the *pumila* spot pattern one step closer to the tall bearded level and into the interme-

* Golden Bow is a remontant.

diate group. Paul Cook has given us a fertile intermediate by adding one new dwarf parent to the old intermediate formula of tall by chamaeiris. His Florinda is chamaeiris by pumila by tall bearded, and this new mixture seems to be perfectly fertile. Further crosses are being made at an astounding rate to increase this class. Old formula crosses but with modern parents such as the very fine recent tall bearded iris and the newly produced and superior chamaeiris dwarfs, are being made and should produce some better intermediates and perhaps even with the limited fertility of such crosses, progress can be made by intercrossing these iris. The new and wonderful chamaeiris by pumila dwarfs are being crossed with the tall bearded iris and we shall hope that all such crosses will turn out to have the fertility which Florinda has given us.

Variations Possible from New Species

New dwarf species are constantly being introduced into the breeding of these two classes and it is still possible that we will get some outstanding new lines and variations from these attempts. The diploid dwarfs have been crossed with the tetraploid tall bearded iris and are most surprisingly proving to have a good degree of fertility and are giving amazing results, an example being the tangerine bearded pink that came from a cross made by Earl Roberts of a tall bearded pink by *Iris mellita*. Geddes Douglas is also reported to have a pink Lilliput. These accomplishments are more astounding to me than the celebrated plicata Lilliputs which were achieved by Dorothy Dennis and Earl Roberts in separate attempts at crossing Mariposa Mia, a tall bearded cream out of plicata breeding, with the pumila iris *Cretica*, since plicata pattern does appear at the species level although not apparently in any of the dwarf forms. But, in view of the fact that it took a great many years of combinations before the iris genes were induced to give up and let go the tangerine bearded pink coloring, the appearance of this color in a first generation Lilliput is amazing to say the least. This seems to give *Iris mellita* a special nook in our possibilities corner. Then too there is the new mellita hybrid from Clarence Jonas named First Call. This dwarf iris is a cross of a diploid tall by mellita and has the outstanding feature of having no branching but a total of four terminal buds which bloom successively giving a longer period of bloom than can be normally expected from a dwarf iris. Let us hope that this feature is dominant in future breeding with mellita.

But of all the crazes to hit the Median breeders perhaps the most obvious and yet most obscure, as far as predictable results are concerned, is the crossing of the dwarf *Iris aphylla* with the tall bearded iris. *Iris aphylla* has the same number of chromosomes and is a tetraploid of similar nature as the present day tall bearded iris. Little work has been done with this species for the simple reason that the true species has been very elusive and hard to find. Recent imports of the species have

started a landslide of breeding that should result in some very interesting hybrids. A couple of examples of what has happened with the use of aphylla in the background might be of interest. Blue Boy is an aphylla hybrid and was produced by Foster in 1913. This iris appears in the parentage of Sable twice and everyone knows what a great breeder Sable has been. It is just possible that aphylla has had a great deal to do with this breeding quality. The blue beards in the dark iris most certainly could have come from aphylla as that is one of its outstanding features. Geddes Douglas tells us that Blue Boy is in the background of several of his iris and is possibly the reason behind the excellent branching in such varieties as Billet Doux. It shouldn't be too long before we know far more about the inheritance factors and what we can expect from hybrids of this species. Several people including Paul Cook, Earl Roberts, Edwin Rundlett, and Wilma Greenlee have crosses and plants from this breeding. I have 30 crosses which are germinating nicely with Thisbe and aphylla Polonica crossed to about every type of tall bearded iris I could get the pollen onto; pinks, white, blue, red, black, variegata, amoena, chantilly laced, small and giant, recessive or dominant color, and of course, those all time great parents, Snow Flurry and Tobacco Road. Wilma Greenlee is this year introducing some new varieties involving aphylla crossed with the Lilliputs. We should soon know and I guarantee it will be exciting.

For the past several years the "Mama Robin" of the table iris section has been our friend Alice White who almost single-handedly revived the interest in this useful class of small iris. Several robins were sent on their flights and have continued with an enthusiasm of discussion concerning comparisons, regulations to limit the class to the original ideal, and the constant search for new varieties for the family, both from breeding and from observation of older varieties long forgotten because of their small size. Since the breeding of this class is such a very very slow turtle in the progress toward building the class, it is quite amazing that interest has been maintained at the high level still evident. Very few new varieties have been introduced that show any real advancement over earlier varieties and production of new seedlings is hindered by poor seed setting and germination; but the persistent members of this order are persevering and hope for some break in breeding lines that will give us the new colors, better form, and exciting patterns that we are looking for. Actually there is no special demand for backgrounds in the breeding for Table Iris although nearly all of those now considered are small editions of diploid tall bearded iris. However, Dr. Randolph has recently pointed out other small species that well might lend themselves to producing this class and aphylla may be one of the great boons we have been waiting for.

What iris may be accepted into this class is strictly outlined and defined. In order to keep the size factor which is so important in separating these iris into their own class, rules of measurement and conformation

have been laid down and any iris contending for the class must stand down to this yardstick.

Serious attempts have been made recently to change the name of this class to Miniature Tall Bearded Iris with the easy abbreviation of M.T.B., a name considered to be more comprehensive and descriptive of these iris, which are equally useful in the garden and in flower arrangements, but the opinion of the ladies among us and the tradition of the name have been insurmountable thus far, although Dr. Randolph in his rearrangement of the classes has used the term Miniature tall. However, in view of a recent experience, I hope that the whole affair doesn't end in a hair pulling contest among our fairer population over which iris are good for arrangements. I was showing the members of a local garden club through the garden the other day and when we came to the Table Iris section I was explaining that these iris were especially useful for flower arrangements and had received their class name because of that quality. Immediately objections were forthcoming. No, they did not like all of that branching, those iris over there would be much better for arranging (pointing to some pallida type diploids); those taller, straight stems with the flower on top would be much better for flower arranging. You could cut the stem to the height you wanted and put the flower where you wanted it, you couldn't do that with all these branches unless you broke them off! Bless their dear hearts! Nevertheless we can still find a very important use for these Table Iris in the garden. Size variance among the garden plants lends balance as well as variety and appeal of design to any flower bed and the proper placement of the Table Iris clumps among their giant brothers helps in creating these designs. Plant a clump of the yellow Warbler in front and to one side of a large clump of Argus Pheasant, with a taller cream or pink iris in the background and see what a picture it will make. Repetition is a basic rule in design, especially when it can be accomplished in a graduation of size.

Border Iris Useful

Closely allied but starting with the upper limits of the size, not height, of Table Iris, and going upward to the lower limits of the tall bearded iris are the Border Iris—equally useful for both arrangements and garden planting but far more variable in nature and size. Actually this class is a catchall for the Median classification. Bonabeth Brickell has bravely volunteered to enthuse over this orphaned class and to be its sponsor. Neglected and ignored, the border iris still contain some of the most charming small iris that you will see anywhere and many a good iris has been thrown out of seedling patches because they were too small. Here we can indulge ourselves with some of the older diploid iris that are still so appealing and different from what we now have in the larger tall bearded iris; with, for example, such little beauties as Bachelor Girl

and Anndelia with their orchid to pink plicating on a white ground, and the true orchid pinks of the diploids, a color that has never been equaled by the tetraploid tall bearded iris. These low growing diploid border iris have better conformation than most of the short tetraploids which have too large a flower for their low stalks, whereas most of the diploids have the smaller flowers which match the size of plant more pleasingly. However, there are exceptions to the "too large a flower" rule in the tetraploids. Black Forest is quite ideal in proportions, and a new trend may be set by Harold Knowlton's Buttonhole with its dainty small flower on a short well-branched stem and this is out of the tetraploid tall bearded breeding lines. There is a wide open field for breeding for these smaller border iris since most varieties that are good examples of the class were merely happenstance and no plan was followed in their origin. Collecting and breeding these runts together should give us a whole new race of fine, well-proportioned border iris that will take their place on equal rank with all of the other small iris.

Setting up class definitions and segregations in the Median group will take a great deal of time and effort and we shall hope, not too much argument. Breeding alone, nor measurement alone, cannot be the answer to the problems. The Median Iris Society is taking a very wise stand on classification and not defining it too closely. Let's take the Lilliputs and Intermediates and outline how they can be classified. The Society is tentatively saying that the Lilliputs are crosses of tall bearded iris by dwarf iris and fall in a height range of from 8 to 15 inches and that the intermediate iris are crosses of tall bearded iris by dwarf iris that are over 15 inches. Further definition is not possible since season of bloom, it is hoped, will be extended beyond the present intermediate season and will surely be so influenced in future generations by the early blooming dwarfs and the late blooming tall bearded iris. Then the problem of parentage arises. Are the Lilliputs to be only the crosses involving tall bearded and *Iris pumila*? That would limit the Lilliputs to first generation hybrids only, and the children of these iris would have no class. What if a Lilliput is crossed by a chamaeiris and the result is a ten inch iris? It looks like a Lilliput, but the parentage is wrong, where shall we put it? It is too short to go into the intermediates. So you see, and can understand, that with all the interbreeding that will go on in the future of Median iris, parentage cannot necessarily be a rule of classification, the *ruler* must also come into its own and any classification that is to last and be useful must, of necessity, be as broad a classification as it is possible to make and still retain class distinction. But, by all means, don't take the classification rules into the seedling beds with you. Mix the iris up and see what you get, and if it's good, there will be a place for it; if there isn't—one will be made.

So on with the adventure. In a world where frontiers have been pushed beyond their limits, it is refreshing and relaxing to find a new source of interest and activity. Get busy with the pollen and when you

get some satisfactory results, send a piece along to one of the Test Gardens. Three of these have been established to grow, observe, record, and report on the progress of the Median iris as they are evolving. In the end, we should know far more about all bearded iris than has ever before been possible.

Use of *Pumila* in Iris Breeding

BEE WARBURTON

I. *pumila* is one of the most important new things to hit iris breeding. This little species has been known a long time but breeders have just begun to realize what a treasure-trove it is. As the news about it has spread, more and more forms have been collected and garden bred so that now it is available in a wide range of plant types and a color spread nearly as complete as that of the tall bearded. The excitement that followed the discovery of what it could do in breeding was like the excitement in the iris world when the use of the tetraploid tall species started breeders off on the modern tall bearded, and this is partly because *pumila* is a tetraploid, too. It gives the same sort of chance for fertility and wide variability; that is, the chance to cross it onto other tetraploids, especially the modern tall, and to exploit the resulting seedlings to the fullest because they may be raised in large quantities and may then be interbred or line bred or outcrossed or backcrossed with most satisfactory results. Such crosses of tetraploids giving fertile seedlings have a much brighter future than crosses that give only a very few dead end seedlings, interesting though they may be.

Part of the excitement came from the discovery that species *pumila* seems to have three separate color factors, for purple, for yellow, and for blue. In *pumila* itself, combinations of these three color factors give a very wide range of expression. There are *pumilas* in white and all shades of yellow, from palest cream to deep yellows; pastel orchid, lavender and lilac to red-violets to nearly black; pale to aqua tinted blues, clear spectrum blues through deeper violet-blues to the richest blue-violet; and greens from chartreuse to mustard shades to true leaf-green. These greens, of course, come from blending of blue and yellow, and in *pumila* they combine in a manner impossible in the tall-bearded. Blue-violets such as Sulina are apparently combinations of blue with purple, and yellow with purple seems to give blended reds and near blacks, such as Nana.

Much charm is added to the *pumilas* by the prevalent pattern of the signal patch in their falls, in colors matching or contrasting with the petal color. The creams and yellows usually have these patches in brown, green, or deeper yellow; the blues have brown, reddish, or navy blue spots, and the pastels often have bright red spots, but there are many

new combinations, and recently *pumilas* have been bred with white spots overlaid on a colored petal, as though the factor for the cell-structure of the patch had been divorced from its factors for color. Apparently this fall-blotch factor comes in dosages, from one to four since *pumila* is a tetraploid. In light dosages the spot shows as a faint blur or an etching of color, and in heavy dosages as a very solid, color-saturated patch, sometimes velvet. It may be absent altogether giving self-colored varieties. Probably this is not as simple as it sounds, and it is hard to judge by eye whether or not small dosages of spot are present; at any rate, *pumilas* without spot are a rarity. The only named one certified to breed as a self is Hanselmayer, a pale yellow, and this one will give *pumilas* in self colors, but since the signal patch is one of the distinctive charms of the species and its hybrids, it would seem more profitable to make crosses to bring out this pattern rather than to try to eliminate it.

Pumila also differs from the tetraploid talls in the relation of its blue and yellow color factors. In the talls yellow is dominant. In *pumila*, the blue is dominant (or epistatic) to the yellow, so that *pumila* yellows seem to be true-breeding, or homozygous; they have no blue factors at all. Apparently the blue *pumilas* may contain yellow factors, and it seems that even one factor for blue in *pumila* is enough to suppress all appearance of yellow coloring, although it seems to be present in most blue *pumilas*; blue varieties such as April Morn are reported as giving yellows when selfed or intercrossed. If this yellow is actually recessive, it is the first example of recessive yellow to be found among iris. All of these *pumila* color factors seem to be due to entirely different genes from those that influence tall color, and the chemical processes they control seem to be quite different. Much of the puzzling behavior of the *pumila* color factors has been recently explained by the preliminary findings, reported by Dr. Hertha van Nes in the Dwarf Iris Society Portfolio, 1956, that the yellow of the *pumilas* is not a plastid yellow as in the talls, but is due to flavonols, a type of sap coloring made from the same basic ingredients as the anthocyanins that look blue or purple to our human eyes. Although this discovery has yet to be confirmed, it gives answers to so many puzzling questions that it is certainly well worth considering by breeders planning their crosses. Such soluble dye-stuffs, both blue and yellow, would naturally blend together in a different effect from the blending of a transparent blue dye with a solid ingrained yellow pigment, hence perhaps the greener greens of the *pumila*-tall blends.

Pumilas as a rule are resistant to selfing, and it is much easier to out-cross them. As a matter of fact, good breeding stocks and very fine garden *pumilas* may be developed by simple selection, that is, letting the bees do the pollinating and growing the seed from choice colors or forms. As the *pumilas* are the first bearded irises to come into bloom, the earliest pods set, at least, will be pure *pumilas*; later there may be

hybrids. Sometimes the bees get excellent results, probably because they aren't afraid of mismatching colors, but if you want to learn anything much of genetic value you must control your crosses, and there is nothing more frustrating than some startling break with parentage unknown.

Labeling *pumila* crosses is a problem. The pods are right on the ground so that paper tags become defaced. Plastic tags are better, but it is hard to get the string below the ovary, and any tag looped around the long perianth is sure to get separated when the blossom withers. Initialing the basal leaves with a ball-point pen works fairly well if the pods that set are tagged later. Perhaps the best method is to make the same cross on an entire clump, and to grow the pods separately in case of contamination.

Hybrids of *Pumila* with Tall Bearded Irises

Crosses of the *pumilas* with the tall bearded irises may be made either way, and the experts say the seedlings will be the same, but it is a great deal easier to put the *pumila* pollen onto the tall, for mechanical and seasonal reasons. There will be more takes and more seeds per pod when *pumila* pollen is put on the tall. *Pumila* pollen may easily be saved for the tall season, if it is kept dry and refrigerated. It has recently been sent back and forth between America and Europe with complete success, and has remained viable after deep-freezing. The one most important point in preserving it is to dry it before storing. Sealing it immediately after collection in air-tight vials seems to be fatal.

In its hybrids with the tall, *pumila* has a strong dominance for size, so that they range usually from about 8 to 16 inches in height, rather than the 18 to 24 inches which would be the half-way mark. Most of the progenies are uniform in size, and on further inbreeding these progenies, many of them remain uniform without much segregation, but some segregate within the height limits of the cross, that is, from 8 to 16 inches. Such segregation is supposed to be chiefly due to varying height factors in the tall parent, in which case these segregations should be in a simple diploid ratio. This is because these hybrids are amphidiploids, or double diploids. They carry in their cells two sets of chromosomes from their tall parent, which pair together at gamete formation, and two other sets from their *pumila* parent, which also pair only with each other. These two different types of chromosomes coexist in the cells of the hybrid and have a composite effect on its appearance; the strange thing is that the 16 chromosomes of little *pumila* should have so much stronger an effect than the 24 chromosomes of the tall parent.

Besides their dominance in height, and in plant character, *pumilas* also have a strong dominance for color. This is partly because they carry an inhibiting factor which may or may not be the same as the inhibitor in the dominant white tall. This inhibitor usually stops every bit of anthocyanin or sap color of the tall parent from coming down into the hybrids, but naturally has no effect on the *pumila* sap colors. This is a general rule that seems to have its exceptions, as indicated by the

appearance of plicatas from crosses of Mariposa Mia with the *pumila* variety Cretica. It is probable that *pumilas* lacking the inhibitor will soon be discovered, but it is generally true that the blue or purple coloring in *pumila*-tall hybrids will have come from the *pumila* parent. It seems that the plastid yellow coloring of the talls does come down into the hybrids, but not with the dominance that it has in strictly tall breeding. The effect of this plastid coloring will be the same in the hybrids whether the tall parent was a dominant or a recessive yellow, or a tangerine bearded pink, or a blend of any depth from light to very dark, as long as it carried the plastid yellow coloring. Hence it is a very general rule that yellow *pumilas* on any tall will give yellows; that blue and purple *pumilas* on talls containing plastid yellows will give blends, and that blue and purple *pumilas* crossed onto blue or white talls, dominant or recessive, will give blues and purples.

This is a very great over-simplification of what happens when the diverse genes of these two types of tetraploid irises are combined. The *pumila* gene for blue seems to be unique among bearded irises; several recorded crosses of blue *pumilas* crossed onto white or blue talls have shown as many whites, creams, and yellows combined as there are blues in the progenies. In these progenies, the blues have been distinct and there have been no purples. This has been interpreted as meaning that these blue *pumilas* had only one gene for blue coloring, as this is the ratio to be expected if the blue coloring comes from the one blue factor of the *pumila* and none of it from the blue of the tall parent, all tall blue being prevented from appearing by the inhibitor present in the *pumila*. The occurrence of the creams and yellows in such progenies can only mean that they are present in a recessive state in the blue *pumila* and are completely dominated in the *pumila* itself by the single gene for blue. This is a highly unorthodox state of affairs.

When these *pumilas* of distinct blue, as apart from the purple or violet, are crossed onto the blended talls, there will be blue and yellow seedlings as well as blends. A large part of these blends seem to be in ugly mustard or smoky colors, but among them may be acceptable green, tan, or gray blends and some odd color combinations, such as blue with yellow patch, yellow with white patch, or white with ice-green patch. When the blue-violet Sulina is crossed onto recessive white talls, it will give both blues and purples, with a few intergraded colors. The red-violet *pumilas* seem to produce very good red coloring. The variety Nana seems to be a blend of all three *pumila* color factors, for when it is crossed with whites it segregates out blues, purples, and yellows. In combination with talls having plastid coloring it gives excellent reds.

The rather common occurrence of green coloring in these hybrids is of special interest to a great many people. When it first occurred, it was hoped that it could be crossed into tall strains by back-crossing these hybrids with the talls, but people who tried this met with disappointment for the green disappeared after the first back-cross. So did the lovely blue

that came from *pumila* into these hybrids, and so did the *pumila* signal patch. Although studies on the chromosome pairing of the first generation back-cross hybrids, with 44 chromosomes, had showed that there was some pairing between the tall bearded and the *pumila* chromosomes, apparently all these factors were in the loose and unpaired *pumila* chromosomes that finally became lost in continued back-crossing with tall bearded irises. Paul Cook thinks that the height factors of *pumila* are in the chromosomes of *pumila* that pair with those of the tall in these backcrossed hybrids and that they may become separated from the genes for season of bloom, so that there are possibilities in these backcrosses for dwarfs and Lilliputs that will bloom with the tall. Dr. Randolph intends to make some studies of the pairing behavior in these backcrossed 44's this spring, so we should soon know more about this.

The little *pumila* variety Cretica has proved a real oddity in breeding behavior. It is a watery pinkish purple with apparently only one purple factor, since when it is crossed onto recessive whites it gives half whites; and it has given two plicatas from crosses onto Mariposa Mia, which might be called either a recessive white or a plicata. The secrets of Cretica are being searched out intensively by breeders of small irises, for apparently it could have a plicata factor itself, or it could lack the inhibiting factor for tall anthocyanins, as otherwise the plicata pattern of the tall-bearded should not be permitted to show itself. Recently the tall-pumila cross has been made in great numbers, and within the next few years we should learn a great deal more about it.

Other Pumila Hybrids

When *pumilas* are crossed with the chamaeiris varieties the results are much the same in color effect as in the *pumila*-tall hybrids, but this cross gives excellent miniature dwarfs; crossing the Lilliput hybrids with the *pumilas* gives even better. Seedlings from both these types of crosses are fairly sterile, but some of our best new miniature dwarfs have come from advanced generation breeding from such crosses. *Pumilas* have been crossed with the *mellitas*, with difficulty: Doc Jonas' Petite series is from such crosses. Curiously enough he has used only yellow *pumilas* and has got some really rich dark colors in his hybrids. The first hybrids of *pumila* with *arenaria*, the bright yellow dwarf species, produced by Jay Ackerman, were with yellow *pumilas* and it isn't known how the color genes of these two species will combine when other *pumila* colors are used. Judging by results of breeding *arenaria* with the chamaeiris varieties, there should be bright reds, whites, and even blues from such breeding, but that is sheer speculation. The yellow coloring in Mr. Ackerman's hybrids is very clean and rich.

The *pumilas* are sympatric with the *aphyllas* in some places, and natural hybrids of the two have been collected. These are small branched dwarfs, and this cross of *aphylla* with *pumila* looks promising to follow up. Since the true species *aphylla* has 48 chromosomes in four sets of

12, like the tetraploid tall, these hybrids of *aphylla* x *pumila* will have the same type of genetic make-up as the tall-*pumila* hybrids; they will also be amphidiploids with 40 chromosomes in two sets of 12 and two sets of 8. The *chamaeiris* complex has exactly the same chromosomal composition, though the exact source of the 12's and 8's of the various species and garden varieties in this complex is not known. Among this so-called "chamaeiris complex" we have not only the recently improved garden varieties, but also some recently collected species. Some of these are quite handsome, particularly the *italicas*; and species *chamaeiris* is a very small and fragrant yellow, well worth using in breeding. Intercrossing these *chamaeiris* with the tall-*pumila* hybrids seems to improve both types. In fact, hybridizers are throwing in all the genes they can at this 40 chromosome level. Another source of 40 chromosome hybrids comes from Cook's Progenitor, the very famous progenitor of his blue-falled amoena line of tall. Progenitor has 48 chromosomes and is from a cross of a tall parent with some form of 48 chromosome dwarf, probably in the *reichenbachii* complex. Cook has crossed Progenitor with *pumila* to give 40 chromosome hybrids, and is crossing these into his lines along with the Lilliputs, the *chamaeiris*, the hybrids of *aphylla* with *pumila*, and other hybrid combinations. Since all these 40 chromosome species and hybrids are quite interfertile, and seedlings may be raised in numbers large enough for careful selection, and because of the diversity among them of desirable qualities, it doesn't take much imagination to see that a wonderful garden group is certain to be developed out of this 40 chromosome pot.

Tip for Beginners

If you are just starting to breed the small irises and have no stock of species, your best bet is to get some *pumila* pollen from the Median Iris Society pollen exchange and put it on your tall. Tall known to be good breeders, disregarding color more or less, will be equally good here. An excellent tip from Paul Cook is to mismatch the *pumila* and the tall colors. Results of this advice indicate that the most interesting color breaks come from crossing the blue *pumilas* onto the blended tall.

While you are waiting for these seedlings to bloom, buy or swap for Fairy Flax, Green Spot, Baria, and Brite. Fairy Flax has a lovely blue, Baria the finest form found in these *pumila*-tall hybrids; Green Spot and Brite both breed as whites with the addition of the spot pattern, which is more emphatic in Green Spot. Little Rosy Wings is an excellent parent and has fertile pollen, as does Green Spot. The others mentioned do not have pollen, and in general the *pumila*-talls are more fertile as pod than as pollen parents. Pogo is a very fertile pod parent and its seeds germinate easily, even those from wide cross combinations. Besides these get a few of the improved *chamaeiris* forms. Orange Glint is an excellent parent with bright color, and Whitone is nearest to a white of the improved forms. When your first tall-*pumila* seedlings bloom, very likely



Prominent median enthusiasts: Mrs. Polly Anderson (Calif.) and Dr. Jack Durrance (Colo.) enjoy iris, among other things, in the Tipton Garden, Memphis, 1957.

you will find some excellent selections. You may start intercrossing them, or crossing them with the *chamaeiris*, or you can do other things with them. You can cross them again with *pumila* for neat miniature dwarfs; or cross them again with the tall for handsome taller intermediates.

You may want to try growing some *pumilas* for breeding stocks (and you might fall in love with them for themselves). Cook 1546 is one that is passed from hand to hand and is a good breeder for greens. Blue Spot is useful for correcting the worst fault of these hybrids, which is coarse foliage and too big flowers on too short stems. Sulina breeds rich purple colors. Remnant is nearly spectrum blue and has super form. You might try Red Amethyst for reds, and Hanselmayer for the self pattern. It is a good breeder for flower form but it makes chunky plants with wide foliage and short stems.

Anyway, it's a good idea to be prepared for anything further you might want to do with these first tall-*pumila* hybrids of yours, for you will find them an irresistible challenge.

VARIETAL COMMENTS

From across the Land

REGION ONE

John Bartholomew:

Galilee (Fay), a sensational bloom that had everyone gasping. It was the bluest iris that anybody had seen. Upon close observation the falls and standards had little fine green veins that seemed to counter-act any tendency toward lavender.

Patience (Schortman) put on a good show and attracted much attention. The color is different.

Limelight (D. Hall) was simply beautiful. On performance, it was one of the best in the garden.

Distant Snow (H. Bartholomew) bloomed from the beginning of the season until the end, and stood up under rain, wind and sun. It is a cool white, tailored and of unusually good substance.

Percy Brown:

Galilee (Fay) at Buttricks', it had green stitching around standards and falls and green veins in standards and falls. The ground color is blue and it is different from anything I've seen. Beautiful too.

May Hall (Hall) is the perfect light pink.

Green Fashion (Fass), a fine greenish-yellow iris.

Double Date (Rundlett) is the best fall bloomer and is a fine yellow but blooms the last of October and is too late for Massachusetts.

Jack Goett:

Fleeta (Fay), a beautiful clear pink, well branched, and very appealing form. While the color is not the darkest pink, this iris had an air which made it tops for the year to me.

Galilee (Fay), on a one year plant in New Jersey this flower showed as a good Fay introduction. Color was a good blue, but not with the turquoise influence seen by others in New England.

Deep Black (P. Cook), falls on this iris are the deepest black I've seen. Standards not quite as dark, more blue than red.

Phoebus Apollo (White), the second time I saw this it lived up to its reputation as the best deep yellow in form, texture and color.

Fortune's Gift (Mitch), a bronze brown self, large, tall, nicely proportioned.

Kenneth Stone:

Galilee (Fay) at Buttricks' was very blue, hard to believe one would see such an iris. However I am wondering if some of this green veining and bluer effect may be caused by Mr. Buttrick's fertilizing program.

Fleeta (Fay) also was especially fine at Buttricks'. An advance in pinks.

Native Dancer (Fay) was a fine peachy pink.

Concord Town (Buttrick), a large, fine, wide-hafted, spreading white.

Crystal White (Nesmith), very ruffled, graceful white. Not large.

Ruth Stephenson:

Faith (Lowry), a beautiful, ruffled white.

"Bill's Favorite" (Kellogg), mostly gray, it is ruffled of good substance and form and has a strong stalk. The standards are rather slatey.

Falls, a bluish-lavender with grey edges and brown veining at the shoulders. There is glitter on the edges of both standards and falls.

It has a bright beard and is different from anything I have seen.

Eleanor Westmeyer:

Fleeta (Fay), my first choice of all the new iris seen in 1957. Lovely, large, light pink with distinctively ruffled standards and semiflaring falls. Similar in color and form to May Hall, but Fleeta has a clean haft without a trace of yellow. Its pedigree makes it a "must-have" for hybridizing for its Pallida blood should breed hardier pinks.

Galilee (Fay), among a multitude of fine blues, this one stands out as being different. Big, beautifully rounded form. Very blue, medium toned with darker blue veins throughout the falls. Beard, yellow with white tip.

Ken (Rundlett), not large, but a real color gem. Dark blue-violet self of fine form.

Red Chieftan (Sass), my favorite of the new reds for its smoothness, deep red color and fine tailored form. Medium sized flower. Bronzy beard.

Dotted Swiss (Sass), lovely flaring ruffled orchid plicata.

Triumverate (Watkins-Watkins), big, rich, red-black with self beard. Outstanding.

Deep Black (P. Cook), the darkest I have seen and a fine garden specimen. Flaring velvety falls—some white veining radiating from beard, which is dark purple. Rather short stalk here.

Enchantress (D. Hall), a ruffled pink that is different. So light, it must be studied at close range to appreciate its charm. Looks off-white from a distance. Yellow-tipped tangerine beard.

Seamaster (Sass), beautifully ruffled deep blue with small white area at tip of its white-tipped, orange beard. Its advance in clarity of color, combined with superb form make this one truly outstanding.

Fall Primrose (Percy Brown), my favorite of the fall bloomers. A clean yellow that blooms nicely with other tall bearded in the spring as well.

Mellow Gold (Lowry), was incorrectly described last year. It is NOT mustard but rather a soft mellow yellow, with a small white area below the yellow beard. Beautifully ruffled.

REGION FOUR

RALPH E. LEWIS, N.C.

As always we failed to visit as many iris gardens as we would have liked, but still put about 2000 miles on the car on iris trips. Our season in the southern part of Region 4, (Carolina and southern Virginia) was unusually short and hot. Outstanding new seedlings were not plentiful, though many plantings showed seedlings of promise. The Harold Alexanders at High Point, N.C. had a row of browns that they are developing further, and a very large violet-blue seedling (53-30) (Sky Ranger x New Snow) showed fine form and substance with flowers on well-branched and sturdy stalks that would stand any comparison, and definitely rated an HC.

At Princeton, N.C. Mrs. Loleta Powell had a huge cream colored seedling, and several most unusual seedlings all from the cross, Brown Land x Molten, whose falls showed a lobed form similar to an oak leaf. Color was a brown blend. We understand that Loleta intends to do more work with this.

In Roanoke, Virginia, Mrs. D. S. Overstreet had a charming pink blend, 51Q, (Chantilly x Limelight) that was really good.

Two named varieties offered such exceptional performance wherever seen that they definitely rate special mention. These were Violet Harmony and Blue Sapphire.

WHITES: Snow Goddess, this very fine new white was most impressive; form, substance, and branching were excellent, and it appears to be a good performer. White Peacock, this superb blue-white was again outstanding in every respect. Mrs. Sydney Mitchell is an iris that in the writer's opinion is much under-appreciated. In this section it will out perform almost any white and is the peer of any for color, form, and substance. Stalks are exceptionally tall, sturdy, and well branched. Edith Pope, is a superb white. Wedding Bouquet is large and beautiful. It may tend to branch a bit high, but it certainly is fine on all other counts.

CREAMS: Yucca, distinctly different, cream but the cows have been on new grass and there is a greenish tinge. Nice form and substance, good branching. Ivory Work, this is one of our best iris, did well everywhere we saw it. It had unusually good substance and fine tailored form with good branching.

PLICATAS: This class in general is not among our favorites. Firetail, the "first yellow ground plicata" is different with good branching, large flowers though it tended to droop. Taholah, this much praised red and cream plicata lived up to its advance publicity, huge flowers with an almost all-over color pattern had good substance and were well placed on sturdy stalks. Outstanding. Chumstick, this pleased the writer

even more than Taholah. The pattern was more formal and showed more white on both falls and standards. The flowers were nearly as large and the branching and substance equally as good. It grows a bit taller. Definitely a "sleeper."

YELLOWS: Gold Cup, a huge new gold that is outstanding in every respect. This could be another Ola Kala for long time popular appeal. June Sunlight, one of the finest of the new yellows and does exceptionally well here. Difficult to fault in any way. Golden Hawk, Foxfire, and Temple Bells were especially fine in many gardens.

BROWNS: Welcome Guest, this golden brown from the Linse garden would surely be a welcome guest anywhere. Dark Chocolate is the nearest to brown of any iris we know, good in every respect. One appreciates it more every time one sees it. Thotmes III, tan rather than brown, this is a superb flower with unusual flare and style, excellent substance and branching. Caramel, the color of burnt sugar frosting, the flowers have nice form and are prettily flared; they are of moderate size and well placed on strong stems.

PINKS: Watermelon, new to the writer, this is different and most attractive. It is almost exactly true to its picture in Schreiner's catalog. Good branching and substance but seems to be slow to increase. Peach Sherbet, absolutely charming. Falls flare nicely, standards are tight. Color is a delightful creamy peach, branching and substance good. Other outstanding pinks were: Native Dancer, June Meredith, Pink Fulfillment, Fleeta, and Happy Birthday.

VIOLETS: Violet Harmony put on a terrific show, definitely out-classing all others in this color. May Magic is a fine new orchid. The large flowers had a nice flare and were pleasingly ruffled. Big Game, extra large violet with fine form and branching was also outstanding.

BLUES: (our favorite color class) Commodore (Dubes) bloomed with some of the all-time greats in the dark blue class and compared very favorably with the finest. Large flowers had flaring form and were moderately ruffled. Color was very blue for so deep a tone. Form, substance, and branching are excellent. Mary McClellan (Craig) is another exciting dark blue. Form and substance were fine, lots of ruffling. Fine branching on tall sturdy stalks. Good performance. Victoria, another grand dark blue, is superb in every respect and the substance is amazing. It stood up a full day longer than any other iris we grew. Kentucky Colonel, is a huge light blue-violet with fair substance, falls had lots of gold at the throat and seemed narrow. Galilee, not tall, this medium blue has good form and substance and is a definite step toward true blue color. Joan Crawford, a bit darker in tone than Rehobeth, is fine in every respect. Rehobeth, the lightest of the blues, is outstandingly beautiful. It must be seen to be appreciated. Blue Sapphire has already been commented on. Other superb blues were: Biscay Bay, Sierra Skies, South Pacific, Columbia, Harbor Blue, Kiki, Praiseworthy, and Pierre Menard.

PURPLES AND BLACKS: Purple Haven, a 1957 introduction that is the outstanding purple iris, a self of deep rich coloring, the flowers are nicely ruffled and have lots of flare, are floriferous and well branched. Northwestern, the only purple we know that competes with Purple Haven. Total Eclipse, a huge black from the blue side, fine form and substance, lots of flare. Very nice.

BLENDS: Humming Bird, a cream colored blend that reminds one of Starshine, charming and fine in every respect. Ruffled Organdy, one of the most completely charming flowers I have ever seen. The color is difficult to describe, but it should be in every garden. Veiled in Mystery, an off-white with blue beard and a pale gold edge on the falls, has good substance and fair branching.

RED: Pepper Pot, a hot red blend which appeals to the writer very much. Molten, another of the hot reds that is charming, flowers nicely ruffled.

Among the greens and greenish, Breath 'O Killarney (O'Brien) appealed to the writer more than any other iris seen in this color class. I hope this will be introduced in the near future.



Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Alexander, of High Point, N.C., in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Banks, Memphis Convention, 1957.

REGION FIVE

DR. HARVEY HOBSON, RVP., CLEMSON, S. C.

A few comments other than varieties. From more and more people I hear reports of more trouble with disease and pests on the irises. Many reported fewer flowers and smaller size blooms this season. It seems to indicate that mustard seed fungus and nematodes are the real cause. The first of these can be fairly easily controlled but all the remedies for nematodes so far are difficult to try. A plea for all who have tried successfully some relatively easy remedies to report them and for others in position to do so to make efforts to find the cure for nematodes.

Tabu is surely the best black that I have seen. The flowers are large, the substance excellent, and the color very intense and uniform. The flowers stay in excellent condition for two or more days even in the hot sun.

Belle Meade is definitely an improvement on Blue Shimmer both in form and substance. It is an excellent flower. Palomino and Pink Sensation still seem to me to be the best of the pink family for this area.

Brigadoon was the most startling new one seen this year.

MRS. G. H. ROWE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

We visited as many gardens as possible and talked to even more people. This has been an off season. At Williston, S. C. (Barnwell County) it was a very good season; however, this was the only place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman have about 250 varieties and had over 90% production. Some varieties exceeded their standard. Desert Song had blooms 8" across; Lady Mohr, Winter Carnival, Tiffanja bloomed straight through the season from early to late.

Zantha, Sharkskin, Char Maize were of much better quality than ever before. In Mrs. J. A. Johnson's garden Happy Birthday outdid itself. It was the first to bloom and on May 20 was putting up another bloom stalk. The color did not fade in 90° temperature. It opens slowly and lasts well. From four rhizomes there were 7 bloom stalks and 8 increases. It seems to like being separated every year. Palomino performed as well as Happy Birthday and is well worth the price. Pierre Menard performed with its usual perfection; from four rhizomes there were eight blooms and 16 increases. Its excellent branching and texture were outstanding this year and we think better than last. White Ruffles has to be seen to be appreciated. It produced a stalk 5' with blooms that were unbelievable in quality. However, we could not find pollen. This variety produces blooms of the heaviest texture we have ever seen. Pink Formal also does as well as Happy Birthday. Many prefer it for its deeper color. Harbor Blue, which seems to be a true blue to me, performed better this year than last, taller and with straight stalks carrying several open blooms and buds. This variety stands up well in our sun; from 4 rhizomes there were 4 blooms and 6 increases.

Maytime is an unbeatable bi-tone. We were very satisfied with every phase of this variety. It, too, stands up well in the sun and blooms better than expected. Gold Sovereign, Top Flight, Constant Comment, Memphis Belle, Mary Randall, and Garden Gold were most rewarding and performed better than last year. Taholah is not as good a plicata in performance as some of the older ones. South Pacific is not as good as last year, but Watermelon is well named. This is its first year so we are not sure of it yet. In the garden of Mrs. T. M. Martin—Chivalry is as good as usual, color excellent, texture fine, and like Pierre Menard it has fine spacing. These performed exceptionally well: Green Pastures, Sky Ranger, Bishop's Robe, Golden Eagle, Lady Boscowen, Twilight Sky, Tournament Queen, Garden Majesty, Song of Songs.

MR. GEORGE B. EARHARDT, NEWBERRY, S. C.

Here are a few iris varieties that did well in my garden this spring: May Magic, light lavender pink, color clean and smooth, form and substance good, branching fair.

Top Hat, good blackish color, flower broad and well formed, tall grower, about the best of the new "blacks."

Watermelon, large light watermelon pink, standards lighter color than falls, broad and ruffled.

Cascadian, excellent white that holds up well.

Sierra Skies, the finest clear blue of any iris I've seen. Size, vigor, form of flower, and color are excellent.

Snow Goddess and Wedding Bouquet both excellent; beautifully formed ruffled whites, large flowers and vigorous growers.

Dark Chocolate, large, wide iris that pleased everyone, color is light brown or cocoa, not dark, fine bloomer.

June Meredith, ruffled deep pink, has my vote, along with May Hall as the best true pinks to date. Pink Sensation still is best of the older pinks in my opinion.

Orange Cremo, beautiful flaring orange-pink color, has good substance and is a vigorous grower.

Rehobeth, very outstanding light blue, has excellent substance.

Garden Gold, cream-yellow color, orange-red beard, ruffled and semi-flaring falls. This is a beauty.

Polar Cap, lavender-blue and white amoena, very smooth with good substance and branching.

MRS. GEORGE L. HODGES, ANDERSON, S.C.

We did not have as many blooms this year but what we had were good. Tranquility bloomed nicely and stood the heat well. Dr. Hobson's Fort Hill is perfect in every way—heavy substance, a beautiful frilled pure white. Everyone admired it. Chet Tompkin's Brigadoon was a knockout. We had five lovely blooms on one stalk with only one rhizome. They stayed in bloom three and four days. Craig's Heigho, a lovely blue, had

seven or eight stalks and bloomed over a long period. Fay's Black Hills bloomed well and long. Edward Watkins' Major Eff bloomed the first time and it is a gorgeous blue. Glittering Gold, Ruffled Organdy, Frances Craig, and Starshine made a show in Paul Benson's garden. Algiers, Blue Sapphire, and Happy Birthday were best in Mrs. J. H. Saylors' garden. I cannot close without mentioning two lovely clumps of Zantha and Solid Gold in the garden of Mrs. E. A. Hill, and an outstanding white seedling of George H. Brown.

REGION EIGHT

NADINE YUNKERS, MILWAUKEE

At the suggestion of our president, Mrs. Howard Goodrick, I am listing some of the iris that did well in this area. Of the newer there were: Annette, Solid Gold, Blue Sapphire, Pink Plume, Cliffs of Dover, Port Wine, Pretty Quadroon, Frances Kent, Pink Sensation, Ruffled Petticoat, and Limelight. Of the older varieties that put on their usual good showing were: Sharkskin, Blue Rhythm, Black Forrest, Minnie Colquitt, Balmung, Tiffany, White City, City of Stratford, Missouri, Louvois, and Master Charles.

MRS. ROBT. REINHARDT, WAUKESHA

The iris looked good this year, they seemed to have more intense and deeper color, and in most cases were quite tall. In Mrs. Earl Yunker's garden Nadine's iris Tindelao, that she won at a Bingo game at Los Angeles last year, believe it or not, grew to at least seven feet, never have I seen an iris that tall. I wish we had measured it, even the men had to "look up to it." Here is my list: Fleeta, was very lovely, light pink, lightly ruffled. Gene Wild, a fancy plic, wine-rose on white, broad and flaring, heavy substance. Lady Ilse, large, broad and flaring blue. Eastmont, a very large and tall onco-bred of intense violet. Majorette, also magnificent at Memphis, so tall and large. Mary Randall, always good. Violet Harmony, always good wherever seen, my choice for the Dykes. White Peacock, ruffled blue-white, very good. Pretender, a different variegata, fine bloomer. Dark Boatman, ruffled deep violet with falls black. Blue Powder, showed a lot of quality, no fading, took wind and hail.

From Arthur G. Blodgett, Waukesha: Bazaar, a fine deep raspberry and white plic. Dark Boatman, nice blue-black. Dress Rehearsal, the finest red we have seen. Fleeta, low and few buds but has good form and substance, light pink. Gail, a big disappointment. Generous, a large golden russet. Silver Star, just another light blue. New Hope, medium blue, nicely formed. Techny Chimes, large, nicely formed deep yellow. Storm Warning, finest all around black. May Hall, very fine light pink with form. Mischief, bright, clean, variegata, not brassy. Helen Collingwood, always good. Criterion, good dependable amoena. Palomino, no other iris

like it in color. Cahokia, light cool blue. Mary Randall, well liked.

From Mrs. Howard Goodrick: Varieties which we liked especially were—Blue Sapphire, Praiseworthy, Cahokia, Happy Birthday, Native Dancer, Mary Randall, Inca Chief. Black Hills bloomed for the first time in three years.

REGION NINE

RICHARD GOODMAN. Riverside, Ill. Correspondent

S. California iris were late this year and few gardens had iris when I left, but the Lyon Garden had some nice ones including Sweet Tomorrow (Lyon), a deep rose pink with red beard, white flush in the falls with wide hafts and good form.

Eleanor's Pride (Watkins) was quite a little deeper blue than I saw it later in Memphis, falls beautifully waved without being frilly. Lyon's 55/42/10: we put the R.H.S. charts on it but failed to find a color matching it. It could be described as golden ochre with flaring falls. A startling and new shade of yellow worthy of introduction. Cascadian; growing well here. In my own garden a one year plant lost its bloom stalk in winter. Perhaps because it made too much progress last summer without a frost until November as it looked fine then.

Kentucky Colonel (Stambach), a pale lavender with blue flush in the falls.

Lady Elsie (Lyon), this 1957 introduction was named after Mrs. Elsie Heimer; it is a beautiful blend with deep amethyst purple standards and darker blue purple falls, old gold beard. Blooming perfectly.

In the Hopson garden Cinna-Mac looked very attractive as usual with many other good seedlings of theirs.

Then to Memphis, which I saw a few days after the Convention with the iris at their height of bloom. They had 27 days of rain in April, which seemed to suit their own varieties. All the Reynolds' Haven iris including Blue, Purple, Violet, White, Rose, and Mohr Haven were in splendid condition. John Pierce's Celestia, a lovely light blue, and White Waves were very fine. This brand of weather made the Oregon varieties feel at home as Schreiner's Blue Sapphire and Harbor Blue were very good, the latter without the objectional lines down the falls of so many of the light and medium blues.

White Bouquet (Hinkle), the Citadel (Graves-Watkins), White Foam (Knowlton), Swan Ballet (Muhlstein) were four whites growing exceedingly well in the Pierce garden as also were DeForest's First Violet and Rehobeth; this latter was much lighter in color than I saw last year at the Los Angeles Convention and as the color was cleaner it was more attractive to me. I also liked Winged Goddess (Lyon) here. Then a visit to Mrs. Tipton's beautiful garden at Horn Lake, Miss. with lovely trees and lawns around her iris beds and with many well grown clumps such as Lavanisque; Golden Sunshine; Frances Craig; Helen Collingwood; Port Wine; and many of the Reynolds' Haven iris growing ex-

tremely well, as also were the many guest iris. I draw a veil over the guests from the Chicago district growers; they were all entirely unsuited to the wet weather in Memphis, and that includes four of mine.

The gardens in our own Region just started May 25th and by actual count in my own garden 61 varieties bloomed the first 2 days. Here also due to the wet weather they are rather leggy and many are not up to par. Amongst them Mary McLellan up 46" with 4 branches; Frances Craig 40" on a 1st year plant; Snow Mantle (Rudolph) 40" a very pure white with white beard; New Hope (DeForest) 44" in its 4th year, formerly never taller than 34"; Buff Banners (Fielding) 44". So far all the pinks are off color just as they were in Memphis. Castle Rock, an immensely improved blue plicata bloomed early. Also Hubert Fischer's No. 4325, one of the best whites; and his Star Sapphire very similar in size, height, and branching to Mary McLellan except that it has a little less red in the color. At this time May 29th, other Chicago district varieties are not in bloom yet.

REGION THIRTEEN

JOSEPH HOAGE

Frost and Flame (Hall), pure white, heavy substance, red beard, flaring falls make up this lovely iris. Tall, reaching 45 to 48 inches.

Golden Garland (Hall), large flower done in golden yellow and white, with crimping and lacing. Resembles Truly Yours, but has superior stalk and better form. Standards are yellow gold with falls white edged with the same yellow as standards.

Lynn Hall (Hall), a tall deep pink, holding its own very easily among the many pinks. Many flowers, good branching, vigorous plant.

Pink Chimes (Hall), somewhat short, but considerably larger than Pink Sensation; has semi-flaring falls, deep pink standards and rich pink falls, gold hafts with tangerine beard.

Fluted Copper (Kleinsorge), standards and falls are bright coppery tan. Beard is orange. The flower quills (petals curl or roll), broad falls are horizontal. Can be identified from all others once you see it. Well named.

Broadway Star (Schreiner), improvement on Morning Bright. Buff-colored standards and rose-colored falls. Abundant flowers, good garden value.

Top Favorite (Schreiner), the first in a series of large lilac pinks. Coloring between May Magic and Lavanesque.

King's Choice (Schreiner), a large, rich, deep midnight blue self with brown-black hafts. Medium height—40 inches, good stalks. Closed standards with slightly down-hanging falls. Attracts attention from a distance.

Bronze Bell (Schreiner), a new copper brown, near the color of Fortunes Gift, but more flaring and slightly ruffled flowers. Many blooms on strong stems.

Beth Corey (Watkins-Watkins), medium blue self that is non-fading in inland Washington sun, large flowers with yellow-orange beard. Standards are domed, falls are flaring. Many blooms (3 or 4 per bud socket) on tall, sturdy stalks. Good branching, plant vigorous.

Gay Princess (O. L. Brown), heavily laced and crinkled flower in lemon yellow. Standards are well domed, falls flare slightly. This lacy beauty is really at its best in the scorching sun, which we have here in Region 13.

Lemon Meringue (Noyd), lemon yellow and white make up the colors for this bright lacy iris. Yellow standards with white falls, edged in yellow, complete flower is done up with laced edges and ruffles. Stalk is sturdy and well branched. Popular at Regional Meeting.

Striped Butterfly (Noyd), this is one exotic that stays with you long after you have seen it. A blue child of Butterfly Wings, this light blue self has deep blue veins extending from beard to edges of falls. Not garish, but very subtle. A 1958 introduction.

Volunteer Fireman (Cline-Durrance), normally we limit our comments to Region 13 iris, but this Oyez seedling is so outstanding that it can't be overlooked. Marked like its parent, the fireman-red stripes on a yellow-cream background make this a must. Small and short, like many of C. G. White's oncobreds, this bright beauty will be well received when it gets distribution. It is hoped that through Volunteer Fireman the sterility barrier will be broken to permit many more of these exotic iris to be hybridized.

With Love (Linse), everyone who saw this fine oncobred fell in love With Love. Of medium height (36") this light heliotrope self is set off with a blue-tipped yellow beard, surrounded with a huge, dark purple signal patch. Large flowers, standards slightly open, but stiff; falls are horizontal with ruffling.

Coral King (DeForest), ruffled and flaring, wide falls on the coral color tone. Heavy pink beard, clear and clean color.

Whimsy (DeForest), odd in color combinations. Standards with violet tones and falls brown. Truly different.

Next o' Kin (DeForest), very large flower in pure white with slight plicata markings at the haft of violet and gold. Seedling of Caroline Jane.

Poets Dream (O. L. Brown), a pure white self with superior substance. Stalks tall and well-branched. Flower shape is blocky, domed standards with semi-flaring falls. Many whites are difficult to identify without name tags, but here is one that can be told without trouble because of its superior shape and form. HC in 1957.

Firenze (O. L. Brown), here is the one you have been waiting for. A medium, dark blue self, slightly crinkled, with fiery red beard! Plants are vigorous, stalk is strong and branching good. HC in 1957.

Butterscotch Kiss (Plough), a butterscotch yellow with gold dust glitter



Mr. Esdmond Jones, iris grower and enthusiast from New South Wales, Australia, is shown here admiring the Sweepstakes Winner in the Arrangement Section of the Greater Portland Iris Show. The Arrangement was entered by Mrs. Harry Elliott, Portland, Oregon.

all over, falls have infusion of orchid in center. Edges of standards and falls are heavily laced, substance heavy also. Awarded Gold Ribbon for Most Outstanding New Introduction at Regional Meeting in Wenatchee in May.

Caribou Trail and Crinkled Sunset (Plough), Caribou Trail is darker than Butterscotch Kiss and Crinkled Sunset is still darker. Both have crimped and crinkled edges. Caribou Trail is a medium golden brown with violet falls, Crinkled Sunset has lavender and buff standards with violet, pink, and buff falls. It is the most crinkled and shirred we have seen. First Flight (Plough), now we have an iris with crimping but in a different color. Base color is violet, standards are flushed slightly with buff. Domed standards, falls are arched and flaring, all edges are crimped and fluted.

Hot Mustard (J. Nelson), almost too hot to look at. A bright sulphur yellow bitone with greenish glow. Falls are wide and flaring and deep in color, standards are light shade of falls, beard orange.

AMOENAS, BI-COLORS AND NEGLECTAS!

FRANK HUTCHINGS, Calif.

Gaylord, to this 35" beauty goes first place in the gardens here. Two good branches and flowers a little larger than usual for this type. We are having a late rain this year with winds up to 25 MPH. for the last two days. Gaylord is still standing like a soldier outside our kitchen window. The standards are a beautiful white complimented with falls of a rich blue-purple outlined in violet. A delightful iris.

Chiquita, the ruffling in the standards and falls alike is what gives this flower its personality and charm. The flower is in nice balance. The standards of pale blue-lavender are nicely domed. The semi-flaring falls are of a pansy blue-violet. These are trimmed on the edge with the same color as the standards. It well deserves a place in the garden.

Canyon Sky, something a little different in amoenas. Lots of blossoms on 32" stalks. The standards are white almost immediately after opening a very pale campanula blue. The falls are a mulberry purple which becomes a deep violet. The beard is yellow. The hafts of this are a distinct bronze. This makes it a three colored iris.

Bright Hour, the standards on this amoena are a silver white not the clear white of Gaylord, but still very nice. The falls are a rich purple with a border that is indefinite part way around the falls. The falls are typical of their class in that they are narrow. A dependable bloomer.

Catherine Claar, palest blue standards that appear to be white with the narrowest border of violet around the edge. The falls are a deep blue-violet with an orange beard. A nice stalk growing about 36" this year. I like the pastel colors and the definite contrast of this iris doesn't appeal to me.

Shiloh, two nice branches on a 38" stalk. Very nicely ruffled blue bi-color which makes a nice garden effect. The standards have a fault in that they stand open. This doesn't seem to lessen the garden effect of this beautiful iris. It has lots of substance and is a welcome newcomer to this class. A yellow beard with a white tip adds charm to it.

Elizabeth Noble, a newcomer this year. On a 35" stalk it is the earliest to bloom of the bi-colors. Standards open pale lavender, soon fade to white. The falls are purple with a white beard. The blooms are about average size and there is nothing that I can see that is outstanding about the flower that others don't already have except that it is early and adds the bi-color touch to a different season of bloom.

REGION 17

E. M. DOERFLER, Temple, Texas

The arilbreds seem to thrive in our hot Texas sun. Among them, Lady Mohr, Elmohr, Mauve Dust, Heigho, Hurricane, Engraved, and American Modern are particularly vigorous, prolific, and floriferous. King David, a very dark blue, does well, though seems to be a trifle more temperamental than the rest; but at the top of the list is Frances Craig. It is supreme. Last year I planted seven rhizomes; I entered the first stalk in the Belton Show on April 6th and up to the time I'm writing this (May 13th) there has not been a single day since it first opened that it has failed to display at least one gorgeous blossom—this in spite of the adverse conditions of rain, rain, and more rain and high winds. In fact, there are two stalks which are yet to bloom. I still have four very mature fans and tiny increases are now beginning to appear. What more could one ask?

Many whites seem to do well; however, New Snow, Lady Boscawen, White Peacock, and Dreamy are outstanding. Dreamy, a cross of Snow Flurry x Cloud Castle, is impressive in size, very wide at the hafts which is unusual (so many whites have the "pinched-in" falls effect), and good branching.

Hit Parade is undoubtedly one of the best flamingo pinks for us; it thrives in all kinds of Texas weather. Pink Sensation is very commendable for its color and floriferousness, its only fault being that it is somewhat slow of increase. Twilight Sky is a wonderful performer but may lack size; it is impressive in established clumps, however. For those who enjoy the very lightest shades of pink, Cherie and Happy Birthday are favorites; Palomino also does well and possesses great charm.

Violet Harmony and Violet Symphony are very reliable in this color class. Both of these, however, are far surpassed by Mrs. Harry Frey's Belton Beauty, a cross of Snow Flurry x Chivalry, just registered this year. For size, substance, clarity of color, and wonderful ruffled form, Belton Beauty should be tops and especially in this area where it was hybridized.

For the dark purple class, Concord Velvet has performed well but is rather slow in increase. The old reliable, William A. Setchell, blooms profusely and increases rapidly. It is of poor garden value, however, because the sun and winds of Texas cause the huge blossoms to become floppy. Nevertheless, it does make a fine show specimen if cut while in bud and allowed to open indoors. We are still looking for more of the rich, dark varieties that will do well in this area. Since reds are in the dark color range, I'll say we have thus far seen very few that are reliable. Orelia does well but has the tendency to spot; also the vivid haft markings detract from its appearance. Savage, at present, seems to be the best performer in this area. Ali Baba, classed as a bitone, is outstanding.

Among the blues, Mountain Sky, Cahokia, Pierre Menard, Blue Sapphire, and Headlands are all fine performers. Temple Bells, Apricot Glory, and Melody Lane are wonderful in the apricot shades, with Temple Bells outclassing the other two.

In the browns, Centurion is an outstanding specimen. Casa Morena ranks among the best in spite of the fact that its falls are rather narrow. Two bloomstalks on a first year planting of Dark Chocolate indicate that it will be adapted for us. Although the color is not as dark as its name suggests, it is very smooth in coloring; large and wide in size; and possesses thick, leathery substance. Cordovan also is fine.

Of the yellows and variations of the yellows, I must first mention Spring Romance. It, too, has performed equally as well as Frances Craig. At one time there were an even dozen bloomstalks of uniform height (52" by actual measurement) on one clump. The only fault I can find is that its branching is somewhat high. With such a stalk, however, nothing is lost by cutting a foot or more off for exhibition purposes. Royal Sovereign, Montecito, Golden Ruffles, and Char-Maize are fine as are the old favorites Happy Days and Spring Sunshine, the latter of which requires staking due to its enormous height and size of blossoms.

Cream iris are fairly common, but not common when Desert Song is involved, for it is without doubt the most reliable performer in this color class. It is especially noteworthy for producing show specimens. In my twelve years' experience in growing iris, I have never seen another variety which will produce as many open blossoms at one time as it does.

In the amoena class, all of Mrs. Stevens': Pinnacle, Summit, Mystic Melody, are beautiful and dependable. Pinnacle seems to be the best performer but the other two surpass it in color contrast. Maytime has done fairly well for me but other growers have had difficulty with it. Among the neglectas I doubt seriously if we have any consistently reliable performers. Only Lothario deserves mention, even though one must wait a year or so before it blooms, the wait is nothing after one sees its exquisite beauty when it unfolds.

While many have no time for plicatas, I still find them interesting and beautiful. The old favorite, Tiffany, and Joseph's Mantle, Dawn Reflection, New Hope, and Patrice can be said to be repeat performers. One of the newer ones, Pink Accent, is huge in size and possesses a vivid color contrast. Thus far, its only fault lies in its name; it is definitely not pink here.

Another iris that bears watching is one hybridized in Texas (Wichita Falls). This is Mr. Z. G. Benson's My Lady, a beautifully-formed light lavender with tall stalks and huge blossoms. It has proved fertile both ways and is destined to become popular.

REGION EIGHTEEN

JOHN OHL, WICHITA, KANSAS

Airy Grace, as always, a pleasing pale yellow plicata.

Aldura, never lets you down for blooms. Very light blue plicata.

Apricot Glory, very smooth, well-named but burned badly this year.

Ballerina, we like a little better than Happy Birthday.

Bazaar looks like a more refined Raspberry Ribbon.

Black Castle appears the blackest of the Schreiner dark ones.

Black Hills, very dark and tall. For Kansas the height isn't good.

Black Taffeta, a most satisfactory ruffled black for the border.

Black Belle, also for the border, done in velvety red-black.

Butterfly Blue, very large medium blue self.

Blue Grotto, this is the tops in the dark violet-blue self. A must have.

Blue Sapphire, one light blue to be proud of anytime.

Blue Snowflake was a surprising large near-amoenia. Standards are veined.

Blue Throat, always a crowd stopper. Very pale blue self.

Brigadoon, very fine dark self, but I fail to see a red beard.

Burnished Black, very deep blue self. Not large and not black.

Butterhorn, broad and large ice-lemon self. A real advance in color.

Castle Rock is a huge deep blue on pure white plicata. Very good.

Celestial Blue was very blue in a light tone, a self. Very choice.

Caroline Jane, a large blue plicata and grows well.

Collegiate, looks fine but to me a white with golden throat.

Colorglo, beautiful but very soft in our climate.

Catherine Claar, black and white effect but lacks substance here.

Congo grows slowly but is a beautiful red black.

Dancing Ripples, far the best light blue plicata. Very ruffled.

Dark Boatman, small but very dark self. Deep Black is blacker.

Dark Chocolate is big but very dull as I see it.

Dreamy, a large, ruffled, clean white self with blue tone.

Dutch Doll, huge blue on white plicata. Very showy.

Enchantress, I like this pale ivory-pink blend very much.

Golden Sunshine, large, very brilliant yellow self.

Great Day is still my choice of Chet Tompkins' reds. Very broad full flowers.

Huntsman stands up well and is a very deep red self—near black.
 Inca Chief, for the first time I saw this as the description sounds. Very fine.
 Lady Ruffles, very ruffled white self, some pink-lavender inside. Fine one.
 Lavanesque is always a favorite and well named. Huge blooms.
 Lilac Lane, nothing else to compare this to. Very good here.
 Majorette, a broad round flower in mulberry tone. A fancy.
 Mallow Lace, very smooth color, a complete self that doesn't fade. Very lacey.
 Memories is the best late pink we have.
 Mission Rose, similar to Mary Randall. Both very fine.
 Mohave Gold, the latest deep yellow in our garden.
 Red Chieftan, large tall dark red self. Good grower.
 Rose Ames, an older one but still attractive flower. It is so different.
 Rosy Veil, one of my favorites of the plicatas. Gives pink and white effect.
 Sispe, an unusual green yellow. Very clear tone and very tall.
 Sky Crystal and Rehobeth are quite similar—clean cool whites.
 Soft Answer, very soft creamy yellow amoena of large size.
 Techny Chimes, a big bright yellow with near tangerine beard. A must.
 White Peacock, husky grower. Big blue white, very nice.
 White Heiress, very round-petaled white self. Very late and good.
 For something different, watch for that most brilliant orange self "Millionaire." You will like it.
 Interesting dwarfs and lilliputs: Cook's trio; Baris, Fairy Flax, and Green Spot are all very fine. Small flowers on small plants.
 Yellow Bantam is good but Orange Bantam is better for me. Both hold color without burning.
 Blue Asterisk was a large flower with most interesting spot at end of beard. A white with blue asterisk.
 Ablaze is about the brightest little variagata one can find.
 Sparkling Eyes, a tiny Wabash, is very attractive.
 Gay Lassie, also tiny, is white and bright yellow amoena.
 Blazon is larger and very good. Purple.
 Red Gem is getting "near" red in the tiny dwarfs.

MRS. WALTER H. BUXTON

Once upon a time we wrote "a dry hot season did not dampen our spirits this Spring." We now can say "we are plenty wet" along with a great section of our country. We can try out our boots to find we have deep mud over everything. Yes, quite a change for us. Bloom here was generally fair. We note some rot, and fear more as time goes on. Some blooms were small while others bloomed normally. Some stems short and stocky, others tall and weak. Truly not a year to judge iris.

Blue Sapphire, a beautifully ruffled pale blue, continues to steal the show. Mrs. Palmer's Her Ladyship was as graceful as a lady should be, withstanding the wind and rain without drooping her fine head. An iris with character which will be popular. Foxfire, a deep rich golden yellow, has always been a high light in our gardens. Colonial Dame, a very pale blue, had good substance and did not mind the rain. Ballerina ruled the roost in the pink classification with flaring falls, strong stem, good branching. A very good grower in our area. Regal Cliffs of Dover lead the white parade while Native Dancer bowed to friendly glances of those admiring her delicate pink coloring, broad rounded falls, and beautifully domed standards. Polar Cap seems to be better than Alpine Meadows, having very frost-white standards with delicate lavender-blue falls on a sturdy well-branched stem. Crystal, a blue white, with flaring falls, extra heavy substance, nicely branched on a one year plant. White Peacock will not adjust to our climate, so we must forget about her beauty and seek something to take her place. Lynn Hall is everything the catalog has to say about her. Wide World took a vacation this year and enticed Melodrama to go along, but Dark Boatman and Sable Night carried the banner and performed excellently. One of the most outstanding iris noted in the Memphis and St. Louis gardens was Violet Harmony. Annett, with its brilliant red beard, has strong stems, good form, and foliage. In the plicata field, Caroline Jane with its clear and distinct markings is very appealing.

REGION TWENTY-TWO

MRS. CECIL McCUTCHEON, RVP

I saw a lot of iris this year exceptionally well-grown. In the Judge and Mrs. Rogers' garden in Wichita Falls, Texas, of the Judge's own introductions, Lady Rogers was exceptionally good. Front Gate and Senorita Ilsa planted in long beds growing shoulder high were a sight to behold. Also growing in the Rogers' garden were: Mauve Dust, Baby's Bonnet, Techny Chimes, Empress Eugenia, and Big Ute. All of which I liked. At the Memphis Convention I saw so many lovely iris it is hard to pick out any one. But I did particularly like Mr. Pierce's Celestia and White Waves and an apricot seedling of his.

Back home my own iris were lovely after the awful blizzard April 11. To name a few, Sable Night, Top Flight, Lady Ilsa, Cathedral Bells, Mary Randall, Starshine, and Palomino were outstanding.

Doing well in the Tulsa garden of Charles Dix were Quaker Maid, Phoebus Apollo, Bluebird Blue, and Flamingo Bay and many more, all well grown.

At Woodward, Oklahoma were two of the nicest seedlings I saw anywhere. A lacy yellow of fine form and substance and clear color, and a large blue-black purple with a dark blue beard. Both on one year plants in the garden of Miss Theda Clark and both ones I want to see again next year.

MRS. HAROLD G. PLATO

In spite of a heartbreaking late freeze and continued rain for days, Region 22 still came up with some beautiful iris blooms. Early in the season my husband and I, together with Robert and Jessie Mae Shilling, went to Wichita Falls, Texas, and there in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Rogers we saw the most wonderfully grown iris that I have ever seen. Although the season was a little early for most of the tall bearded varieties, the magnificent plantings of their own Lady Rogers, Senorita Ilsa, and Front Gate were well worth the trip. Other varieties which I saw and liked were:

White Peacock (Pattison), one of the new blue-whites; large, ruffled and very nice.

Blue Stardust (Muhlestein), a very lovely light blue.

Cascadian (Linse), a wide, ruffled white and one of the best.

Harbor Blue (Schriener), this one was on my "want list" for this year. The color is good but too many haft markings ruin this one for me.

Cliffs of Dover (Fay), another good white with wonderful substance.

Dream Dance (Larson), a golden-tan self with a spot of purple on the falls. Very different.

Celestial Blue (Bro. Charles), a frosty light blue, nicely ruffled, and with flaring falls.

Regina Maria (Hinkle), a simply huge flaring medium blue on nicely branched stalks. One of the best blues I have ever seen.

Native Dancer (Fay), an outstanding new pink.

Grecian Urn (Sapp), a large ruffled hyacinth violet on about a 38 inch stalk. A very beautiful iris and a "must have" after seeing it again this year.

Baby's Bonnet (Baker), a delightful pink and white affair having white standards and pink falls with a tangerine beard.

Wayward Wind (Baker), this one was the center of attraction. A lovely golden bronzy blend with somewhat the form of Ballet Dancer.

Techny Chimes (Bro. Charles), a large yellow with standards and falls both slightly ruffled. The best yellow with a red beard that I have seen.

Back in Oklahoma City and in my own garden good performers were:

May Magic (Schreiner), this was the most beautiful new iris that bloomed for me this year. A pale orchid with very flaring falls. Both standards and falls are delightfully ruffled.

First Violet (DeForest), lighter color than I expected but the flower was a nice size and beautifully ruffled. I certainly was not disappointed in this one.

Mary Randall (Fay), truly a Dykes Medal Winner. Lovely everywhere I saw it this year.

Collegiate (Hall), new for me this year. A nice ivory-white with a deep gold suffusion at the haft. Very lovely and a late bloomer this year.

Starshine (Wills), one of the so-called "older ones," but still one of the very best. I cannot understand why this iris never received the Dykes Medal.

The lovely garden of Mrs. Della Webster has long been a gathering place for iris lovers. Here this year and blooming wonderfully well in spite of everything bad the weather offered were Truly Yours, Orchid Ruffles, Spotlight, Ruffled Elegance, Memories, Ruffled Apache, and many others.

A "not soon to be forgotten" sight was a planting of Rehobeth, Happy Birthday, Mary Randall, Sable Night, and First Violet all blooming together in a corner of Mrs. Zip Smith's beautiful garden. Here, too, I saw for the first time a nice stalk of Sky Crystal (Sass), an exquisite white with a blue cast. The form is good with wide spreading falls and the substance is excellent.

REGION TWENTY-THREE

RUTH PRESSEY

Due to the colder Spring season and the accompanying overcast, colors here were particularly fine this year. Helen McGregor and Pierre Menard showed to advantage. Due to our type of country (New Mexico) which approaches the natural habitat of the Aril species, we have been able to amaze garden visitors. And, having seen both Dallas and Memphis in the rain, I realize that the onco-breds as well as the true Arils are more at home here. Lady Mohr stands twice as high and with flowers twice as large as any seen during Convention.

Susiana, with judicious feeding, stood at 15 inches. Gatesie bloomed in copious beauty. First Violet has charmed some but the performance of Violet Harmony, even on first year plants, is reported as unusually vigorous and beautiful in every garden where it occurs. In Eva Mount's garden it bloomed continuously for three weeks in spite of rain and wind. Ruffled Taffeta, with a stalk from a first year plant, took the "best of show" for Mrs. Mount. Others of her favorites, based on performance, are: Swan Ballet, Spring Romance, Argus Pheasant, and Thotmes III. Here, Thotmes III holds its color while Inca Chief, as is the case with most of the browns, tends to fade. Comparison also indicates that Black Hills is proving to be not vigorous here. However, we shall continue to test that beauty. Truly Yours bloomed late and lovely, but

Limelight and Ruth are equally attractive to visitors. Montecito is outstanding. I'm of the opinion that two of the most overlooked iris are Schreiner's Cordolon and Black Mischief, which put on such a vigorous display as to dominate the garden scene.

Two varieties which I "discovered" at the 1956 Convention and which seem to do as well here as in California are Blue Rim, which should replace Blue Shimmer, due to height and texture, and Lantana, which seems to me to have everything. Blue Sapphire is unfading and utterly superb, and Charmaize and Party Dress have both the fast color and leathery texture needed to withstand sunny and windy days. Ebony Echo held its color, and Crispette, which faded last year, is an utter delight in a patch of matching-color columbine where it receives part shade. A little chelated iron may also have aided in the better color. Mary Randall, so far, is not as vigorous or as tall here as seen elsewhere, so possibly the "children" of the Pacific Coast and of Utah respond more quickly here than those bred in the East and Midwest. Thus, Wallace's Cathedral Bells seems immediately at home.

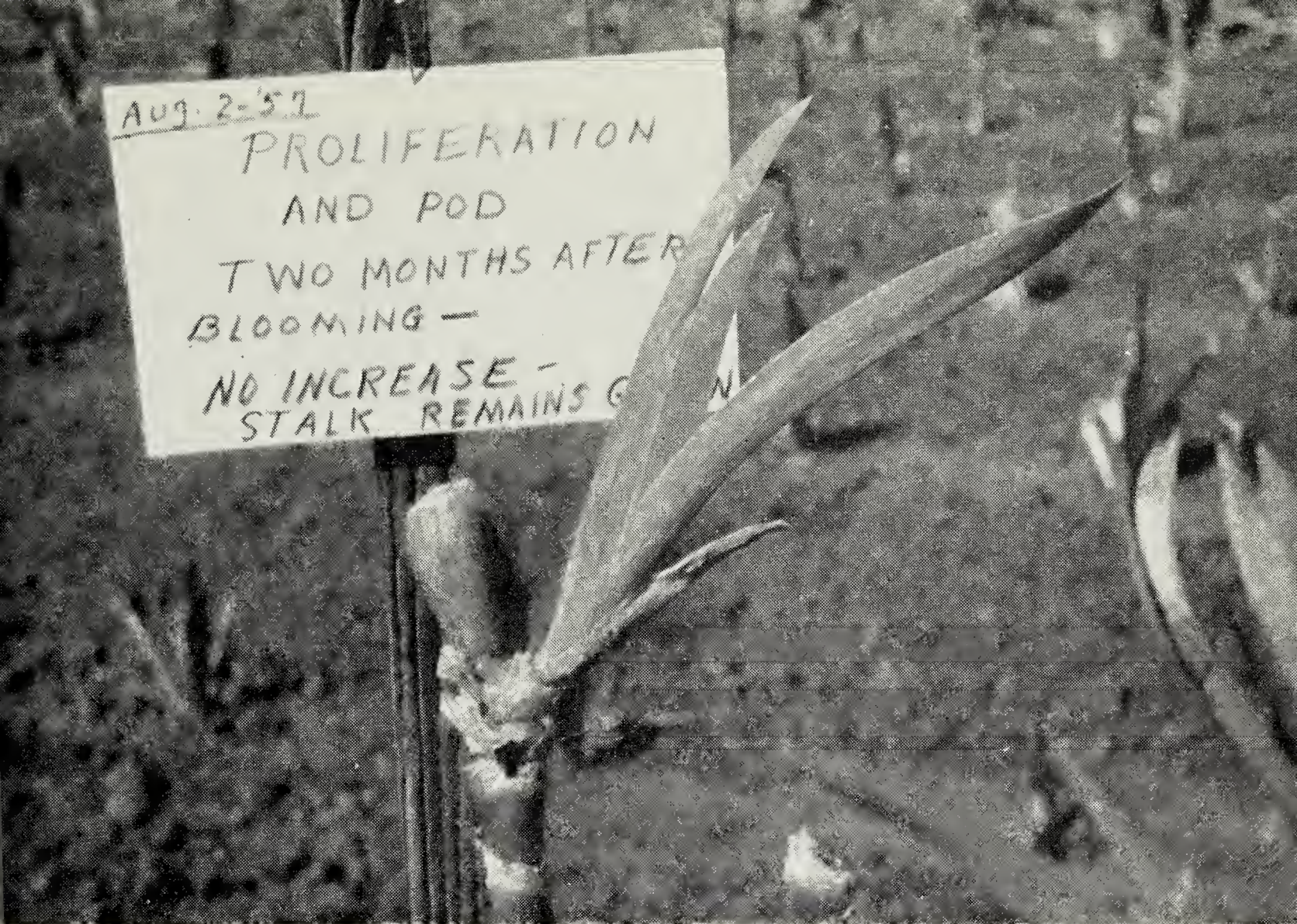
Our list of onco-breds grows each year. Hurricane attracted the most attention, quite eclipsing Frances Craig. Mohresque is huge and tall and as exotic as a tropic bird. A clump of Heigho is like a shrub in bloom in garden effect. In Lucille Miller's garden, Peg Dabagh measured 7" unspread, Night Moth 8" across, also unspread, and in the Sundt Garden blooms of Kalifa Gulnare and Kalifa Baltis, my own choice of these exotic Arils, were 7½ and 8" wide respectively, and we can expect some new "babies" any day from Mr. Sundt's Aril crosses. My own onco-breds were such mixed-up youngsters that I haven't recovered yet from the shock.

Conventions are part iris, beautiful iris, and part people, wonderful people. I wish to mention particularly Mrs. Stanglin of Dallas and her committee members, who, in the face of utter disaster, never faltered in their plans but toured people through flooded gardens; and, by cutting in the wee small hours of the night before, by flashlight and in torrential rain, saved stalks of iris to be opened under artificial light indoors, and so were able to put on a large and fine iris show, as scheduled. Others, I know, will express our appreciation to the wonderful people of Memphis.

As I think back to Memphis, I believe the Haven line of iris charmed me most. Cliffs of Dover was a beautiful haunting reminder of its display in California in 1956. My "ear to the ground" heard that Cascadian is very near a perfect iris. It is a favorite here, too.

Irisarians charmed me, too. How fortunate we are to have as our officials people of such friendly warmth. We call it here, "muy sympatico." And so as we say in "these here parts,"

"Hasta la vista!"



ABNORMAL PROLIFERATION

TOM BROWN, Wash.

The above seedling chose to bloom without any normal increase. We set a pod as quickly as weather permitted, then banked soil around the base in the approved manner and kept it moist. Eventually a pod formed. Then one morning while checking the pods we found the beginning of proliferation from the adjacent bloom socket. Within a few weeks this welcome "unorthodox increase" grew into a fine plant, and two increase formed in a normal manner on the proliferation.

This photo was taken on August second, the proliferation was removed about August 15, and potted. At this writing it has sent down roots a good two inches in length and the new plants are forming their third leaves. The pod had no seeds. The bloom-stalk is still quite green at this time (Sept. 15), but shows no sign of any increase at base. (The word on picture behind foliage is "green.")

The American Iris Society

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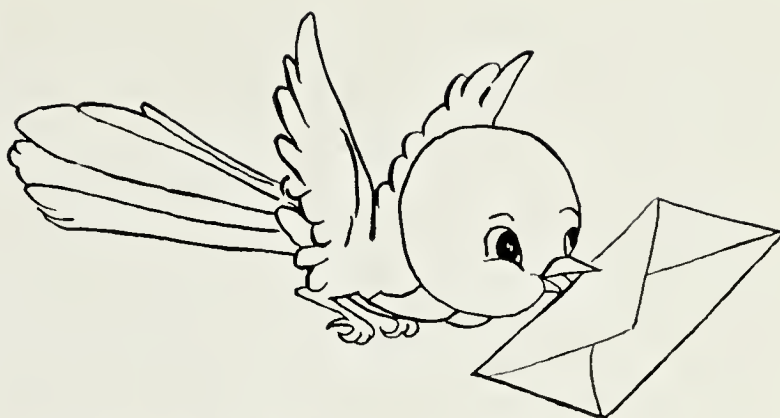
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FLIGHT

BY PEGGY BURKE GREY
NONA B MOTT



LINE

ROBIN MEMBERS ATTENTION

Some of your Robin Directors are having problems. Only YOU can help! BE SURE YOU SEND YOUR DIRECTOR A COURTESY CARD WHEN YOU SEND A ROBIN ON. BE SURE YOU FOLLOW THE ROUTE LIST EXACTLY. BE SURE YOU ADDRESS THE ROBIN ENVELOPE CORRECTLY.

These simple precautions will prevent lost or strayed robins.

IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY

Nevah Simmons, Division Chairman, reports 3 robins in flight, one of which has just completed its first coast to coast hop; 2 are being processed; 43 members as of August. However, we are having a bit of a problem for we have been trying to arrange the groups according to the cameras used, that is, single lens reflex, twin lens reflex, rangefinder, etc., and sometimes a little longer time than we would like is required before we can get a robin on the wing.

John R. Hogan, Wynneswood, Pa.:

"Before trying to photograph iris in color I made a scrapbook of color illustrations from the catalogs and wondered why there was such a wide variation in color shown in the different pictures. Now that I have been trying I have a better idea, but it doesn't help much. First off, I found the actual color of an iris changes every day. Whether this is due to something in the plant or to changes in the light I wouldn't know. If the flower actually changes color as it develops, what is the correct time to photograph it—the first day, when it is half developed, or when it is fully developed? I don't know. I do know that there is a difference in color due to the film and due to the differences in the emulsion of each shipment of the same kind of film.

"I know, too, that any color film picks up a lot of reflected color from the surroundings, principally green from the trees. A skylight filter helps

correct green or brown reflections. I think perhaps it might help to use a temperature color meter and a complete set of correction filters, but I have never tried this, and it is such a complicated job I hesitate to start.

"From my own limited experience I think Kodachrome will give the most consistent results. Ektachrome puts in a lot of color you won't find in the blossom itself, and Anscochrome sometimes does the same. Of course, you must know how to handle the film. I have seen plenty of Ektachrome and Anscochrome that is right on the button but I didn't take the pictures myself."

W. M. Keeling, Falls City, Nebraska:

"I like to shoot, when it is possible from the standpoint of time, from 9 to 10 a.m., since blooms are at their best then and the light is right for me. I have some shots of reds that were passable late in the day, up to 4 o'clock or a little later, but they were more by accident than intent. At home I use a tripod by preference and seldom a backdrop.

"It is well to say that we agree that getting blues in almost any flower is difficult without CC filters. Sometime ago Father David Kinish, who at that time was regional secretary of AIS Region 18, took a series of pictures of Great Lakes and a paler blue with CC filters. He showed a series of six or eight slides of these two varieties and each seemed a different variety. As the intensity of the color correction increased, the foliage took on the correction, too, so that the color of the standards and falls might be about right but the picture as a whole was much out of balance. It was quite strange to see very dark blue leaves on Great Lakes.

"Then, too, the light angle plays a great part in getting a good record slide. As a horrible example I have three slides taken minutes apart on a clear morning of Sporting Thomas. (I am partial to oncobreds.) They are taken with front, side, and back lighting. Again there seem to be three varieties, and the difference is more apparent when using a projector with 100, 300, and 500 watt bulbs, and the stronger the bulb the more the difference."

LOUISIANA IRIS DIVISION

CHARLES S. ARNY, JR., *Chairman*

P. O. Box 511, Lafayette, Louisiana

Already five robins are in flight in the Louisiana Iris Division and in August there was a total membership of 39, with more applicants coming in constantly. Robin membership looked like this: Arizona, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; West Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; California, 4; Indiana, 1; Washington, 1; Louisiana, 17; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 2; Arkansas, 1; North Carolina, 1; New York, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Virginia, 1; and Texas, 3.

Lloyd Showers, Arizona: "The reason I grow Louisiana Iris is that I like their delicate coloring and daintiness. People are getting clear away from the beauty of flowers by requiring them to be larger and

larger, like the tall bearded, but I can see beauty in many iris which many think are weeds." Lloyd believes ruffling and producing double flowers would improve Louisiana iris.

Mrs. Wilma Hamilton, Baton Rouge, Louisiana says: "I grow several thousand iris and find them the most exciting flowers in our garden. Almost everything about them appeals to me, but I suppose the wide color range and the various graceful forms have the most appeal. The varieties by color which I am growing and prefer (although I must admit I usually like best the one I am looking at) are: whites: Her Majesty, Swan Moon, Betty Lee, and Cameron White; yellows: Delta Country, Helen Smith, Dixie Deb, Delta Treasure, Old Spice; pinks: Early Morn, Pale Hands, Angel Face, and Dainty Lass; red: Cherry Bounce, Royal Gem, Upstart, and Bordeaux Beauty; purples: Violet Ray, The Kahn, Haille Selassie, and Joe Mac; rose: Wheel Horse, Peggy Mac, Sara Gladney, and Saucy Minx; blues: Blue Chip, Cathedral Blue, and Ruth Marsalis."

TALL BEARDED DIVISION

Our biggest robin division is whirling with activity, as is the Regional Robin Division. Here are the first few quotes:

Mrs. D. C. McCashin, Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt, New Zealand: "Truly Yours has two stalks and seven fans on a one-year plant. Stalks stiff as a ramrod with three flowers out at a time. Orange Banner is one out of the box for color and substance, 40" tall here. Hermit Thrush is the best brown I have seen so far. Lady Mohr, Purissamohr, and Elmohr flower twice a year here."

Ralph Geyer, Los Altos, California: "Big Game is a terrific medium violet here, large bloom and nicely ruffled. Broadripple is again this year one of the largest medium blues in my garden. A great favorite with everyone that has seen it. Cahokia has put every other iris in its color class to shame in my garden. It is just perfect on 40" stems, large pale blue flowers. Twelve blooming stalks at one time by my front gate is a real eyecatcher. Witch Doctor is one of the most massive onco-breds I have ever seen. It is almost impossible to describe, a sort of mixture of Hurricane and a touch of Lady Mohr. I think Color Harmony is the best of the last introductions of the Mitchell iris. It is a blend of golden buff flushed with bluish lavender. Grows quite tall and is a dependable rebloomer in my garden. Blue Freckles: everyone just loves it. It is such a soft plicata, not harsh as so many."

Bob Stinson, Nashville, Tennessee, reports a nice showing of bloom on *I. gatesii*.

LABELS

Mrs. Evelyn Norris Boon, Birmingham, Alabama suggests using venetian blind material for labels, with sections of wire coat hangers for support. It seems particularly good to use small labels on one wire for seedlings.

R. E. Lee, Kingsport, Tennessee, suggests using Alumitags on coat hanger wires.

PLANTING SEED

Gilbert A. Clark, Jr., Encinitas, California suggests that if a pod must be prematurely removed, it can be buried to about half its length in a moist, moderately shaded place in the garden and left to finish ripening. This keeps the pods in one location for slug and snail control and allows earlier dividing and resetting of the iris.

Collie Terrell, Wasco, California, suggests planting iris seed directly in the garden for best results, about one inch deep.

GERMINATION

Dorothy Miles, Marysville, Washington: "I have wonderful germination. I spade my row with a dressing of milorgamite to a depth of 8", level it and place the seed about 4" apart in a zig zag pattern, then push each seed into the ground about 1½" with my finger. I level it off and before freezing starts I spread about 2" or so of fine peat. They never heave out and when spring comes the seed just comes popping up."

MEMO ON SCORCH

"When some of my best iris showed signs of scorch I dug them and gave them a bath in Samesan (1 teaspoon to 1 gallon of water). I dried them in the shade for 3 or 4 days and replanted them. All that were not too far gone recovered." Peryl Dafforn, Kansas.

"I had some plants that showed signs of scorch. When dug, the roots were gone. Most of the tops were still good so I tried foliar feeding at intervals. Late in the season most of them sent up new growth. Almost all of these bloomed and increased normally the next year."—IRIS SMITH, Oklahoma.

TABLE TALK

Two breeders' problems in working with Miniature Tall Bearded or Table Iris are cited by Mary Williamson, Indiana: 1) securing of slender, wiry stems, the "knitting needle" type found in Tom Tit and Widget; and 2) seed germination; seed in general are few and hard to germinate.

Ben Hager, California, has come up with the term "minimizer" for an iris, especially a Table Iris which seems to carry the gene for smallness. His tentative suggestions as "minimizers" are Nambe, Tom Tit, and possibly Sans Souci, Kaleidascope, and Lagunita.

Hazel Grapes, Nebraska, says, "All seedlings from Bootblack show smallness." She also has a true Table Iris from Tipo Red which she hopes to grow and increase. Tipo Red's parentage is Aphrodite x Frieda Mohr and Hazel considers Aphrodite the minimizing influence.

Jean Witt, Seattle, Washington: "I believe there are many approaches to Table Iris through breeding. I'm for encouraging all growers of tall bearded and border types to be constantly on the lookout for the

occasional small 'accidents' that show up in their fields. These will be most welcome at one or another of our Test Gardens under the direction of Ben Hager, Mary Williamson, and Hazel Grapes. Parentage of such 'accidents' is important as a guide to future creations along the Miniature Tall Bearded line."

Bob Beardsley, Indiana reports on: "Minette, a new Table Iris introduced this year, from Pluie D'or x Monarda. It is a plicata of the same pattern as Minnie Colquitt, but slightly deeper color." The following crosses also gave Bob table iris: Shekinah x ?; Pluie D'or x Chasseur; Aureau x Afterglow; and the cross of Midwest x Chasseur gave two plicata table iris in two tone pattern.

"I have a half-pint white seedling from Snow Flurry x Gudrun" says Clara Jordan, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Jean Witt notes that other small things have been reported from Snow Flurry and from Purissima.

Val Slamova and Bill Hawkinson, Wildomar, California suggest using the oncocyclus *I. barnumae* as a pollen parent for Table Iris.

QUESTION BOX

"I am fascinated by one pod of seeds from Pink Formal x Palomino. There are 20 seeds, perfectly round little uniform pellets just slightly larger than a mustard seed. I think something happened to keep this batch from being tetraploid." Clara Jordan, Tennessee says, "18 of them germinated, lost all but 8 of them," she adds awhile later. Could it be that there is a relation between seed size and ploidy?

REBLOOMERS

"August Waves is my most persistent fall-bloomer, next, Bountiful Blue. Am interested in crossing with larger things."—BOB BEARDSLEY, Indiana.

"After developing 7 generations of fall bloomers from Autumn Elf to September Pastel, it is apparent to me that inheritance is one factor in remontants. The other is environment. For example: good soil, cultivation, fertilization, and water during the summer to keep growth active."—DR. G. PERCY BROWN, Massachusetts. Doc Percy also reports: "I have found transplanting is too much of a shock, but moving the roots on one side of the rhizome is a stimulus. New soil is essential to iris every 2 or 3 years for good fall bloom. Some trace element or growth stimulant is used up which can only be replaced in this manner."

"To date the more dependable reblooming iris are intermediates; Eleanor Roosevelt tops the list for dependability here. But many breeders have found that these iris resulting from 40-chromosome chamaeiris hybrids on 48-chromosome tall-bearded iris result in 44-chromosome intermediates that are very disappointing as parents because of their nearly sterile nature. Resulting seedlings, when there are any, are too often lacking in some essential quality, and certainly remontancy demands plants of great vigor plus all other accordant characteristics.—EDWIN RUNDLETT, Staten Island, New York.

MEDIAN TIDBITS

Reports on the Season's Bloom

"Here at the test garden three Lilliputs were picked as outstanding. Tops in almost any class of iris is Welch L-561, that perfectly formed white. Then there is Allah, the pale grayed blue with the impossible to describe green spot on the falls and the ruffly form of Snow Flurry; and my Brite seedling A-303 (since named Dancing Bee), with ivory or cream-green stands and pale lavender-blue falls with no border. That combination in these pastel colors is outstanding, along with the excellent flared form and cream beard. It is 11 inches tall with one branch, three buds, leaves shorter than the stalk and very fragrant.

"Another very fine plant was Jubb's J-1 from yellow chamaeiris x korolkowii brown and green. It was 11 inches tall, neat smallish flower in self color of light tan-green with faint darker veins on the falls. Its beard is bronze-green and the form very, very good. Dr. Randolph's (Tony x Progenitor) was a real knockout in color, being a smaller Progenitor with ivory-gray stands and purple falls with border, yellow-orange beard, 9½ inches and excellent form, but the flower slightly large for so short a stalk. (Green Spot x Progenitor) was a smaller flowered Green Spot with a very light spot. Welch N-407, from (Lights On x Nana) was also very near tops in a deep red self with red-orange beard, 8 inches tall. Greenlee's hybrid of ((Sulina x Los Angeles) X Thisbe) was a surprise in the very short stalk, branched like aphylla, about 6 inches tall, a blue with the brightest blue beard imaginable. I can heartily recommend Kum-On, a real stunner, smooth and perfect in form. In the Douglas things, we liked Lilliput, Brownie, and Pogo." —EARL ROBERTS, Indiana.

"Perhaps you would be interested in those varieties that were most liked as far as I could tell. Of the Douglas things, Garnet Treasure, Pogo, and CH5600, in that order. Earl's A-303 was a high spot and we really like this one. It has pale lemon-yellow standards and light blue-violet falls, flaring horizontally. Others we especially liked were Small Wonder (never saw a bluer iris), Tinkerbelle, Dave Childs' C61 (Chrysosoro x H-502), a deep bright yellow with deeper falls, almost a little Rocket, but the falls don't have as much brown in them; Douglas' intermediate 1001-A, white with very flaring falls; Baria, Brite, and Fairy Flax, these last three admired by all. Cloud Fluff we also admire greatly." —BEN HAGER, California

"Of course, the whole interest here was the Dale Dennis kids. There were 10 plics, 2 ivory whites, and 7 smokeys. Eight plics were the color of Dale Dennis, one was marked violet and one marked cinnamon on the hafts, changing to orchid. All had hideous form, and only one had the clean markings on the standards. All the plics and the two whites were from 4 to 8 inches, and all but one smokey 9 inches. One smokey had

quite pinkish standards. All plics had white beards, some tipped orchid, and all smokeys had lavender beards. Some branched and some didn't, but all stems on plants which attained any size at all were branched."—DOROTHY DENNIS, New Jersey.

"Let me tell of a brown find. Happy Thought is a yellow Lilliput. I put pollen of Black Taffeta on this. Something Ed Watkins told me led me to do this, and for the same reason I added to the bloom of Pigmy Gold, another golden Lilliput, some of the same pollen. The former produced intermediates of 22 inches varying from almost pure yellow to a dusky gold overlaid with brown. The sheen is very beautiful and the substance the heavy sort of Black Taffeta. In fact, the texture is that of a golden brown taffeta. Troutbeck among the talls is near to that color. The other cross produced the same effect, but in 15 inch stalks."—EDWIN RUNDLETT, New York.

"The cross of (Pogo x Drum Major) caused Geddes to shudder, but from reports coming in these crosses of yellow Lilliputs by bright colored talls are going to give some new blendings of color, browns and tans and apricotish tones, etc. One of these was a raspberry and chartreuse blend, the stands pinkish flushed with yellow border, the falls deeper raspberry with chartreuse border, brown beard. There were two bright pinkish tans in this cross, and all the rest were variegatas with messy brown spots. The form of all was rather squat, with horizontal falls, and most of them had badly overgrown foliage and were from 22 to 28 inches in height. (Green Spot x Criterion) gave indefinite amoenas and variegatas and in no case was the fall solidly and deeply colored."—BEE WARBURTON, Massachusetts.

"I like my little diploid tall by mellita seedlings. The first ones bloomed this year and I had a fine time recording all their measurements. From one cross on a nameless yellow diploid, I got bloom on 13 of 14 first year plants. Most were bitones, though one was almost a self in pale beige with just a whisper of blue below the beard, standing up nicely above the foliage and of good shape. They varied in height from 8 to 13 or 14 inches. I got a beige self from No-We-Ta, too. The only other seedling to bloom from her was a light grey-blue bitone. They all had at least three flowers and some had four."—MOLLY PRICE, New York.

"At the same time the talls bloomed, two which were unusual bloomed in the aphylla rows. First to open was a pure white Thisbe from chance seed. It was very white except for gold lines at the haft. It was of good form when first opening but later became rather loose. The beard was white tipped with pale gold and the height varied from 5 to 7½ inches. The bloom stems came in pairs, or sometimes three at a time, directly from the rhizome as does Thisbe, and it carried the same deep purple coloring at the base of the leaf. AND, it is fertile both ways! So it would seem that it is a 48 chromosome aphylla, at



Albuquerque's first all Iris Show. L. Miss Sylvia Yocum, R. Miss Kristine Harvey. Iris from La Cassa Day School.

least in performance, and should prove a valuable parent for aphylla crosses. It carries all of the aphylla characteristics which Thisbe does, and as far as I am able to find there is no other white form of Thisbe. This is seedling Ap 57-11.

"The other aphylla seedling is from the Grapes' aphylla, which is thought now to be a hybrid. This seedling, Ap 57-15, is also from a chance pod and is a very double dark blue, about 16 inches tall, the flowers facing upward, the stamens partially or completely converted to petals, the bloom held well above the foliage on slender, well-branched stalks. There were six blooms on the only stalk to bloom this year. The blooms were very slow in opening, due apparently to their doubleness. There were no falls, I mean none in evidence as such, as all petals pointed upward. It was like a little blue rose. It bloomed on June 8 when the falls were well past peak.

"So I would advise saving all chance pods on these aphylla and aphylla hybrid forms as they appear to possess possibilities for great variation."—HELEN STEVENS, Pennsylvania.

"I had a number of Border Iris from (Tally Ho x Color Carnival). Most were rather large flowers for the height of the stalk, but are quite interesting flowers. One 22 inch one has velvety deep violet purple falls and orchid stands and a nice deep tangerine beard. Another one, only 18 inches, is a pale lavender with deeper markings on the falls and a nice rose-colored beard.—VIOLA KALLENBACH, Indiana.

Our Members Write . . .

IRIS, MY FAVORITE LAUGH—

The best gardening article I have read in a long, long time is "Iris My Favorite Flower," by John Camenzind, Boise, Idaho, in the April issue of the AIS Bulletin. He really has a sense of humor and I read it over several times just for the sheer joy of laughing, and yet how true it is. Better get that fellow on the editorial staff.

MAYSIE T. NEWSOM
18118 Roy Street
Lansing, Illinois

IF SPACE PERMITS—

In one of my robins a clipping from a Portland Oregon paper was included: "Quentin D. Clarkson, instructor in biology at Portland State College, has received a \$4000 grant from the Nation Science foundation for research on the hybridization of the iris."

No doubt, you know all about this but on the bare chance that you might not have known about it I am forwarding information to you. Perhaps, in time Mr. Clarkson will have interesting material and information to contribute to the Bulletin. I like the Bulletin very much. One small suggestion: In the table of contents on back cover could you list topics covered under the general heading "Our Members Write"—such as germination hints, disease remarks, or, if any, "gripes," etc. Would help a lot when looking for something you want to re-read.

(MRS. ERIC B.) ERNA BERT VAN WERALD
234 W. 22nd
Spokane, Washington

WELCOME WORDS!!

You and your staff deserve many thanks and congratulations on such a neatly compiled magazine as the AIS Bulletin.

Since I am a newcomer into the society I received my first copy last year and was amazed when I first saw it. My first impression was the appearance, the slick paper, the easy to read print, and most of all, the contents which cover everything for the iris gardener.

When a businessman or firm goes into

business, one of the things he considers most important is his stationery, which is representative of him. For this he selects the proper kind of paper, the correct type for his letterheads on which to convey his message. All this you have done with 150 to 165 pages of interesting topics concerning horticulture, favorite iris, new introductions, hybridizing, regional activities, individuals, advertising, and many other subjects. Actually, I consider it an encyclopedia. I keep mine handy to pick up and read at random and show to my friends, as an example of what a first class society ours is . . .

MRS. PAUL V. SMITH
3007 Cherokee Road
Birmingham, Alabama

GOOD YEAR IN KIRKSVILLE

The season of 1957 was perhaps the best blooming season we have had in many years. Mother Nature was lavish with iris bloom as well as peony bloom. Some early hems gave a lovely spot of color. Judge Orr is always a welcome early hem.

The pinks as usual opened the season with Hit Parade leading. I think the most beautiful pink iris to bloom for me was Happy Birthday. In my garden it has about everything. I have about twenty of the new pinks but none can approach Happy Birthday. Other pinks that bloomed well were Pink Formal, Heritage, Love Story, Hi Time, Cream Pink, and Party Dress.

Of the yellows Golden Sunshine led them all, Ola Kala next with Solid Gold following. There were other good yellows but these three were outstanding.

We are getting some lovely creams and ivory colored iris now. Perhaps the leader in my garden was Wonder Bar, followed by Ivory Supreme. My own iris to be introduced soon, Gima San, measured up with the best of the ivory-creams. It is a lovely big iris.

I did not have an outstanding red this season.

Those with lacy edging are fast taking the public's eye. There are several good

ones. Those that made a good showing were Crinkled Ribbon, Carmela, Ruffled Apache, Song of Songs, Twenty Grand, and Truly Yours. In my own seedling beds I had several lovely blends that will be heard from. These were all heavily laced.

In the brown tones Pretty Quadroon was best in color. Argus Pheasant was a very poor grower. Inca Chief on a one-year plant produced a very lovely flower, a light golden bronze. Thotmes III was another lovely big golden tan. It was a good grower too. My own Phradie Wells in an established clump lit up the corner of the garden with golden sunshine.

The blues were lovely and held their own with the other colors. The best blue in my garden was Pierre Menard. Its shade of intense medium blue is quite attractive. It grows well, is free from any rot, and multiplies fast. Chivalry and Distance are close seconds. Distance produces many flower stalks making it a desirable garden plant. Sylvia Murray and Jane Phillips, both light blues and quite large, performed well. One of my own blue seedlings, PX75, is a splendid blue with what I call an electric blue color. It is not large, but quite appealing with tight standards and perky horizontal falls.

In among the blacks and near blacks Fay's seedling 47-10, one that he has never introduced took lead over all others. It is short, but oh boy! What a form and what a lovely absolutely even deep black violet. His Black Hills was not equal to it. Congo was short, also Sable. Both of these iris bloomed on one-year plants so should not be considered.

The whites were outstanding. It is difficult to say which performed best. Dreamy was the most spectacular with seven stalks of huge white flowers. It is surely a leader in the big ruffled class but with all its bigness and ruffles it is not floppy. Lady Boscawen was a grand performer, as well as Tranquility. New Snow, did a marvelous job in producing many stalks of large pure white flowers. Blizzard showed up well as a late iris. It is pure white with splendid

form and substance. Spanish Peaks on a one-year plant performed well. It is a big ruffled white, but not floppy.

The blends such as Sunset Blaze and Rainbow Room were good growers. My own, Dorothy Beatty, to be introduced soon led the parade. It is a huge lavender with brown edging, but not the least bit floppy.

—DR. LEWIS CLEVENGER
Kirksville, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Peterson:

Those Lilliput seed you sent me were certainly crammed full of vim, vigor, and vitality. Thirty-one days after I began refrigerator stratification they began sprouting and now Aug. 13th, at the end of about seven weeks (from the time they started sprouting) I have fifty-four seedlings. Twenty-seven of these are from Little Rosy Wings which was the first to sprout. With tills the earliest germination in my experience was fifty-eight days for some sib crosses involving Mount Washington and tangerine bearded pinks and I considered that most unusual because prior to that ninety to one hundred and twenty days was the earliest I could expect germination.

The seedlings from Pagan Midget, Pigmy Gold and Tinkerbelle vary in height but all have very narrow blades—much narrower than anything in my experience with tall seedlings. Those from Little Rosy Wings are, unhappily, showing extreme vigor. They have very wide blades and are, if anything, taller than tall seedlings of the same age. I am hoping that this is just great vigor and they will level off when they have attained maximum size but this is probably just wishful thinking and I will end up with seedlings which, as someone said in a bulletin last year, have lovely flowers if you want to part the foliage to find them. But I can dream, can't I?

Anyhow, I am enjoying the seed and thank you again for sending them.

—MAY BELLE DODD
4626 Cole's Manor Place
Dallas 4, Texas

Reynolds seedling No. 489A (right), now registered as Fluted Haven drew much attention in the originator's garden at the Memphis meeting.

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

APPOINTS NEW GARDEN EDITOR

Richard A. Hoefer, publisher of *House Beautiful* magazine, has announced the appointment of Paul F. Frese prominent member and Accredited Judge of the AIS, as garden editor.

Mr. Frese was formerly editor of *Popular Gardening* magazine, and has been editor of *The Flower Grower* magazine and associate editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*.

He now holds, or has held, office in leading plant societies including the American Horticultural Congress, the Men's Garden Club of America, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and the American Rose Society.

In 1953, Mr. Frese was awarded two gold medals, one by the American Dahlia Society and the other by the University of Massachusetts. He is co-author of "Favorite Flowers in Color."

FILM LOST

During the AIS Convention in Memphis an exposed roll of "Daylight Type Kodak Ektachrome Color Safety Film, 20 Exposures—E 135," was lost by AIS member, Miss M. E. Barbour, Box 285, Vicksburg, Miss. Miss Barbour is anxious to recover this roll, or the slides.

The 20 exposures made of irises in the gardens included among others a number of shots taken in the Cooper's Garden, especially one of a bed near the entrance containing irises created by Mr. John Pierce (with identifying sign in center).

NEW MEXICAN SUBSTANCE

I know that Mr. Sundt has instructed Mrs. Pressey to send you a report from our region but there are some matters I feel impelled to write about as an individual AIS member.

Last year I added some two hundred of the 1956 and recent introductions to



my collection of over four hundred varieties. Out of the two hundred iris received from various west coast and Utah growers all except about twenty made good clumps and from one to four blooming stalks. These twenty will bloom next year.

The extra good substance in these new iris was very noticeable which was also noted by our New Mexico Iris Society members in their visits to my garden.

I do not know whether this heavy substance is due to deliberate breeding to intensify substance or the timely work of Mother Nature. I noticed in my own breeding program that Spanish Peaks throws good substance as well as form and purity of color to most all of her progeny.

I feel that I must mention the fact that two 1956 introductions, of two different well-known hybridizers, which were given glowing descriptions and color photographs, proved to be very mediocre, particularly in color. One of our own society member hybridizers said of one of these, "I have thrown many far better than that over the fence." It would appear that the standards of introductions are not being kept high enough. When a person pays \$15 to \$20 for a new iris they expect something exciting and special. The inferiority of these two mentioned iris cannot be laid to difference in soil and climate because of the high perfection of the other varieties planted at the same time.

After growing several hundred varieties of iris here in New Mexico I am of the opinion that with the exception of the Arils and some of the near Aril hybrids as Joppa Parrot and Black Joppa and two or three tall bearded varieties, that all tall bearded and onco-bearded iris thrive here. Just give them plenty of nutrients and water at the proper time. If a variety doesn't do well in one

place in the garden, try another place and usually you see it really grow as Solid Gold did for me after two years in one spot.

Many of Tom Craig's and C. G. White's onco-bearded were planted last summer. What a glorious sight most of these made. Their exotic colors attracted much attention of visitors, especially Night Moth and Kalifa Gulnare.

—LUCILLE L. MILLER
7015 4th St., N.W.
Albuquerque, N.M.

OPEN HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Smith of Indianapolis, Indiana, were pleasantly honored Sunday, July 29, from 2:00 until 6:00 P.M. with an "Open House" sponsored by the Indianapolis Hemerocallis and Iris Society in honor of their 50th Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Charter members of the Indianapolis Society, Mr. and Mrs. Smith are better known to members of the Society as "Mom" and "Pop." At the Regional meeting held in Indianapolis, Mrs. Smith was honored as "MOM" of the Indianapolis Society.

It was fitting that the couple should be honored on such an occasion. They have both done much to foster and keep alive interest in all the activities, as well as to gain new members, for the Indianapolis Society and for the American Iris Society.

Mrs. Smith, who sees beauty in all iris and grows many of the older varieties, is one of the Society's oldest hybridizers and has some nice seedlings growing in her yard. Mr. Smith is becoming increasingly more interested in Dwarf and Median Iris.

We, of Region #6, salute this grand couple, and hope they will have many more happy years with the Hemerocallis and Iris Society of Indianapolis and with the American Iris Society.

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P. S. *by The Editor*

Time and again we are exposed to various chemical comets which pass across our horticultural sky. Frequently, they burst upon us with blinding brilliance, only to subside in a short time to the pale, cold glow of a lightning-bug.

I well remember the enthusiasm with which amateur gardeners embraced the prospective use of colchicine. Chromosomes were to be doubled overnight. The littles were to become big and the bigs were to become bigger. Gaillardias, the size of sunflowers were to grace our perennial borders, and sweet peas were envisioned hanging about second story windows. What happened? Nothing much. A few tetraploid snaps finally found their way to the market, but for the most part, these Burbanks of the laboratory ended up with a pitiful crop of weak and distorted seedlings that died aborning. Then colchicine found the level of its intrinsic usefulness with the scientist, to be used sparingly and with great care.

On the other hand, certain new chemicals are proving themselves to be more adaptable to use by Mr. Average Gardener. Several of the new herbicides can be used with impunity to prevent weed growth. Chemical soil sterilants seem to be here to stay. Simple in application they seem to work wonders in the elimination of soil insects, harmful fungi and bacteria, and undesirable plant growth either in the form of seeds or sprouting roots. The use of antibiotics in gardening and farming is gaining ground every day and seems to be on a solid footing.

On the other side of the picture such ideas as the plowless planting seem to be lost in the high weeds, and I see no evidence of the great fertilizer companies retiring from the field in favor of the worms and their muchly publicized droppings.

All this is by way of leading up to a new, 1957 version of the comet, Gibberellic acid. This substance is a plant growth stimulator and is being packaged and sold under license from Merck and Co. A stable liquid concentrate is pre-

pared from the potassium salt and it is also available in dry form for the home gardener. As is usually the case there is a wild scramble in the trade, each company trying to be the first to get its product upon the market, each using a different trade name for the same basic material manufactured by Merck and which is called Gibrel by that Company.

Extravagant claims are being made for Gibrel; to quote from "Gibrel News" a feature advertisement in the American Nurseryman: "... this new growth regulator promotes more uniform flowering, larger blooms, more vigorous growth, significantly earlier maturity . . . Treatment with Gibrel increases the market value of plants, saves growing time, and cuts production costs.

"Gibrel will not burn foliage or otherwise injure plants . . . It is not poisonous and there are no fumes to affect adjoining plants.

"Gibrel sprayed on African violet plants elongates petioles producing a bigger, more vigorous looking plant . . . Flower stems become more upright affording better display of blooms . . . Preliminary observations indicate heavier, more uniform blossoming.

"Many growers are using Gibrel to step up the rate of plant maturity for shorter growing periods and faster sales turnover.

"Experience shows that biennials which normally require a cold period to flower respond to Gibrel by flowering like annuals in the first year . . . Seedling Canterbury bells and foxglove flower a year ahead of schedule when sprayed with Gibrel.

"Gibrel is also being used successfully to advance flowering and promote more vigorous growth of many annuals, cuttings, and transplants."

The first use of Gibrel on iris was reported briefly in the July issue of the Bulletin. No one can predict the ultimate value of this new substance, whether it will be a boon or a booby. This writer looks into the future with a mixture of elation, trepidation, and amusement. Just think of what Gibrel might do to our new classification if some practical joker slipped in and gave a good spraying to Walter Welch's seedling patch!

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